Published Monthly

THE YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY LINE'S FIRST ISSUE

June, 1971

We at YIPL would like to offer thanks to all you phreeks out there. Most of you who are now receiving this met us in Washington on Mayday, where we distributed 10,000 promo flyers. So far we have received over 50 responses, complete with contributions, encouragement, and spirit. We may not have done well percentage-wise, but the fact that there are 50 people all over the country willing to fight back speaks for itself. We are sure that from the spirit of the response, YIPL membership will really skyrocket. However, more important than our numbers, in our opinion, is the feeling and motivation for this movement. The disappointment we feel toward Amerika has turned to hatred as we saw the futility of the movement to improve it, and to frustation as our outside efforts were repressed and forbidden. But we did not turn our backs on the movement for change. YIPL believes that education alone cannot affect the System, but education can be an invaluable tool for those willing to use it. Specifically, YIPL will show you why something must be done immediately in regard, of course, to the improper control of the communication in this country by none other than the BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

So if your friends want to get in on the fun, let them read your newsletter, and you might want to research your own questions in your local library, and help to start the education of your community of the phone company's part in the war against the poor, the non-white, the non-conformist, and in general, aginst the people. Show your neighbors, friends and the representatives of your area how the Bell System and the Amerikan government are co-conspirators. If your friends can't subscribe to YIPL, that; is cool, is convenient for our small staff, and is right on if they can send a buck as a donation and read your newsletter. We also need stamps, letters, and envelopes, which maybe they can get from their office at work. Because we are already sending out issues to people short on bread, we really do need this kind of help. We will report on all of our finances from time to time, and if you can dig it, we will probably need some kind of bail fund set up. If any YIPL busts happen, we'd like to ask you all in advance to work extra hard for the cause. People, thanks again. Love

THE CREDIT CARD CODE

The 1971 Credit Card system works as follows: The telephone number(7digits) of the number to be billed is followed by the secret number for the area code of the number. They are listed below for several cities. At the end of the number comes a letter that matches the sixth digit of the telephone number. Many people look up the number of a large Company in the area and use their number, cause using any old number might lead to that person refusing to pay, and the Phone Company's hasseling the person to whom the call was placed. They should say that others use that phone, and they don't know anything. Fraud is illegal, so we don't think you should make free calls. This Code has already been printed in many underground papers, as you know.

Detroit-083	Boston-001	Phila.-041	1=Q	4=H	7=R	0=Z
Washington-032	San Fran-158	Pitts.-030	2=A	5=J	8=U	
New York-021	Chicago-097		3=E	6=N	9=W	

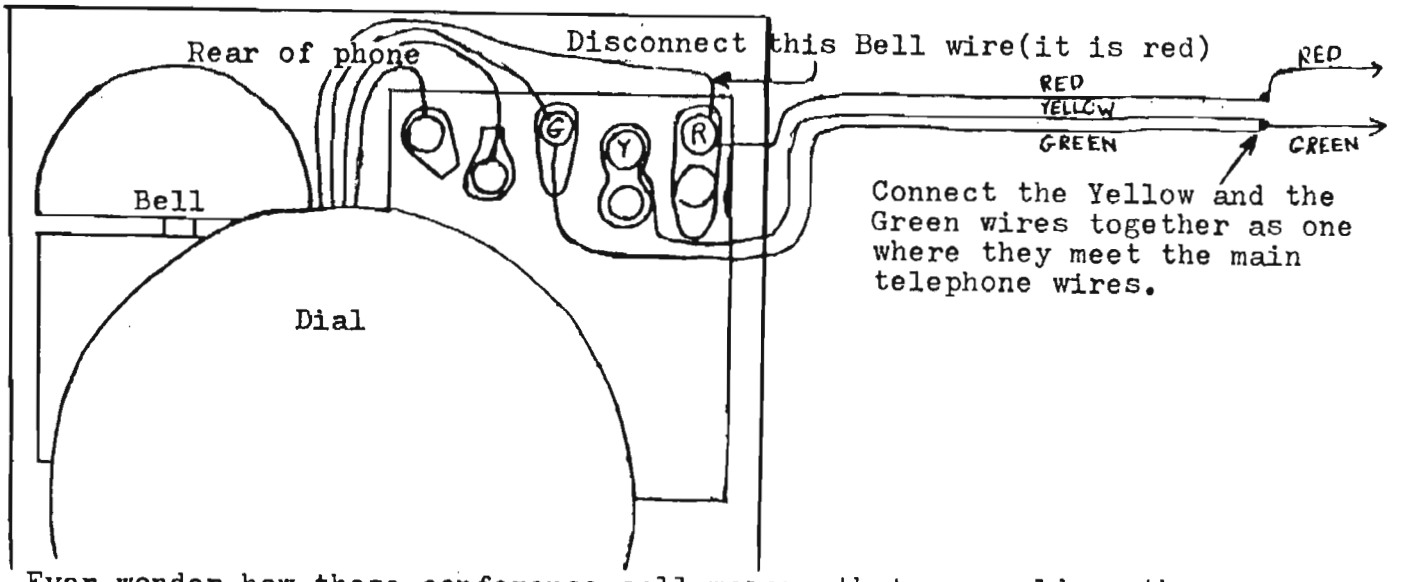
Example- 769-1900-069-Z (I.B.M. ,Amant,N.Y.)

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

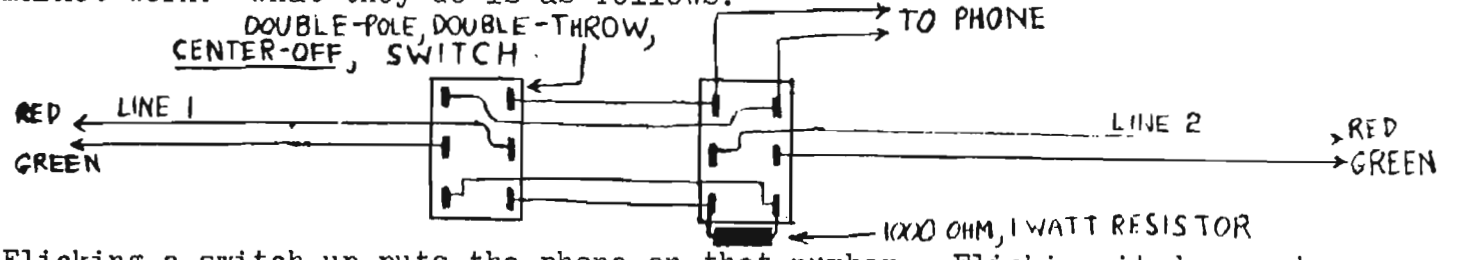
As long as you're paying a bill, the phone company will tend to let you be. We all know that you might have extra phones you want connected as freebees. Not Western Electric phones, of course. Remember, the phone company "frowns upon" hooking them up yourself, so we suggest you have a friend do it.

On-hook voltage:45 V
Off-hook voltage:4.5 V
Ring pulses: 90 V

Your telephone line is usually a red and a green wire. A yellow is sometimes used for ringing. Unscrew your storebought phone on the bottom and you will find a box with a bunch of screws on it. Connecting as in the diagram will activate it. Some people say disconnecting the bell on that phone will keep it a secret from "Them".



Ever wonder how those conference call makers that are sold on the commercial market work? What they do is as follows:



Flicking a switch up puts the phone on that number. Flicking it down puts that number on "hold". The center position turns the number off. The resistor keeps the line "off the hook" electrically, so if it is on hold, you will not be able to receive phone calls on that number. Your line would would appear "busy" to callers. Simple enough?

Yippies have been known to fool around with shit like this from time to time without the permission of their local telephone company and even though they usually get away with it, we at YIPL would never think of advocating that type of irresponsible activity. You should always check with your local phone company to pay them any extra money that you might be responsible to them for, before ever fooling around with your phone. The phone company is our friend, and they are here to help you.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear phreeks,
I'm a phreeks in need of information, so I can balance the score between the Bell Kompany & the people. I enclose a dollar. Your brother in the movement-H.H., Jamestown, N.D.

My dearest sirs:
Nothing pleasures me more than ripping off Mother Bell. Please send newsletter. Enclosed is $1 U.S. Also-a question...A few friends of mine make long distance calls free from pay phone booths by holding the mouthpiece of the phone they're using up to the phone next to it so the operator hears the change jingle and makes the connection. I've tried it here in D.C. and the operator says the cash hasn't registered(which of course it hasn't). Please tell why. Thanks a lot. B.S., DuBois, Pa.

In our nation's Kapital there are the shiny new pay phones that work electronically, instead of the ding (5¢), ding-ding (10¢) or dong (25¢).New ones have only one slot for deposit, and on old ones your trick works, but hold the handset close to that phone!
Editor

Send me the shit and don't rip me off (please) S.H.,Winchester,Pa.

Dear Y.I.P.L.,
I thought you might be interested in a movement started here in Lancaster. The movement is to have people who wish to see our troops out of Vietnam this year call their local phone company manager and have their phone removed. The manager must be told why if it is to have any effect.Hopefully enough people will feel strongly & give up phone service to begin showing up on the profits of the phone company. This would push the phone lobbies to speak out(Bell especially) to end our continued involvement there. If you can assist in any way by encouraging this to take place in other areas it would be appreciated. Thanks! J.G., Lancaster, Pa.

Hi People,
Here's my bill, send me shit on fucking the Bell System. Han do I need info on this kinda shit thanks D.B., State College, Pa.

OUR FRIENDLY PHONE COMPANY....

One example of eavesdropping that touches a vast number of Americans was related to the Subcommittee by Joseph Beirne, President of the Communications Workers of America. He revealed that the phone company does not limit its invasions of privacy to assisting the FBI an other government tappers. He pointed out that " as part of its training program, and as part of its continuing close supervision of its employees, the telephone industry has developed equipment for monitoring its operators, its service assistants, its commercial office employees-in short, all of its employees who deal with the customer. Such monitoring means, of course, that the customer is, in effect, monitored at the same same time."
"An alert snooper is sometimes able to obtain the information he needs simply by calling the telephone office and posing as a telephone repairman. Or, if the tapper is a law-enforcement officer, her may be able to secure the outright cooperation of the telephone company in the placing of his taps. In Kansas City, the existence of just such an arrangement between the telephone company and the chief of police was revealed."
The above two quotes were made by Senator Edward V. Long.

In the office we call it "The System", and use of the word "the" means dogmatic finality. The wall comes up pretty fast when you start tampering with the way things are done within The System, and you either slow down and do things Bell's way or knock your brains out.-AT&T junior executive,spring,1967

In April of 1966, as the government was escalating the Vietnam war, Congress passed a law raising the Federal tax on telephone service to 10%. "It is clear," said Rep. Wilbur Mills, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, "that Vietnam and only the Vietnam operation makes this bill necessary". -Congressional Record, February 23, 1966.

The War Tax Resistance is showing people how to refuse to pay this war tax. In most cases, the IRS will come to collect with 6% interest, but your phone service will continue. But the more it's done, the more it costs Them in time, trouble and embarrasment for Uncle Sham. Do it, and tell your friends, relatives and neighbors to do the same. Include a letter to this effect to the phone company and your congressmen:

Date_____

BECAUSE OF THE BRUTAL AND AGGRESSIVE WAR the United States government is conducting against Vietnam, the amount of the federal excise tax, $....., has been deducted from my payment of this bill. I have opposed this war and protested against it in many ways. Now I must testify to my opposition by refusing to pay this tax.

The telephone excise tax was raised in April, 1966, only in order to help pay for the war in Vietnam. Paying the tax means helping to pay for outright atrocities, for the murder of innocent women and chidren. It means helping to pay for the indiscriminate bombing and napalming of defenseless villages. It means helping to finance the shipping of American boys half way around the world to die defending an unpopular, totalitarian and corrupt regime.

I am sorry for any inconvenience my tax refusal may cause your office and hope you will understand that this protest is not directed against the telephone company. I hope also that you will soon join me and the many others who have decided that it is now necessary to oppose the war by refusing to pay the telephone excise tax that helps finance it.

Sincerely in peace,

Distributed by
WAR TAX RESISTANCE
339 Lafayette Street
New York, N.Y. 10012

IN NEED

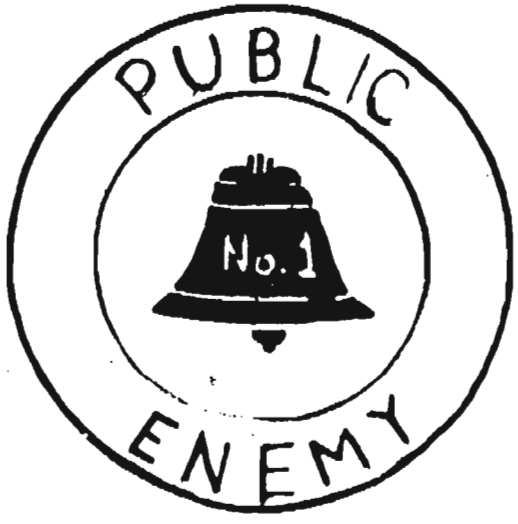
How do we communicate with our people serving time in Nam? WPAX has a wa· They're putting rock and soul and rap and education tapes on the air through Radio Hanoi, who is donating free air time to broadcast these "subversive" sounds, now banned by our government's stations. But WPAX needs <u>your</u> blank and recorded tapes, and of course, bread. Send what you can. If you want to record your own show to be aired, ask them for details and they'll be happy to supply them. WPAX, Box 410, Cooper Station, N.Y., N.Y. 10003

GETTING PAST ISSUES OF YIPL

Obviously, as people join up later on, they're going to want info that was already published. So we'll have a stock of past issues, available at the ridiculous (?) price of 50¢ each. This <u>might</u> start to erase our deficit, but we'll lower the price if we can get enough contributions.

IN OUR NEXT ISSUE

We will have more letters, info, shit, and our man on the scene, Al Bell, will have some <u>inside info</u> on the "Blue Box" that people all over the country are using on Ma Bell. Plus a dialogue with Russel Baker and Abbie Hoffman on Fones.



We beg you consider donating a small percent of what YIPL helps you save.

One year of newsletters is $4.
YIPL, Room 504, 152 W. 42 St., N.Y., N.Y.

YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY LINE

REVISED

ISSUE NO. 2

YIPL

JULY, 1971

'Blue Box' Is Linked to Phone Call Fraud

By ROY R. SILVER
Special to The New York Times

MINEOLA, L. I., May 5—

Armed with a court order, detectives of the prosecutor's rackets bureau and telephone company personnel searched the home at 26 Henhawk Road last night. They said they found a small box measuring 5 by 6 by 3½ inches attached to a telephone in the youth's room.

The prosecutor did not say who had made the box. The telephone company said similar devices had been used elsewhere in the country before.

The telephone company became suspicious when computer cards showing the amount of time used for information calls indicated that some calls were taking much more than the usual one to three minutes.

1=700 + 900
2=700 + 1100
3=900 + 1100
4=700 + 1300
5=900 + 1300
6=1100 + 1300
7=700 + 1500
8=900 + 1500
9=1100 + 1500
0=1300 + 1500
KP=1100 + 1700
ST=1500 + 1700
Disconnect=2600

FIG. 1

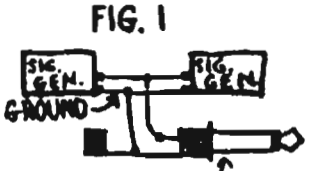
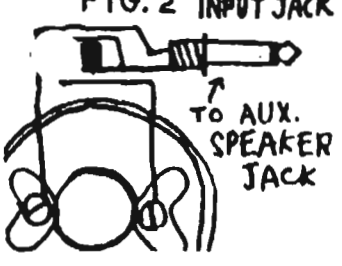


FIG. 2



by Al Bell

After interviewing engineering students around the country, I found that the blue box makes tones that are similar to, but not exactly like a pushbutton phone. Since operators use the same device for putting operator-assistance calls through, the tones were published in the Bell System Technical Journal, 1960 Large libraries and engineering schools have the Journal. Like a pushbutton phone, two frequencies make up each tone. One of the "boxers" who was not caught said, "Those people who were caught probably called information, 'bleeped' out the operator, and redirected the call with the box, by pressing the buttons of the desired number. I haven't been caught because I call fro a pay phone, and I never stay on more than 15 minutes. Most imprtantly, I never use information. I use the Sheraton Hotels Watts Line number, 800-325-3535. Right before they answer, I bleep them out ".

But the blue box isn't necessary. A cassette tape machine will work fine. Two signal **generators** are needed to record the pair of tones for each digit, start, and stop. Record each digit, & you will have a master tape from which to make actual phone number sequences on other machines. One signal generator will work if you make the master on a stereo tape, and play the two channels back together as you record them on the other tape

For this to work, several rules must be followed:

-Record direct, without microphones, as in Fig. 1.
-Record as loud as possible without distortion. Watch your record meter when making tapes.
-Only use fresh batteries, and don't wear them out.
-A better speaker for playing the tones into phones is a standard telephone earpiece. Where you steal one is your problem, (its so easy) but plug it into the ext. speaker jack as in Fig.
-Each tone lasts one second, with one second between each tone. However, wait 3 seconds after "bleeping" disconnect tone. Then play KP, area code, number, and ST, in that order.
-Hold your little makeshift speaker close to mouthpiece without moving while playing tones.
-Your electronics friends and young engineers can help you get a signal generator or two to use, and they'll help you record the tones properly.
-The two frequencies of each tone must last the entire one second, and they must start and stop **simultaneously**.

CAUTION: YIPL does not advocate making free calls. However, YIPL doesn't believe in paying for calls, either. If caught, you may be charged with fraud and theft of services. So consider carefully whether you <u>need</u> to call long distance, and if you do,, consider whether or not you believe in <u>free speech</u>.

The Dumbest Rip-Off

OBSERVER

By RUSSELL BAKER

Dear Abbie (Hoffman, that is):

In reading your latest work, "Steal This Book," I had just gotten to the directions for cheating the telephone company when, following your command, somebody stole the book.

I didn't finish the telephone section and—careless me!—didn't even think to make notes. I do not even remember what size washers you recommended for dropping into pay telephone coin slots to simulate the real thing. What troubles me is something more fundamental. I wonder if you have really thought out the implications of the grand philosophical idea of destroying the telephone company, which underlies your discussion of techniques.

I suggest to you that it is simply not sound, that destroying the telephone company would, in fact, be a severe blow to every member of the counter-culture.

In the first place, you must have noticed, if you have been in England, France, Italy or Bulgaria, that it is extremely frustrating trying to get along in a country with no telephone system. The English will put up with that, the French and Italians will put up with it, and the Bulgarians will have to put up with it, but you know as well as I do, Abbie, that an American, particularly if he is in the counter-culture, needs a telephone the way a monkey needs a banana.

To the American counter-culturist, a telephone in the hand is as much a part of his uniform as denim, dried lentils and a coiffure from Michelangelo's Moses.

If we destroy the telephone company, who will be the first people to picket the Pentagon to demand a new telephone company? The members of the counter-culture; provided, of course, they can learn to communicate with each other without wires. A new telephone company will inevitably rise to take the place of the old evil telephone company.

There is no reason whatever to assume that the new telephone company will be like the old evil telephone company. There is every reason, on the contrary, to believe that it will profit from its predecessor's fatal errors and do things differently.

For example: Remember last summer when members of the counter-culture were telephoning each other across the continent and charging the calls to Paul Newman's credit-card number? Somebody — was it you, Abbie? — had said that Paul Newman was so angry with the telephone company that he had invited everybody in America to telephone across the continent, using his credit-card number, so that when he received the bill he could show his irritation with the telephone company by refusing to pay it.

Well, counter-culturists galore phoned long distance, and the telephone company did not become angry. Not at all. It quietly traced each call back to the telephone of origin, often rousing some parent from his parental stupor.

"Those long-distance calls made from your telephone, apparently by your child," said the patient mechanical voices, "represent fraudulent use of a credit-card number belonging to the University of Illinois and not, as the gullible believed, to Paul Newman."

"Fraudulent—?"

"The crime is punishable by imprisonment of up to five years and—"

Well, where breathes there a parent so vile that he would send his heir to Leavenworth rather than pay a piffling $300 to the telephone company?

The present telephone company is like that. It does not come knocking at the door with a truncheon and arrest warrant to haul away members of the counter-culture. It knows that money is most easily collected from people who are soft between the ears.

"Whether your child serves five years in Leavenworth is entirely up to you, as a parent. Your telephone company, sir, does not make threats."

The next telephone company is not likely to be so indulgent if it has seen the present one collapse because its bill collection y was soft-hearted. The ne elephone pany will almost surely put members of the counter-culture on trial in Chicago for fraud, possibly before Judge Julius Hoffman.

Can you really believe that the new telephone company would continue the present one's practice of saying "Sure" when somebody dials the operator in Boston and says, "I want to make $800 worth of long-distance calls to the West Coast and have it all charged to daddy's telephone in West Orange, N. J."?

My bet, Abbie, is that they're going to say, "After seeing how the old telephone company went broke because of a bunch of cheating kids, we make it a policy to call daddy first and ask if your calls are okay with him."

Is that the kind of telephone company that counter-culture really wants? A telephone company that brings daddy into the system before the calls are made, instead of presenting him with an $800 fait accompli thirty days later?

The present telephone company is the best of all possible telephone companies for the counter-culture. Destroying it would play right into the hands of Mom and Dad Think about it next before y reach for one of those washers.

Dear Russel (Baker that is):

I just read your letter and was surprised you even saw Steal This Book since no major newspaper, including that well known spokesman for free speech, the New York Times, will accept an ad for the book. None-the-less, the boys down at AT&T must be happy to know they have a friend at the Times. It's true even us yippies don't wish to hatch our coast-to-coast conspiracies using dixie cups with waxed string stretched between them. But if our efforts to sabotage the phone company by teaching people how to make calls free are the "dumbest rip off" then AT&T itself must be engaged in the smartest rip off. Last year their revenues amounted to about 17 billion dollars, give or take a few dimes. They made a 7.6% rate of return on their bread, which in a recession is pretty damn good. To say they function as a cut throat monopoly would be understating the case. I refer you to the excellent book called "Monopoly" by Joseph C. Goulden ($.95 Pocket Books) for a devastating account of the world's largest corporation. Witness their central role in the military-industrial complex! Laugh off their defiance of citizens and governmental attempts to hold down phone rates! Smile courteously when waiting three hours to complete your next long-distance call! Nod like a robot the next time they explain how they are controlled by their shareholders and customers! To defend their efficiency only leads me to believe you never use the phone. It's a bit unfair to compare the system here to Bulgaria or Greece or even an underdeveloped nation such as England. AT&T's current assets are estimated at 50 billion dollars, which is not exactly pocket change for most countries in the world. Even so, the systems of Sweden and Denmark seem to function better, especially with the speed in which they phase out obsolete equipment. I should also point out that Cuba has an entirely free phone system; and that, Russell, is the point of the whole monkey business of Steal This Book in general. Yippies think you judge the goodness of nations by their goals. As the level of the technological development increases, the costs should decrease with the goal being to make everything produced in a society free to all the people, come who may. Neat, huh? Until AT&T and the other corporations really become public services rather than power and profit gobblers, we'll continue to rip them off every chance we get. If you wand to discuss this further, call me up sometime. Because of all the agencies claiming to have me under surveillance, it's one of the fastest ways to speak directly to your government.

Your voice with a smile,

Abbie Hoffman

Dear folks,

I read your letter that was passed around on May Day. Please start sending me more, I'm very interested in fucking the fucking phone company. I'm mad.Well anyway, I've enclosed a cheque of 3 dollars; please find and send those little sheets as soon as possible. Thank you kindly. up the revo, K.O.,Riverdale, Md.

Enclosed is $1. Could you tell me the signs of a wire tap(hollowness & clicks?).Also,do you have the plans for a device that allows you to make long distance calls free? R.F.,Norfolk, Va.

My friend, there is no sure way of detecting a tap. I view the telephone as a hot line to the pork factory. As far as plans, one guy did supply them until he got busted. Using info in this issue, consult a friend on power supplies(regulated) and oscillators.

While I was in D.C. for Mayday, I picked up some info on how to fuck the Bell system. I'm really interested in this because I know how true this all is because I work in the computer room of the phone company. I'm sending $1 so that I can receive your newsletters. And if there is anything I can do for Y.I.P. just let me know. And if there's any way of fucking up the govt. in any other way, let me know. J.H., Pa.

Richard M. Nixon-El Presidente
202 456-1444
Spiro T. Agnew-El Toro
202 265-2000 Ext. 6400
John N. Mitchell-El Butcher
202 965-2900
Melvin R. Laird- El Defendo
301 652-4449
Henry A. Kissinger-El Exigente
202 337-0042
William P. Rogers-El Crapper
301 654-7125
General Earl G. Wheeler-El Joint Bosso
703 527-6119

Call collect, from a pay phone, people.

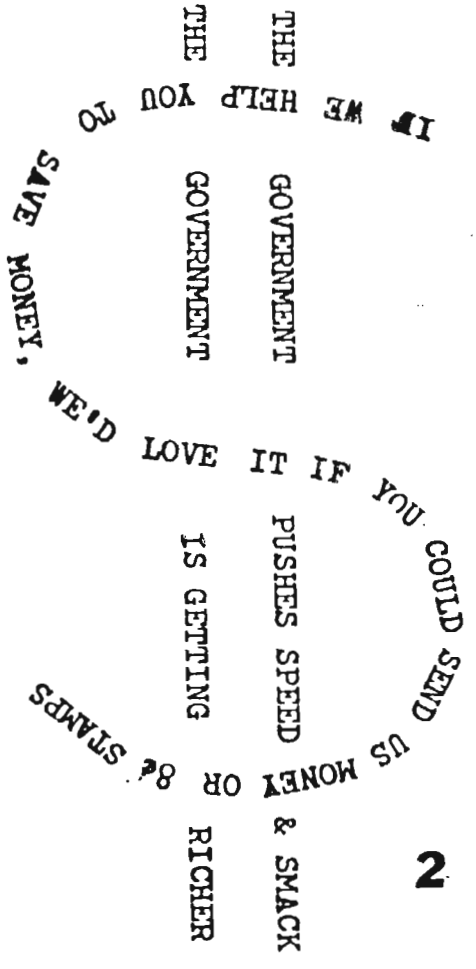


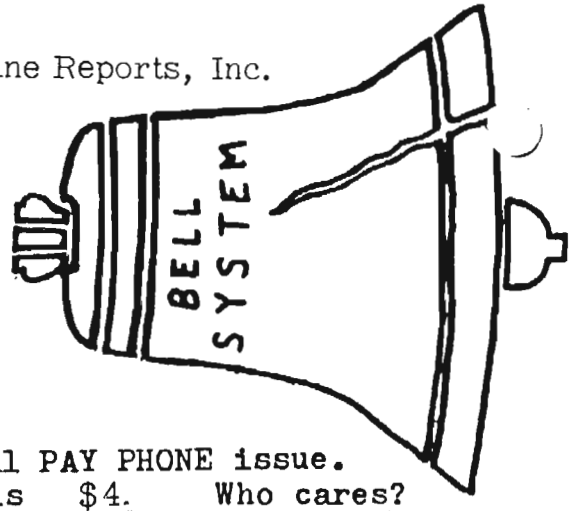
Assignment: Monitor the telephone in the suite of Senator Eugene McCarthy at the 1968 Democratic Convention. Agents reported that McCarthy had made a phone call to a"known leftist organization" offering medical help to wounded demonstrators. -Life Magazine study of Army "Intelligence"

In addition to manufacturing Princess telephones, Western Electric makes guided missiles and is a prominent member of the military- industrial complex which so frightened President Eisenhower that he warned against its "acquisition of unwarranted influence" in his farewell address. An examination of Western Electric's defense work shows that the President had ample reason for alarm. Through adept use of a technique called profit pyramiding in the defense industry, Western Electric ran up profits of 31.3 percent on its major missile contracts, while helping the Pentagon accumulate military junk that was never used. -Monopoly, by Joseph C. Goulden

Editors Note: We intend to show, through statements such as the above two, how the Bell System has become anti-human to its customers, employees, and just about everyone else. However, it should be noted that these statements are taken out of context, and do not do justice to the case. The whole story is a lot scarier that just a "profit-gobbler". Its a question of accumulation of power and securing that power. You know, great that people are being monitored, but shit, people are being slaughtered. All in the name of money. And since we give them the money, we are at fault. Stop paying and start yelling. See ya next month, phreeks.

Published for informational purposes only by Youth Hot Line Reports, Inc.

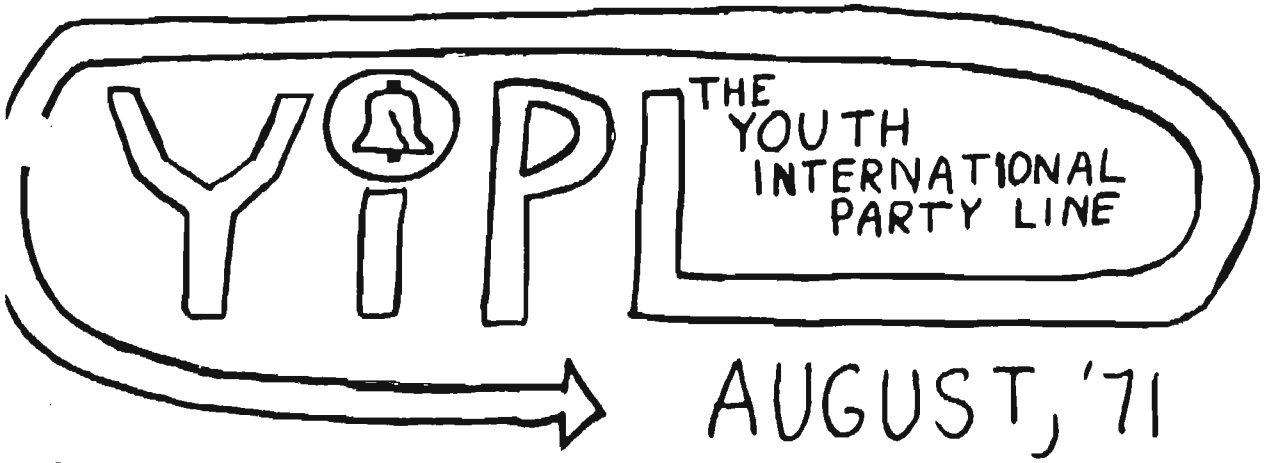




Coming soon-Special PAY PHONE issue.
A year of issues is $4. Who cares?
TAP, Room 418, 152 W. 42 St., N Y 10036

yipl

TO:



AUGUST, '71 NO.3

YIPL PRICE CHANGE!

We are reluctant to announce a price change because we've taken pride in offering the best thing you could buy for a buck. Now we're the best thing you can buy for two bucks. It should be obvious to anyone who takes the time to calculate what twelve 8¢ cost us.

The price change is retroactive. If you can't afford to shell out another buck, it means you're just another exploited serf of Amerikan industrialism, and we'll understand. However, you should know that if we don't get enough, we may have to stop printing.

Good cheer.

BELL EMPLOYEES!!!

If you are a Bell System Employee, you know well enough just what a skinflint company you work for. Write us your documented experiences about working for the largest, most powerful piece of shit in the whole world. If you don't work for the phone company but know someone who does, tell them to write us.

Other suggestions might be to post issues of YIPL inside the telephone building of at key places where pissed-off workers are likely to see it.

We want to have specific examples of sexism, racism, anti-semitism, pigism, and any other ism you can think of.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

For those of you who don't understand exactly who the hell we are, let me make one thing perfectly clear. We are not them. Now don't misunderstand me. Of course, they could be saying the same thing about us, but certainly not about themselves. To set the record straight, let me remind you not to judge someone by what he says, but by what others don't say about what he says about them. Thank you.

YIPL is a non-profit orgainization, not to be confused with the other fucking rip off orgainizations that call themselves non-profit. We are attempting to bridge the communications gap generated by monopolies like THE BELL SYSTEM, and American mass media,too. We will spread any information that we feel cannot be spread adequatly by other means.

YIPL is a Public Service. And we need stamps and money. And we need your help. Tell your friends about YIPL, and tell them information that you learn here that could be useful. We don't print this shit for a privileged few who pay their money. We send a subscription to anyone who wants one, even if they can't afford it. If you attend college, make copies of useful tidbits and distribute them or post at strategic locations. If a half-decent paper exists in your town, have them spread the word. And write us your suggestions and information that you have.

BACK ISSUES

Back issues can be ordered by sending 50¢ for each issue desired. State number of issue.

Number One- Conference call maker, the 1971 Credit Card Code, installing extensions.

Number two- Dialogue with Abbie Hoffman and Russel Baker. THE BLUE BOX.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Please mail the Youth International Party Line for one year. Of course, I wouldn't really mess around with the ol' phone, but I'd like to see how those lousy freeks do it! M.L., Yonkers, N.Y.

Dear Abbie,
Enclosed is one dollar for the YIPL which we heard about on the July 6 Alex Bennet show.
We hope your nose feels better and that America comes out okay. Love.
P.S.-We have all of your books, they're great. H.,Brooklyn, N.Y.

Friends;
Kindly use the enclosed, for a year of the Party Line so highly recommended on BAI last night by Chairman Hoffman. Thanks. A.G., New Rochelle, N.Y.

Hey, I dig what you're doing. Send me those newsletters. Incidentally, I have here two credit card no.s I'd like to share. One is that of a company whose name I don't know, but it is in N.Y.C. It's 535-6025-074A. The other is our friends at IBM, Amant, N.Y. 769-1900-069Z. You may already have one or both, but they are sent to you with fondest wishes that they can be used by the people. Right on, and write on! P.S., Baltimore, Md.

Dear Abbie, Here's a dollar for a copy of the YIP paper. If at all possible, could you send me a copy of "Steal this Book". I'm a single mother of three children and use the info on ripping off the super market(food stamps help a little but they're not free). Thank You. S.C., Corona, N.Y.

FUCK THE MAIL



Guess what, freeks? The world's biggest pusher, our own Uncle Sham, is teaming up with it's rain and shine people at Wells Fargo to supposedly stop drug abuse! This is part of its good guy campaign that was started in an attempt to discredit the whole Viet Vets against the War movement, by making middle amerika think every GI has a needle in his arm.
Anyway, we're only mentioning the post office cause it seems a lot of out mail is coming to us in strange condition, like open, empty, and mutilated. We'd like to take this opportunity to gratefully thank all those responsible. The hate they incur keeps us going.
To fight back, YIPL readers are putting their stamps 1 & 1/2 inches lower on the envelope, thus escaping the postmark. Remember, freeks, recycling will save the world. And they are SPREADING THE WORD.
Drug Abuse prevention week is scheduled for October 3-9. Yippies all over will be refusing to shoot up all junk with the U.S. Govt. inspection label on it.

Anyone subscribing to YIPL should be aware that they are probably under observation by the FBI, the Phone Company, and their local precinct. For that reason, we strongly urge that you be wary of your telephone, because if you're doing anything that's against the LAW, that's how they'll try to get you. They've got your number.

THE PRIVATE EAR

It has recently come to our attention that a new device for invading your privacy is on the market. Called the Telecommand, this device is only an extension of what was formerly available to law enforcement officers. The Telecommand attaches to your phone internally, and whenever they want to bug your pad, they just call up and send a tone into their phone before they dial the last digit of your number. This automatically picks up your phone before it rings. Now your phone, which looks like its just sitting there hung up, is really live and listening to everything going on within earshot. When he's heard enough, he simply hangs up and your phone is back to normal.
Recently, Screw magazine revealed that Nassau County D.A. Cahn had purchased several thousands of dollars worth of surveillance equiptment, including the telecommand. And this will probably be followed by police departments all over the country.
I don't think I have to explain in detail just how fucked up it is for a D.A. to eavesdrop on the county he is supposed to be serving. What's worse, the equiptment is paid for by county taxes, just as Federal taxes pay for the F.B.I.'s versions of the same shit.
It should be realized, however, that the Telecommand is only a remote-control extension of what the Telephone Company has been using for years. Previously, the police or F.B.I. had to listen from inside the Telephone Company building. Now they can listen from the pay booth across the street. The results are frightening. They can wait for just the right moment to break down the door and catch you smoking pot, for example.
It is believed, furthermore, that computerized networks for tapping are being set up across the country. This would mean J. Edgar himself could simply dial out your number form his office and the tap would automatically be activated.
And if you don't think that they have the capability to monitor thousands of people at the same time, just remember that in a whole year, your cumulative total of phone time is probably only a few hours. Tapes stored for future reference could be quickly scanned for incriminating statements.
Clicks are only a sign of an amateur tap. Do not ever assume that your phone is safe, even for a moment.

And if you don't believe it-

Arthur S. Brewster is division security supervisor for the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, assigned to the Kansas City office. He is a lawyer and since 1950 has had the responsibility, among other things, of assuring privacy of the hundreds of thousands of subscribers to the company's service. Brewster's relationship with the FBI was a close one; when the Long committee subpoenaed him to testify, he notified the FBI's Kansas City office.

Senator Long: Do your employees ever go with the FBI men when they were disguised as telephone employees?

Mr. Brewster: I will put it this way. I think there were some bureau men who went with the telephone company people. They had on old clothes and those things....

Senator Long: Do you do this for private detectives?

Mr. Brewster: No, sir.

Senator Long: Why not? It is a public service.

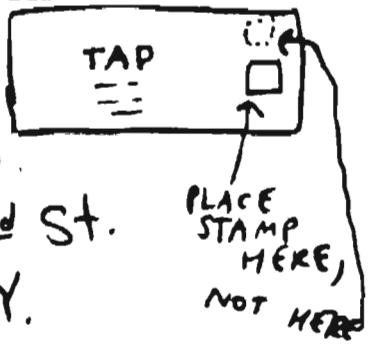
Mr. Brewster: I would have to have a lot of explanation....

Steal This Book, vital to say the least, can be had despite the dealer boycott. Send $2.25 to TAP, Room 504, 152 W. 42 St., N. Y., N. Y. 10036 10012

A year's subscription is $4. Please send to: (no cash!)

TAP
ROOM 418
152 W. 42nd St.
N.Y., N.Y.

TAP is YIPL's new name.



When sending in phone bills, or income tax returns, forgetting to put a stamp on the envelope won't hold up delivery. So when you do such things, save 8¢.

Friends, we are starting to compile a list for shoppers of products made by pig industries and war-supported companies. Send in your own list. We'll publish the whole bunch soon.

"I should like to ask the Senator from Utah whether the telephone company has offered him the kind of proposal that it has offered me?

"Has the Senator had proposals made to him that he could own a telephone building in his state and that the telephone company would make the loan and endorse the loan to build a building in a big city in his state just on the assurance that the Senator would give sympathetic consideration to the company's problem, if he would go along with them, and that the company would then build the building and endorse the mortgage loan and engage the bank to make the loan with the probability that he would wind up eventually being worth $5 million or $25 million?Has my good friend ever heard the saying,"Keep the price as high as the traffic will bear?".

"Did it ever occur to the Senator that he might be one of the only members of Congress who has never had the opportunity to own a telephone building?".

-Senator Russell Long, on the floor of the Senate.

Friends, are you disillusioned with the System? Beat it.

Published for informational purposes only by the Technological American Party.

If a thousand men were not to pay their tax bill this year, that would not be a violent and bloody measure as it would be to pay them and enable the State to commit violence and shed innocent blood.

HENRY DAVID THOREAU

TO:

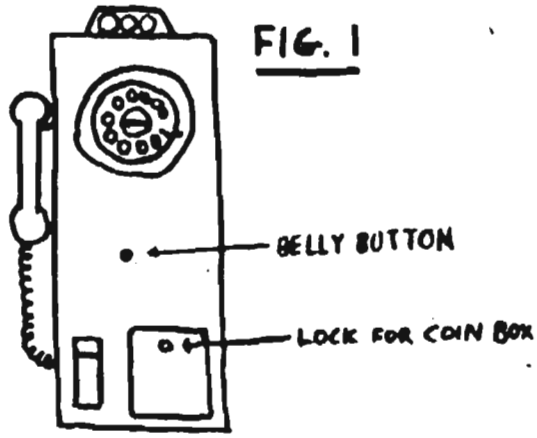
SEPTEMBER '71
VOLUME 4
THE YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY LINE

SPECIAL PAY PHONE ISSUE

It is important that we understand the basic fundamentals of the Pay Phone before attempting to abuse this noble species.
Fig. 1 shows the standard, or "old" version. More plastic parts are used on this model, making the coin returns, for example, very attractive targets for cherry bombs. Note three slots for depositing money. A nickel, when dropped, roduces a "ding", a dime makes a "ding-ding", and a quarter, you guessed it, makes a "gong". The sounds are heard both by you and the operator when they occur. Money deposited during a call on this phone drops several seconds after you hang up, on a pulse by the operator, who can send it to you by coin return, or to them via the coin box.
Fig. 2 shows the phone the Bell people designed to eliminate YIPL. (So they thought!) To prevent us from tape recording the dings and dongs, this model uses "beeps", and you can't even hear them. BUT, if you call a friend and stick in money while you're talking, he will. Thus, he can record them.
Fig. 3 shows you how to directly record the tones from the phone at your friend's house. Using a microphone doesn't work well enough. Never play beeps into an old phone, or dings into a new one, because the operators know. Operators know the prefix (first three digits) of the phone you're on, and they know if you're at a pay phone. They know when to suspect something if you're not careful, and they sometimes put stakeouts on booths frequented by yippies.. Keep moving around. See issue #17.

The polarity of the pulse the operator sends to drop coins determines where it will go. If the incoming wires of a phone you know are exposed, you can reverse the crucial two and get money back each time she tries to collect it. There are only 4 wires, and the ones to reverse are usually black & yellow or black & red. This only works till the collecting dude comes and finds the box empty. See issue #15.

FIG. 1



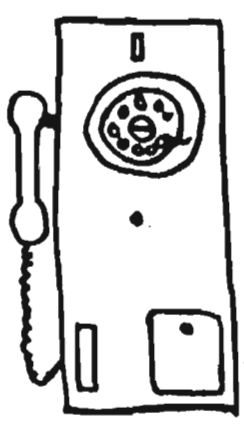


FIG. 2

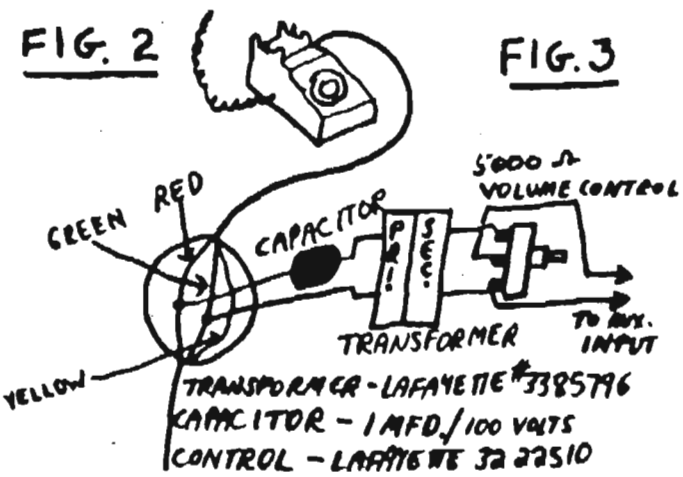


FIG. 3

abbie hoffman on pay phone justice...

"You can make a local 10 cent call for 2 cents by spitting on the pennies and dropping them in the nickel slot. As soon as they are about to hit the trigger mechanism, bang the coin-return button. Another way is to spin the pennies counter-clockwise into the nickel slot. Hold the penny in the slot with your finger and snap it spinning with a key or other flat object. Both systems take a certain knack, but once you've perfected it, you'll always have it in your survival kit.

If two cents is too much, how about a call for 1 penny? Cut a 1/4 strip off the telephone book cover. Insert the cardboard strip into the dime slot as far as it will go. Drop a penny in the nickel slot until it catches in the mechanism(spinning will help). Then slowly pull the strip out until you hear the dial tone.

A number 14 brass washer with a small piece of scotch tape over one side of the hole will not only get a free call, but works in about any vending machine that takes dimes. You can get a box of thousands for about a dollar at any hardware store. You should always have a box around for phones, laundromats, parking meters and drink machines.

Bend a bobby pin after removing the plastic from the tips and jab it down into the transmitter(mouthpiece). When it presses against the metal diaphragm, rub it on a metal wall or pipe to ground it. When you've made contact you hear the dial tone.

Put a dime in the phone, dial the operator and tell her you have ten cents credit. She'll return your dime and get your call for free. If she asks why, say you made a call on another phone, lost the money, and the operator told you to switch phones and call the credit operator.

This same method works for long distance calls. Call the operator and find out the rate for your call. Hang up and call another operator telling her you just dialed San Francisco direct, got a wrong number and lost $.95 or whatever it is. She will get your call free of charge.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear YIPL:
Here's my request for a subscription to your monthly newsletter. I wrote to Abbie last week after reading his "Steal This Book" I told him of a way to pick up loose change from the phone co.
Immediately after someone has paid for a long distance call, you enter the booth and drop another dime or slug and call a number you know will be busy. You can call the next booth if there are two. Just leave the phone off the hook. If you are quick like a rabbit, and drop the dime before the previous caller's money drops when you then hang up after a busy signal, you'll get your slug back and all the change the first guy dropped. Naturally you should then mail it to the phone co any i order to stay honest. P.H.,Phoenixville, Pa.

YIPL TIP-Another number that will be busy is the one you're on, so dial the one that's staring you in the face. Also, if you're the guy who was in first, it's even easier to put in a dime at the end of your call & get your bread back, 'cause you don't have to rush into the booth. You're already there!

Hi--
Yeah, put us on the list for phone info.
Operators in this area are starting to ask credit card callers from phone booths the area code of the city in which the card is issued. In other words, say some varmit is calling on phony # 536-8445-007-H, the operator will want to know what city (007= Boston, right?) and it's area code (617)? Mad Funk Collective, Tucson.

NEWS BULLETIN: BELL-CWA TALKS AGAIN STALEMATED AS BELL COMPLAINS OF EQUIPTMENT SABOTAGE. FAR OUT!

You can make a long distance call and charge it to a phone number. Simply tell the operator you want to bill the call to your home phone because you don't have the correct change. Tell her there is no one there now to verify the call, but you will be home in an hour and she can call you then if there is any question. Make sure the exchange (prefix)goes with the area you say it does.
You can make all the free long distance calls you want by calling your party collect at a pay phone. Just have your friend go to a prearranged phone booth at a prearranged time. This can be done on the spot by having the friend call you person to person. Say you're not in, but ask for the number calling you since you'll be "back" in 5 minutes. Once you get the number, simply hang up, wait a moment and call back your friend collect. The call has to be out of the state to work, since operators are familiar with the special extension numbers assigned to pay phones for her area and possibly for nearby areas as well. If she asks you if it is a pay phone say no. If she finds out during the call(which rarely happens) and informs you of this, simply say you didn't expect the party to have a pay phone in his house and accept the charges. We have never heard of this happening though.

If there are two pay phones next to each other, you can call long distance on one and put the coins in the other. When the operator cuts in and asks you to deposit money, drop the coins into the one you are not using, but hold the receiver up to the slots so the operator can hear the bells ring. When you've finished, you can simply press the return button on the phone with the coins in it and out they come. If you have a good tape recorder(cassete) you can record the sounds of a quarter, dime and nickel going into a pay phone and play them when the operator asks you for the money. Turn the volume up as loud as you can get.

MONKEY WARFARE

"If you like Halloween, you'll love monkey warfare. It's ideal for people uptight about guns, bombs and other children's toys, and allows for imaginative forms of protesting, many of which will become myth, hence duplicated and enlarged upon. A syringe (minus the needle) can be filled with a dilute solution of epoxy glue. Get the two tubes in a hardware store and squeeze into a small bottle of rubbing alcohol. Shake real good and pour into the baster or syringe. YOU HAVE ABOUT 30 MINUTES BEFORE THE MIXTURE GETS TOO HARD TO USE. Go after locks, parking meters, and telephones."

A word about this. If someone has to make an emergency call, think of what pouring the shit down the coin slot would have done. A good way to use monkey warfare is to keep thinking, "How can I fuck the pigs, and help my sisters and brothers?" It then becomes obvious to glue the lock on the coin box, so they can't collect. And if you jam up the entrance to a parking meter slot, people can park there for free and have a ticket-saving excuse.

A year subscription of YIPL costs four dollars. TAP Room 504, 152 W. 42 St, N.Y.,N.Y.
Steal This Book, if you can't get at your locality, costs $2.25 from TAP.

Back issues still cost 50¢ each. State issue number.
1- Conference call maker, '71 Credit Card code, installing extensions free.
2-Dialogue with Abbie Hoffman and Russel Baker, and The Blue Box Story.
3-The Telecommand,and a lot of assorted shit.

IT SEEMS THAT PLACING STAMPS 1 INCH LOWER ON AN ENVELOPE AVOIDS A POSTMARK.



NEXT ISSUE: LETTERS, QUESTIONS, ANSWERS, INTERVIEWS, AND MORE.

Published for informational purposes only by the Technological American Party (TAP).



Many thousands are refusing to pay the federal phone tax that goes for war. For information:

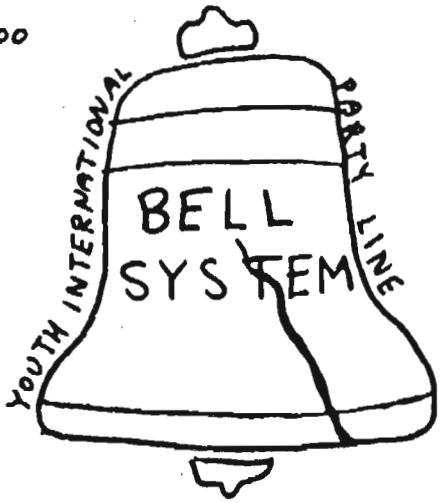
War Tax Resistance
339 Lafayette Street, New York City 10012
(212) 477-2970

4 TO:

YIPL

CIRCULATION: 400

OCTOBER, 1971
VOLUME 5



DO NOT READ THIS!!

ops! We must correct an error in issue o. 2. The Start and Stop tones were ncorrectly identified. The following re the correct tones, guaranteed to ork perfectly. Please, if you save ack issues, or pass them out, change he info on them right now.

	700	900
	700	1100
	900	1100
	700	1300
	900	1300
	1100	1300
	700	1500
	900	1500
	1100	1500
	1300	1500
tart	1100	1700
top	1500	1700
' onnect		2600

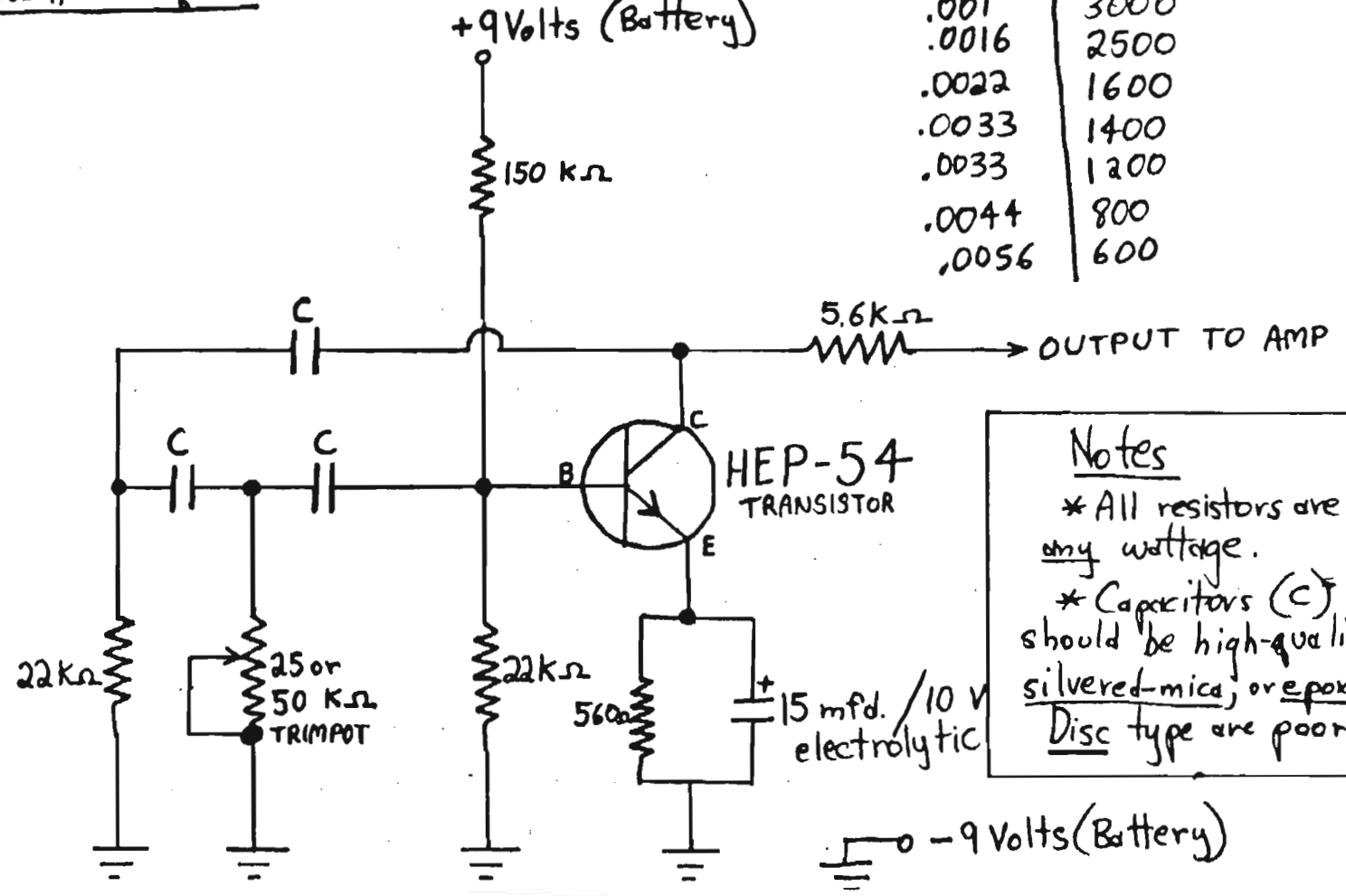
7 oscillators required.

REMEMBER THE BLUE BOX?

We have received, in response to the blue box story, requests from many people for schematics. We have no such schematics, and would not publish them if we did, for that would be unlawful activity.

The following is a reader-supplied schematic for well-known phase shift oscillator. This transistor oscillator can be operated from a 9-volt battery, but its output is not sufficient to feed a speaker. Next month we will show a mixing and boosting circuit for amplification through a speaker. This circuit is useful in the 500-5000 cycle range and as such makes an easy-to-build, low-cost, toy organ.

C(mfd.)	frequency
.001	3000
.0016	2500
.0022	1600
.0033	1400
.0033	1200
.0044	800
.0056	600



Notes

* All resistors are any wattage.
* Capacitors (C) should be high-quality silvered-mica, or epoxy. Disc type are poor!

LETTERS + ANSWERS

Yea!
They've been fucking us over good. We owed them a hunk-a-money and after endless arguments with their machine ladies (strangely loyal for low down clerks) we agreed to mail them the money. They screamed back- No,we want you to bring it down in person tomorrow! What fuckers! This country's gotten too dependent on them. Send all the anti-phone shit you got. E.I.,Wash.,D.C.

Questions:
1-How can I get around paying a $50 installation deposit?
2-How can an extra line be installed?
3-Is it easy to get electrocuted if you have a phone in the bathtub and it falls in?
4-Credit card #'s of environment-destroying companies(oil, chemical).

You can only get a free extra line if you know someone in your local exchange who can pull it off. If you're daring, extend your neighbor's wires from where they connect into his house. If you are living in a college dorm or apt., ask a friend if you can use his/her line, & run a 2-conductor wire to your conference switch(issue no. 1). If you don't have any friends where you live, and you need an extra outgoing line, the junction box is a good access point to other lines. Usually, the lines all connect from outside to the individual rooms in this box or mini-closet. The lines connect via 4-conductor cable, 2 conductors of which are used. The remaining two are cut off or wrapped around the cable in the box, and are present in the wall box in your room. Connect your spare pair to some straight's line, and in your room connect to a conference switch. When he goes to sleep at 11 on the dot, you're free to call out on his number. Don't leave the box connected up that way all the time or someone might spot it on a check.

We doubt a phone can electrocute you in a bathtub, but since they're not allowed to install a movable phone in a bathroom, take a tip and mount your phone somehow.

When some readers send us a few tested numbers, we'll print them. And if anyone knows how to get away without paying the deposit, write us.

...If you're well off, Surplus Center, Lincoln, Nebraska 68501 has phones, test sets(good for tapping),switchboards. Write for catalogs.

I got my phone free. Phones for sale at Radio shack, Lafayette, Allied Radio, etc., aren't Western Electric or new looking, but they're OK. Next time you see a phone man talk awhile, then ask if you can set up an intercom with a phone that he'll "lose" from his truck. I got free a new decorator color phone. Most don't mind.
-A reader

YIPL TIP- Go into a big pig hotel sometime if you need a phone. They have them in lobbies for calling within the building. If they're in a bad location, go up a few flights. They probably'll have them in the hall near the elevator. Bring a knife or scissors, and a shopping bag.

Although there are some cool phone repairmen around, many are to be feared. If you have a repair or installation visit, don't leave dope, non-Bell phones, or subversive literature just lying around, or he may report you to his supervisor for suspicion. That may result in a bust, through cooperation with the local precinct, or a tap on your line. This isn't paranoia, it's fucking good sense.

Brothers and Sisters,
Need your help on a special project for our news collective here in Houston...I am planning a documentary special on phone phreaking and related subjects and need as much info as is possible...Could you please send me what info you have and possibly the adresses of other phone phreaks, and can you relay my intentions into the phone phreak network and if they can help me they can call me here at Pacifica 713-224-4000, no collect calls please I'm poor as hell. But if they can call via phone phreaking network so I can tape interviews, demonstrations, and other such shit I would be eternally grateful....POWER! Scoop Sweeney,Arch fiend,pervert, degenerate, and sometimes newsman. KPFT,618 Prairie, Houston, Texas 77002

Church Withholds Phone Tax

The congregation of Hollis Unitarian Church escalated its protest against American war policies yesterday by not paying the federal excise tax portion of the church's monthly telephone bill.

"The war, and only the war, makes this tax necessary," said the church's minister, the Rev. F. Allen Wells Jr. "It has become, more than any other tax, symbolic of the war."

WAR TAX RESISTANCE
339 Lafayette Street
New York 10012

CAROLINA PLAIN DEALER RIPOFF

TICK CREEK, NC (CMC)- American Telephone and Telegraph, one of the largest war contractors and oppressor of millions of employees is trying its hand at censorship of the underground press. Three staffers and one hawker of the CAROLINA PLAIN DEALER have been charged with "providing information for the theft of telecommunication service," a 6 month and/or $500 misdemeanor. The February PLAIN DEALER contained the commonly known information of how the telephone credit card system works. The bust is an attempt to intimidate the free press and possibly to regain some of AT&T's billions lost on fake credit card calls. But they have lost even more by this attempted ripoff of the DEALER staff. They hired two full-time special security investigators who spent two months traveling around the Carolinas tracking us down. They followed and harrased hundreds of highschool and university students during their investigations. They have subpoened two witnesses: a young HS woman, and a college student caught making credit card calls. Schools cooperated fully with the private pigs. People were dragged out of classes and questioned by the principal and the telephone pigs.

The first attempt at a "trial" was postponed by the state because they have not been able to locate our printer. Thirty beautiful people from all over the Carolinas ignored the boring trial proceedings and picniced in the courthouse hall, sang and danced before the astonished pigs.

The next trial date has not been set. We are gathering information to prove that some of their evidence is based on an illegal phonetap.

It took the state and local pigs three months to find us all. One of us spent three weeks in a woodland hideout while the $1000 bond was being secured.

We live in rural North Carolina. One of the pigs that was visiting us while looking for the fugitives said "If you people don't break it up out here we're going to have to arrest you for cohabitation, fornication, and adultry." We wanted to tell him none of us were married.

If convicted, the implications are not clear. AT&T may attempt busts of other newspapers other areas. But they lose no matter what they do if we exploit the contradictions. (Now they have to prove in court that they have the right to charge for public service). The district telephone manager who signed the warrant is quoted as saying "We definitly see ourselves as the establishment."

call anywhere . . . but dial with care

HOW NOT TO GET CAUGHT MAKING FAKE CREDIT CARD CALLS

Bell Telephone, subsidiery of AT&T with 1970 assets of $49.6 Billion, the world's biggest pig corporation, is losing millions monthly on fake credit card calls. They are not taking it lightly. Their methods of attempted repression would make the FBI proud. Here's how they work it.

First, the phone company sometimes makes the operator that took a fake credit call attempt to trace the caller. They tell her/him that they will take the cost of the call out of their salary if she doesn't try to find out who made the call. The operator will call the number that you placed the call to, attempting to track you down. Obviously only make credit card calls to people you trust not to reveal your identity. When an operator calls you inquiring about a credit card call, have a story ready. If she (or he) sounds friendly, use a story like, "I only know their first name was George and he was calling from Boston, operator." If a nasty supervisor bitch calls, be nasty offensive. You don't have to give out <u>any</u> information. Usually they want to know whose name the number is listed under. Let them find out the hard way. Sometimes they ask if your mother is home. Sometimes they guess who called and bill them by examining the past accounts of the person called to see who has called previously from the same city as the credit card call was made from. Sometimes they bill the number called. Sometimes they put it on the bill as a third party charge or a collect call. REFUSE TO PAY. Keep track of the calls you actually do make and the credit card calls you <u>receive</u> (so you can refuse to pay them).

If the operator gets a lead to who made the credit card call, she turns the name over to the telephone security division. They have special security pigs that can spend their full time tracking us down. They will stop at nothing. They stakeout phone booths; don't always use the same location to call from. In some states they are allowed to tap your phone if there is a case of "defrauding the phone co." And of course they tap phones in <u>all</u> states whether they are allowed to or not. Their easist victims are highschool and university

people. They investigate with the cooperation of the school pigs. In high schools they work with the principal. They call the suspected person into the office and give her/him the third degree, promising not to prosecute if they will tell the pigs everyone else making credit card calls. Divide and conquor it's called. At universities, the special telephone security pigs work in conjunction with the campus cops. They may follow you around and attempt to question you. YOU DO NOT HAVE TO TELL THEM ANYTHING! Refuse to talk without your lawyer present. Above all, do not sign anything. They try to get you to sign a confession just like in the movies. Don't be intimidated by these junior facists! Throw tomatoes at them; put sugar in their gas tanks. All power to the imagination!

The way we make credit card calls is as important as knowing the system. Operators take many real credit card calls daily and know what the average call sounds like. The average caller is Mr. or Mrs. Pig Businessperson. They come on fast and usually have the number memorized. It sounds suspicious if you sounds suspicious if you sound like you are reading it off, or if you say, "841 dash 7767 dash 167N." The beginning numbers are a phone number and should be read as "841 7767" with the last part read as a single unit, 167N. A good opener is, "Operator, credit card call. My number is 893 4452 359J. The number I wish to call is 777-8787." Don't hesitate, memorize your credit card number, and have all the info handy.

Do not call from your home phone. When making a credit card call, you do not have to give the operator the number you are calling from. If she asks, change the last digit or two. Operators usually only know the prefix you are calling from. She may say hold on, and call the number you give to see if it's busy. So if you call from a pay phone, which you should, give her the number of your pay phone, it's cool.

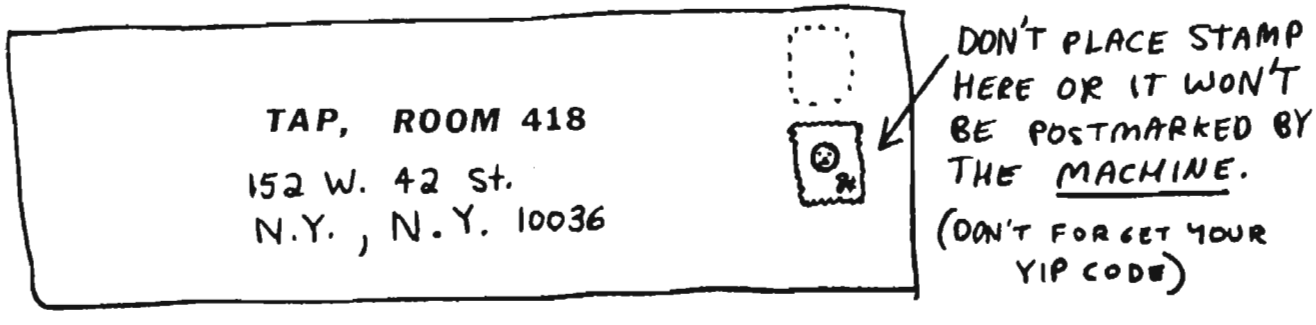
The July 16 (issue 104) BERKELEY TRIBE has much more good info on telephone procedures in ripoffs!

BACK ISSUES cost 50 cents each. Think about it.

No. 1- Credit card code, installing conference lines and free extensions.
No. 2-The Blue Box Story, dialogue with Abbie Hoffman and Russel Baker on Phones.
No. 3-The Telecommand, and other shit.
No. 4-Special Pay phone issue.

Confucious say; "Those who receive YIPL should have small mouth when on telephone."

Now that you're done with this issue, please pass it on to a friend, or post visibly.



TAP, 152 W. 42 ST, ROOM 418, NY 10036



CIRCULATION 500+

YIPL

VOLUME 6
NOVEMBER '71

YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY LINE



"As I told the tribunal at Nuremberg, I did not know that Hitler was a Nazi. For years I thought he worked for the phone company."

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

A few of you have written us asking if the Esquire article is factual. It is. However, some numbers have been changed to protect the innocent. For example, the loop numbers have been changed by the telephone company. And they may change others because of the article. But the box works, and the explanation the Esquire article gives is correct. Including when they say that calling information from a home phone and using a box is not wise. If you want to make a box like Gilbertson's, see letter's column.

Some readers have been having trouble using the blue box tones on pay phones. One reason is that an intercepting operator might hear the tones and suspecting a malfuc the tones and suspect a malfunction in the equiptment(a common occurence). She then cuts you off. You don't however, always run into an intercepting operator. If you dial long distance information(area code, 555-1212) or if you call late at nite you usually have a better chance of getting through. Also realize that the fucked-up phone system cannot handle all the calls in the U.S. on certaing nights. Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday all suck. Expect to get a busy signal or operator recording on these nights.
A box works better on a home phone, but it is of course more dangerous that way. Next time your relatives invite you over, call from there and they'll never get hassled for one call, if the phone company even manages to trace it. An old couple won't be charged with using a box if you connect onto their wires in an apartment building basement. Always use an 800 number, like 800-243-1111 when calling on a non-pay phone. But please, don't call on your own line. That's asking for trouble.

Here we go again. The YIPL idea is limited if the research is left up to the staff. If our readers send in information that would be useful to other readers, and that means any information, related to phones, food, entertainment, transportation, or anything, then we would pretty soon have a centralized information pool that would be incredibly well-stocked with useful hints. We want this paper to be totally reader-supplied soon. So if you want to help with this project, all you have to do is send your idea to YIPL,Room 504, 152 W. 42 St., NY, NY. 10036. All useful ideas will be published. Announcements of new publications and events are also welcome. So get those cards and letters coming in.

THE FOLLOWING IS A RECENT COMPILATION OF CREDIT CARD CODES BY AREA. (1972)

Atlanta 035
Detroit 096,083
Minneapolis 126
Connecticut 020
NYC 072,074,021
North. N.J. 091,094
Houston 151
Los Angeles 182
San Fran. 158
Wash.,D.C. 032
Boston 001
Chicago 097
Philadelphia 041
Pittsburgh 030

Nixon's law firm- 337 0042 023H

Published for informational purposes only by the Youth International Party Line.

LETTERS TO THE READERS

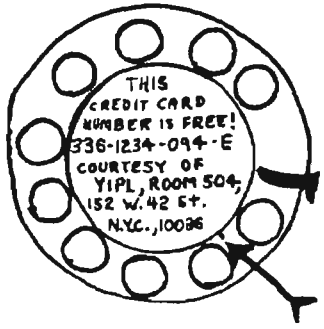
Dear Youth:
Hope you enjoyed the article in Esquire. Technical details for the small machine will follow in either the Realist or Sun Dance.
-Al Gilbertson
--And in YIPL, of course.-Ed.

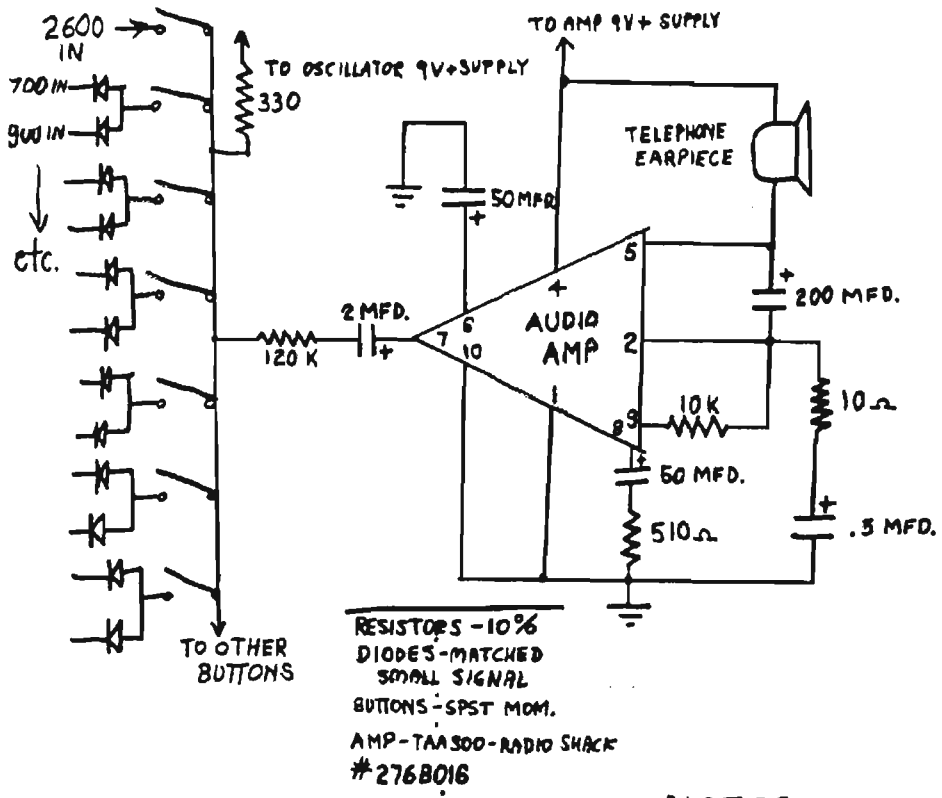
Dear YIPL:
Here's another tip for ripping off Bell. Suppose you open up a joint called Dope Specialties, and you want the business phone listed under that name. Upon checking with local business office you learn that they want to rip you off for a 25 dollar deposit plus 12 dollars a month.
Do this: first have the phone listed as a personal phone-8 bucks a month. Then write the pigsness office and say you have a foriegn student from Afghanistan living with you for a year and you want an additional listing for him. (They cost 50¢ monthly). His name is specialties dope, and lo and behold the telephone listing comes out last name first as Dope Specialties 102 dollars a year instead of 169. Another idea; rip off a repairman's handset or get a friend to do it.

You can hook into anyone's phone terminals on the outside of their house, or apartment building and dial away. You can also use them on bare terminals which are in most outside phone booths. You can only dial locally or get an operator this way, but place a long distance call and when the operator asks for the money drop it into the phone and let her hear the dings (only works on old style ones) cause you can get the money back by pushing the coin return. If you are really cool, carry the handset when you travel and just climb any telephone pole and connect in and dial away.
By the way, stay cool on the blue boxes, they are starting to crack down and many phreaks have been busted.
Another idea-it's time for new telephone books now. Check into working to help deliver them. At the distribution site(a boxcar on a railroad station) someone is supposed to check everyone who takes books, but no one does. A VW full of books gets $10 here at the Junk Company for paper salvage. Last year I knew two dudes who got 34 van loads in 2 1/2 d. work. That's an easy 340 dollars. Best to make sure you got a dishonest junk man-most of them are though. -T.M.,Arlington, Va.

Dear YIPL,
Just got your newsletter today, far fucking out. I hope you keep up the good work. A good way to fuck up a pay phone is as follows; Take the pin off the back of a YIPPIE! button and turn the dial all the way around, stick the pin into the little hole (see arrow), press down hard on the pin and turn the dial clockwise, and the dial comes right off. YIPPIE!C.T.,N. Kingstown, R.I.

Dear YIPL,
Here's a supplement to that pay phone dial ripoff. Heat the pin point for about 3-5 seconds with a lighter or match; It will make it simpler to push thru the hole. And instead of removing the pin from the back of the button simply bend it up and use the button as a handle. And when you get the dial off put all kinds of revolutionary slogans on the paper number disc or make up your own.
Here's an idea for all the beginning YIPL. Check the obituaries in the local papers for dead single people, then find their phone number, and call like crazy giving the deceased's phone number to the operator. Make sure the stiff doesn't have a family. They have enough to worry about without being bugged by the phone company. If a person dies after the phone bills come out you have a full month before the company catches on. Fuck the System.
C.T., N. Kingstown, R.I.
-Good ideas. Also put working credit card numbers on the dial paper to help out people who visit that booth. You might also want to write YIPL's address down.





This simple mixer and amplifier can be used in the electronic organ described last issue. 1) Power to the speaker will be lost at low frequencies if a suitable enclosure is not used. A small metal or plastic box is fine. The box can, of course, contain the rest of the parts. Tones can be found for suitable notes in any sound engineering manual.

2) If played into the phone for any reason, the speaker should be lined with a circle of foam to form a good seal that is held tightly to the mouthpiece.

NOTES

This mixer-amplifier uses 24 diodes to produce 12 separate tone pairs without mixing them at their source. Each diode is silicon, low current, and the pair should be matched if possible. A single pure tone needs no diodes, of course.
A telephone earpiece is a perfect, low cost speaker for this unit, and has the added advantage of coupling tightly with a telephone mouthpiece if you want to play this instrument to your friends, over the phone.
A 50K ohm trimmer tunes each oscillator. All parts in this project are 10% or better tolerance, but the capacitors should be drift-free types(mylar, epoxy, or mica), or else the oscillators will detune easily.
Two batteries are recommended for ease of construction and stability of tone.

BECAUSE OF THE BRUTAL AND AGGRESSIVE WAR the United States government is conducting against Vietnam, the amount of the federal excise tax, $....., has been deducted from my payment of this bill. I have opposed this war and protested against it in many ways. Now I must testify to my opposition by refusing to pay this tax.

The telephone excise tax was raised in April, 1966, only in order to help pay for the war in Vietnam. Paying the tax means helping to pay for outright atrocities, for the murder of innocent women and chidren. It means helping to pay for the indiscriminate bombing and napalming of defenseless villages. It means helping to finance the shipping of American boys half way around the world to die defending an unpopular, totalitarian and corrupt regime.

I am sorry for any inconvenience my tax refusal may cause your office and hope you will understand that this protest is not directed against the telephone company. I hope also that you will soon join me and the many others who have decided that it is now necessary to oppose the war by refusing to pay the telephone excise tax that helps finance it.

Sincerely in peace,

WAR TAX RESISTANCE
339 Lafayette Street, New York, NY 10012
Phone (212) 477-2970 or 777-5560

- ☐ I would like to join War Tax Resistance.
- ☐ I am not ready to join WTR, but please place me on your mailing list.
- ☐ Please send me more information about the following methods of war tax resistance:

_____

- ☐ Please send me _____ additional copies of A Call To War Tax Resistance (6 for 25¢; 30 for $1).
- ☐ I am already resisting war taxes (on a separate sheet please list the taxes you have not paid, since which year, the consequences to date, and any other pertinent information).
- ☐ You may use my name in publicizing WTR.
- ☐ I am interested in forming a WTR Center; please send me more information.

Enclosed is $ _____ to support the work of WTR. Please send copies of this Call to the attached list of people.

Name _____

Address _____

_____ Zip _____

Telephone _____

Throughout the United States, young people by the hundreds of thousands are rebelling in disgust and anger against the squandering of resources on war, and neglect of the day-to-day practical needs of the people. They are not alone in seeing only massive social disruption and probably nuclear war as eventual consequences. They are risking their freedom, careers and often their lives to protest and resist what they see to be wrong.

We, as participants in War Tax Resistance, are resolved to confront our own complicity in war, waste and callousness. We resolve to end, to the extent we can, our cooperation with a federal tax program geared to death more than life.

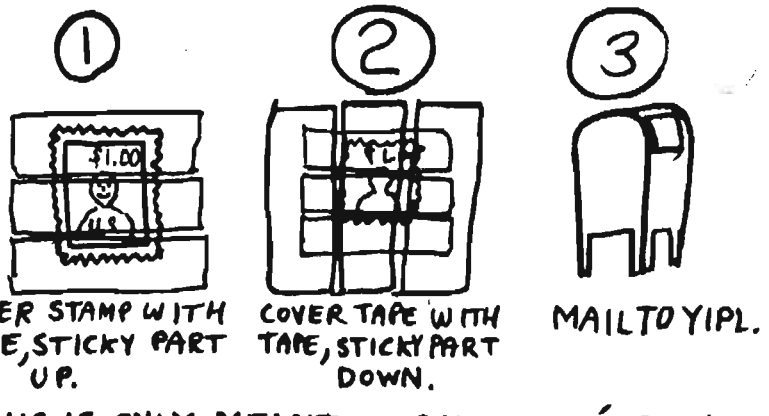
BACK ISSUES
1-Credit card code, installing extensions and conference lines free.
2- The Blue Box story, dialogue with Abbie and Russel Baker.
3- The Telecommand.
4-Special Pay phone issue
5-Building an electic organ,Pt. 1,making credit card calls safely.

Back issues are 50¢each. Let us know what number issue you want.

Save this paper or give it to a friend. Better yet, xerox the blue box article, or the organ plans(1 & 2) and pass them out at demonstrations. Bring YIPL info into your nearest head shop and visibly. Make sure your local underground newspaper knows about YIPL. Copies of YIPL make excellent party favors and double as napkins and rolling paper.

Write for a subscription to YIPL,Room 504, 152 W. 42 St.,NY,NY, 10036. Send us $4.00, more if you can, less if you can't.

DON'T FORGET YOUR RIP CORD.



THIS IS ONLY MEANT AS AN EXPOSÉ. DO NOT DO THIS, IT IS ILLEGAL, BECAUSE IT IS FREE.

Issue#7
Dec.-Jan.'72
CIRCULATION 500



"a Wealth of Slime" YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY LINE

1972 CREDIT CARD CODE

We don't have it yet. But as soon as one reader breaks the code and lets us know, you'll all know. So get friendly with an operator, apply for a credit card, or check your local underground paper. When you've got it, send it in. You are the source of our information.

The Source catalog, coming out in issues starting now, is for people who need a radical yellow pages. Source is primarily your aid to obtaining information, and it lists periodicals, documents, and even organizations like YIPL. If you're an organizer, you need Source.

Our demented readers have been deluging us with requests for suppliers of #14 brass washers. We want to know where these items can be mail-ordered from, so we can publish an expose' of such a dastardly corporation that would sell slugs good in pay phones, drink and food machines, laundromats and parking meters. So if any of you people run across such a scummy outfit, be sure to alert YIPL as to the adress ,and the price of the washers.

We have recently been advised that a seemingly outasight deal is a gyp. The Book Clubs, who advertise in the New York Times every Sunday(Book Review Section) don't tell their customers that the books come with untrimmed pages that look like shit. For this unspeakable crime, we urge YIPL readers to order the four free books(or 4for a buck) and to refuse to pay if they come with untrimmed pages. Only order from companies that do not require a signature. Also, continue ordering for weeks afterwards for all your friends if they refuse to remedy this despicable situation. And if you can believe it, The Book of the Month Club says"These books are identical to the publishers editions, ...in quality." WHat a fucking lie.

Yipl readers! We are being attacked! The U.S. Government is undermining our correspondence, and stealing your money. This is happening all the way down the line to the postmen who look through your mail before they decide to deliver it to you or not. Don't mail letters to YIPL with your local mailman. Drop them in a mailbox.Only send checks to YIPL,not cash. And most of all, place your stamps 1 1/2 inches lower on the envelope. And don't forget the zip code. We can't allow them to have an excuse for confiscating our mail.
As long as this communications gap exists, we have to ask you to help. If your YIPL gets through, Xerox it and distribute it at head shops,at clothing stores, colleges, riots, conventions, to friends,hitchers, schools.This is vital for reaching the masses whom the Government fears. One reader suggested labels that stick to phones, subway doors,etc., that have useful information about freebies.

Happy New Year to all our friends, especially the New York Tel. Co. striking workers.
1972 will provide fun for many yippies in San Diego this summer. See you there.

YIPPIES: In case you're bored one night, call Miss Weston (collect) and tell her you would like to join Diners Club. 212-245-1500.

Back issues are 50¢ each.
1. Installing extensions.
2. Blue Box Story.
3. Telecommand(story)
4. Pay phone issue
5. Organ plans(1)
6. Organ plans(11)

Y.I.P.L.-
This establishment fuck is beautiful, it has worked everytime,for everyone. It will work especially well now around Christmas time. Just go into a large store, pick something off the shelf(packaged) and quickly walk over to the cashier and tell her you would like to return this item. Since you have no sales slip(you received this as a gift and already have one) the sales girl will give you a merchandise credit and you're free to look around and choose anything your crooked little heart desires. Also,if its extra cash you want & need, save sales slips when you do shop and after Christmas do the same thing as above but now you have a sales receipt-make sure its for the same amount please-so the cashier will give you cash if you can't find anything you want to exchange it for. Its really a rush! Remember,Always Look,Act and Speak Confident!Love and peace from K&B, Florida.

Dear YIPL,
My name is ,presently I am being held prisoner by Monroe State Reformatory, hopefully not for very damn longer,it's hard telling because I am on appeal,who knows how long they can take on a appeal these days.
Several months ago I mailed you some stamped envelopes, so that I could get onto your mailing list. Well, low and behold I received an issue today, and I find it extremely interesting,I received November's issue #6. I am going to try to send you a few more stamped envelopes with this letter, they are about the only assets I have right now and I'm pretty broke to tell the truth. The State "gives" us three stamped envelopes a week, and so you get to saving them up for trading and such, but it takes a while. So I hope that they come to use for you.
I was wondering though,if it would be possible to send me any back issues, I sure would appreciate it. I can dig finding out about installing phones, in and around and under different conditions.

(continued in fourth column)

Dear Sir:
I have a problem which you might be able to help with. The series of events went like this:
1. A friend gave me a phone credit card number and said it was O.K. to use.
2. I used it for about 3 months,making some person to person calls(the friend who gave it to me said to keep the costs down that way).
3.On Nov. 23, Ohio Bell called my friends and coaxed them into saying that I was the person who called them from this area.
4. The next day the phone company called me and explained that the card was invalid. They then said that I should pay for the calls. When I declined, they said they would forward the matter to their securities dept.
If you could,please advise me on what to do,since I don't want to pay for all those calls.D.G.,Painesville,Ohio
-Try this: Contact your friends and tell them to change their story if the phone company calls them again. They should say that "many people use this phone operator" and they wish they could help but they can't. When the phone company contacts you again, de. the charges. By the way, don't use a credit card no. for more than a month, or call friends who will buckle under a threat that the phone company will more than likely not carry through.



Yipl-For 25¢ you can get a copy of The Daily Block also known as the P lder Denver Colorado Pornography C de & Rape the Earth, with a special telephone section by HANG UP,A GLOBAL COMMITTEE TO STOP AT&T.Address is 1921 21st Street,Boulder, Colorado. 90302. It has a nice spirit.

Dear Friends:
In your pay phone issue you suggest that a proper way to fuck a pay phone is to glue the coin slots or the coin box lock with epoxy glue and to use a syringe. Excellent injectors for this type of work can be purchased from the Brook Stone Company. 12 for $4.95 plus .90 postage. They look like syringes with a needle. The order number is Z-1135.3 and the address is
Brookstone Company
Dept. C
9 Brookstone Building
Petersborough,N.H. 03458
A good pair of bolt cutters can be had from Brookstone. It's 14" long, easy to hide under a coat or pants leg. They cost $8.95 plus $1.15. I have a pair and th v cut armored cable like string.
Can any of you send me some #14 brass washers or an address where I can send for some? I can't seem to find em up here.
N.Y. Times Dec. 8,1971

Baboon in South Africa 'Takes Over' Phone System

CAPETOWN (AP) — Subscribers at Kloof Nek Forest were left to wonder about the new bug in the telephone system when bells rang for no reason and some heard only barks, growls and sucking sounds.

A baboon had gotten into the unattended exchange. It pulled instructions from the wall, pressed every button on the switchboard, spilt milk on the floor and finally ate the only pen of Michael Anhauser, the operator who had left for a few minutes.

"I don't know what to put in my report," Mr. Anhauser said.

It seems like we're everywhere. Keep up he good work. C.T
-Remember, gang, epoxy the coin boxes only.-Ed.

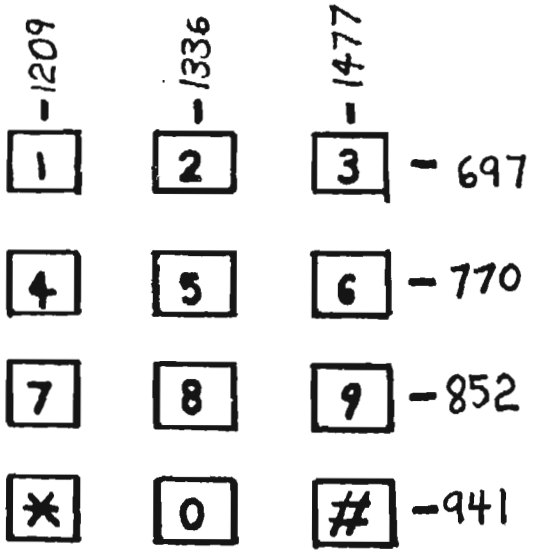
I have one little idea, that I remember from way back, and so it is very possible that you may already know it. If you tear about a half inch wide strip from the telephone book, in a pay booth,and tear it so you have a half by ten inch strip of cardboard, you then take it and slip it down the quarter slot in the phone, and just drop a penny down the slot and pull the cardboard from the phone, but do it very slowly, and you might try even jiggling it a bit when you do it,once you get the hang of it it is easier than shit, and you can call long distance the same way, when the operator asks you to put the money in, just drop in your pennys into the nickel slot, wiggle the cardboard in the quarter slot, and it rings up the bread, it might sound like a big hassle, but it really isn't at all. Well, guess I will close now, thanks again, I really like issue#6 and think that something of this sort should have come out ages ago,especially when I was on the streets, I could have dug getting in to it then. Also, if you can,will you send me an extra copy of your back issues? You may have sent them to me already, and the pigs here could have intercepted them, but I think if you mail just one issue at a time, that they will come through OK, at least I will let you know what happens,thanks again. In love and peace for all, John Doe
Abby Hoffman,
Here are a few sure-fire ways to rip off Maw Bell. On the three slot pay phones there is a plastic case on the bottom, underneath the phone. Now when you unscrew the center screw it will reveal 4 screws with a wire behind each. Now you take the bottom right screw and unscrew it enough to take the wire out. Now you take the wire and touch it to the top right wire and presto-you got a dial tone. Call away.
A way you can get money is to unhitch the bottom right wire and put some tape around it so it doesn't touch any other part. Now the phone doesn't work but the people don't know this so they put money in and nothing. So you come back in a week and take the tape off and put the wire back under its screw, hang up the phone and you hit the jack pot-money-money-money. (P.S.if it don't work just push the coin return but the above will work so you don't have nothing to worry about). M.R., Hadley, Mass.

Tuning Your Organ

Probably one of the hardest parts of constructing our toy organ is finding a tuning method. One proven method is to use an electric organ. However, many of these are unstable and may have drifted. The Hammond B3 or C3 is a good instrument to use. With the highest drawbar pulled out only, the following notes, starting with the low F, closely agree with the frquencies specified.

F5 697 Hz.
A6 880 Hz.
C#6 1108 Hz.
E6 1318 Hz.
F#6 1479 Hz.
G#6 1661 Hz.
E7 2637 Hz.

A better idea is,of course, to use an accurate signal generator. If the generator is off, you can calibrate it by using A= 880 Hz. Or, Ma Bell herself can help you. A touch tone phone operates very accurately with each row and column having a single frequency. To get 697 Hz, simply press any two buttons on the top row.



To tune a signal generator with a touch-tone phone, connect the generator output to the two microphone terminals in the phone handset, press 1 and 2, and tune generator until "beats" stop. Generator is now putting out 697.

Several YIPLs have written us that the original oscillator schematic has unnecessary parts for temperature stability. We have found that best results necessitate these parts because pay phones are often in cold parts, and one would not want to call a friend long distance just to play him an out-of-tune organ, now would we?

Published for informational purposes only by Youth Hot Line Reports, Inc.

For those of you who are interested in obtaining the original information on boxing, the Bell System Technical Journal, in 1960 or in 1961, put out an article called Multifrequency signaling systems. You might find it in an engineering library, if Bell doesn't find it first. We would appreciate it if an astute YiPPler would go there armed with a razor blade, and after liberating the article, send it to us for publication. We will return it to her/him.

A subscription to YIPL costs $4/yr. if you got.
TAP Room 418, 152 W. 42 St.,N.Y.,N.Y. 10036

YIPL
YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY LINE
NO. 8 FEB. '72

"IF THE GOVERNMENT DOESN'T STOP IT, WE'LL STOP IT".

Blue Box Fans! Want a groovy new way to send your beeps into the pay phone downstairs, with lower distortion, and less risk of being overheard? An induction coupler, Model PC-48,$9.95 each, is available from Trinetics,Inc. 807 W. 3rd St.,Mishawaka, In. 46544. It slips over the earpiece(that's right) and can also pick up conversations for taping. But keep at least a speaker jack on your box for tuning, because tuning a box over a phone line, even on a local phone call, is definitely not cool.

Credit for the Credit Card Code ticle inside must be given to you readers, and to the newspapers around the country that are risking their neck printing it up, we say thanx. Which again proves if we contribute to each other, we all benefit.

Keep sending in suggestions for the following:
Corporation ripoffs, establishment fucks, healthful hints, names and addresses of our friends who wish to be known, new services, new outrages,new devices and plans for them.
You're having trouble with finding #14 Brass washers(dime-size) and we know about it. Some stores have them listed as 1/4" I.D., or as 11/16" O.D. washers. Some will refuse to sell to freaks, so have your respectable-looking friends go in and play plumber, or call in orders and then play messenger.
Send us results, and all of you do a study on where they work, what machines require tape over the hole and stuff like that. We're compiling material for an article on using, making and living on slugs. Get with it!

LETTERS (CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

Dear YIPL,
Here's a suggestion for YIPL readers: One very good way to obtain extra phones is to get them out of empty apartments from non-phreek friends who have had their phones disconnected but not removed. Here in Gainesville Ma Bell doesn't remove phones from empty apartments until new tenants move in and order their own phones. The servicemen simply take what's there, and if its not there it doesn't matter because Ma Bell doesn't keep good records in Gainesville and probably most other collegetowns where people are moving all the time. G.P.,Gainesville, Fla.

Dear YIPL,
.....LOVERS LETTER is a monthly publication offering practical, realistic advice for men on the art of love. LOVERS LETTER tells where to find girls, how to approach them and how to make them like you. We also give frank advice on how to extablish satisfying love/sex relationships. A subscription is $10/yr. LL publishing Co., Box 5834-H, Bethesda,Md. 20014.
-YIPL readers- We checked this out and if its in your pipe it ain't too bad. If you want, free further details are available on how to sell subscriptions.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
There is a credit card system used by the phone company called the Code Billing system. A sample number is 014-5742-019. The first number must be 0 or 1,and the last three numbers must be between 001-499.Say to the operator "Code billing operator.My number is .....If they ask what company it is, make one up,.or hang up. Of course, call from a booth. This is under test now, so let us know what happens.,.....

Y.I.P.L.:
Rip offs that what you are, I send you a check,you cashed it and never send me anything.
I hate getting rip off by anyone, and I'm going to do all that I can to let the people know what you are. This is the fourth letter that I haved send you, you had haved more that enough time to fix everything. Well this the last letter that I will send you, and I hope you enjoy all your going to get.Rip off! R.N.,Bronx,N.Y.

Friends:
I'm a high school student in N.J. and one day last week they herded us all into the auditorium were this very straight dude from N.J. Bell proceeded to give us a speech about all the wonderful things we have to thank them for(Better living thru Ma Bell). The only reason I can see for this propoganda is that they realized how bad kids are fucking them and they have decided to nip this conspiracy in the bud. But the real reason I wrote this is that I went up to the stage and asked this robot to say a few words about a real scientific advancement, the blue box. He said that he didn't want to hear it and started to walk away so I started to tell people about it. This got him very uptight and he came back and told everyone that the blue box would soon be obsolete because Ma Bell was planning to vary the tone frequencies from area to area and make it impossible to break out of the area. I don't really understand this but I thought I'd tell you to see if it is bullshit or not because those fuckers have me worried that the toy organ I'm building will soon be of limited usefulness.Yours truly a hopelessly paranoid reader.
-Our opinion of this statement by N.J.Bell is that to vary tone frequencies will cost an incredible amount, require that all employees be back at work to make the change, would necessitate changing every single multifrequency sender in the country. In other words, it's possible, but to try to do it without raising rates and spending time, possibly years, is not. So build your organ and the fact that you will no longer contribute to their treasury will serve to prolong the changeover.-Ed.

Dear Yip-Line-
I just tried to make a long distance call from a public telephone to order Mexican 10 centavo pieces-which work in pay phones a quarters. I was just about to dial the number and insert the few 10 centavo pieces I had left when I noticed that the dial had been ripped off. I have not commented on public issues in a long time but I believe that people who rip dials off pay phones are hurting their brothers and sisters more than the telephone company. Alexander Graham Bell
Dear Y.I.P.L.,
If any of you out there still eat meat, here's a helpful hint on getting the best and/or the biggest piece for the cheapest price possible. Everyone knows we can't shoplift or steal-the price we pay is too large if you're caught. So just take the best piece of meat and the cheapest piece, carefully peel the price label off the cheaper one and stick it on the good one. Return the one you don't want, and smile sweetly at th cash lady as the stuff goes through. Fuck the establishment-I love you Y.I.P.L. K&B, Florida.

Dear YIPL-
Here's 3 bucks-all we can afford now but enough to ask you to please start sending our issues in covered envelopes; we're getting a few hassles unnecessarily(small town-P.O. workers are buddies to cops, etc.) and we hope a few dollars for you will help.Power to the people. L&W

From Chicago Tribune, Feb. 2, '72

He Had Their Number

A Los Angeles man who figured out how to tap himself into Pacific Telephone Company's computer by using his push button phone was arrested Tuesday for stealing more than $1 million worth of the company's equipment. Police said Jerry N. Schneider, 21, had been ordering the computer to have equipment sent to a company warehouse t he had acquired keys, and he picked it up in the early morning hours before warehousemen arrived. The gambit became so successful, police said, that Schneider started his own business selling telephone equipment, and had hired 10 employes to help him.

1972 CREDIT CARD CODE

PREFIX
EXAMPLE - 777-3311 021 Q (ITT, NEW YORK CITY)

The New 1972 Credit Card Code is the same old shit. However, instead of the 6th digit being used to determine the code letter, it is now the 4th. And the ten code letters are different. Take note and pass the word along to friends, university billboards, local newspapers, and as extra items on your schools announcements. This is, of course, to discourage any degenerates who would attempt to rip off Ma Bell. They will realize that when they do it, everybody will be doing it, and it won't be fun.

1 - Z	ATLANTA	- 035	MIAMI	- 044
2 - J	BERKELY	- 167	MINN.	- 126
3 - Q			NORTH N.J.	- 091, 094
4 - S	BOSTON	- 001	NEW MEXICO	- 105
5 - D	CHICAGO	- 097	NEW YORK CITY	- 072, 074,
6 - H	CLEVELAND	- 082	(+ VICINITY)	021
7 - U	CONN.	- 020		
8 - M	DETROIT	- 096, 083	PHILA.	- 041
9 - A			PITTS.	- 030
0 - X	HOUSTON	- 151	SAN. FRAN.	- 158
T - SON - 064	LOS ANGELES	- 182	WASH. D.C.	- 032
SALT LAKE CITY 015				

TIPS: At night (5pm to Mid.) the majority of the pig operators are working and your chances of running into one is greater. Avoid peak calling periods. They might question you and stuff like that, in which case hang up, or if asked the number calling, say that its a phone booth(which it should be). Don't continually use the same phone booth, or the same credit card number, or call at the same time or same day. It's easy to vary your schedule. Known phony credit card numbers are kept on a PHONY LIST, so keep changing the number, gang.

If you call in the Atlanta area, the operators there have a list of all possible telephone prefixes for that area. A credit card number having a 035 along with a prefix that is non-existant in Atlanta is obviously phony. Make sure your prefix in the number exists in the area of your code.

Just because you get your call through, don't think your done. The operator may come on the line silently to verify the call, or she may simply stay on for a few seconds to see that you got through. If you gave her a rubber number and she knows it, she may let the call go through just so her supervisor can get on the line to invade your privacy, tape record the conversation, trace your calling number, and later bust you. So don't say right out to your friend,"Hey, man, I just used a phoney credit card number!"

If you call someone, make sure they know what to tell them when and if they contact him/her about the call. Have your friend say"I'm sorry operator but many people use this phone, and I get so many calls its hard to remember, but I think his first name was Steve, and he called from Cincinnati." (They already know the city, so you aren't helping them but sound sincere). Never give a last name, or his phone number. Be real polite, if they are. But refuse to pay if they bill you. Note your phony calls down so you can see if they pull something like that. Refusing to pay leaves you in very good shape of ending up paying. And by the way, they might look through old phone bills to see who called in the past, and they might say that so-and-so called you and you should admit it. Well, DON'T ADMIT IT. They're only guessing. If they knew they wouldn't bother calling you, now would they?

For those of you who can't take it any longer and are planning on moving to Canada, you might be interested to know that there are a goodly number of YIPLs there already. You might also want to get a copy of The Canadian Whole Earth Almanac, 341 Bloor St. West, Room 208, Toronto, Canada for the sum of $3, or a years subscription for $9. Community Television work is being done in Canada by Videotech,111 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ontario. Write them.

Various readers have been suggesting that we discover a way to let phone phreeks contact each other. To some, printing names and phone numbers is not too cool. However, to some, receiving YIPL is not too cool. We want to hear more from you as to suggestions for ways to do it, or if you think we should just print a list of people who want to be printed.

When writing to us, never place the stamp 1&1/2 inches too low or it won't be postmarked. We can't do that. Why, just think what that would mean. The post office would lose income, and we would no longer be able to afford to build bombs and defoliants and RAID. Not only that, but our elder statesmen would start to make statements to the press about yippies and ripper-offers. Furthermore, the post office would be forced to stop using the dumb machines to postmark letters and to handcancel instead, thus forcing the hiring of twelve million workers and ending unemployment in this country, which would in turn cut down profits to the nice folks who brought you Attica and Hiroshima. No, we can't have that happen. So be good little automatons and put the stamp right up in the corner there, where Robby the Robot and his pal Dicky can put their good seal of approval on it.

We'll be back sometime in the near future with an article you will find well worth waiting for, we hope. Till then.....A subscription to YIPLis $2/yr, and back issues are 50¢ each. We will give you a free subscription if you really cannot afford it, and that's why we cost what we do. If you can afford it, send us bread and stamps, please. YIPL, Room 504, 152 W. 42 St., N.Y.,N.Y. 10036, and don't send cash!

#1-Installing extensions #2-Blue Box Story #3-Telecommand Story
#4-Pay Phone issue #5-Organ plans(1) #6-Organ plans(2) #7-Tuning Organ

Published for informational purposes only by Youth Hot Line Reports, Inc.

Address all mail and checks to :

TAP, 152 W. 42 ST, ROOM 418, NY 10036



"Help! Help! I'm out of order!"



NUMBER 9
MARCH-APRIL '72

Instead of being the period of good will to men on Wednesday morning our citizens were somewhat excited on learning that a resident of Main St. had cut all the telephone wires that passed over his house, thus cutting off the residents of the lower portion of the Town from its service.

We've got something rather special this month(or months) and you can find it inside. This article has, to our knowledge, never been published with details for use. It is so good, that it is not worth our getting hassled for printing it if you readers don't support our action by reprinting it and giving it out. Here's how to do this and make it effective; Mail it to people and places far away from you as well as in your own community. Have a stock of Xeroxed copies so when you pick up yippies hitching you can lay them onto it, and they will then spread the news. Papers should print it, and radio station people should tell listeners to rite to them for a copy. In the next letter you write to anyone you know, include a copy of this article. We are really pushing this for several reasons, but mostly because it can seriosly affect Ma Bells profits and therefore policy if it goes into widespread use, & it should. It is wrong to assume that they can easily change the system and render the device ineffective, because it would take much time wherever they did it, & it would have to be done by people, who need the work anyway. Build them and sell them, but not for more than five bucks. The parts are cheap,maybe two dollars. GET GOING!

BUGS...

For those of you interested in an article on bugging and debugging devices, see Radio-Electronics, February 1972. We are forced to refer you to it because of lack of space here.

Our back issue department has a headache, so we're changing things a bit. We're combing thru the issues and putting together feature sheets on the major articles that appear. So far, they are as follows:

Credit card calls and helpful hints,
Pay phone hints, Installing phones

This will speed our now sluggish back issue service, while insuring that you receive revisions and full information on past articles. Price is 25¢ each but send enough to make up for people who can't afford them (like us). When you get the shit, be sure to duplicate it immediately before it becomes all wrinkled, then start passing it out. You'll meet all kinds of far out people that way and it's been proven that passing out YIPLs reduces the chance of heart attack, (for you but not for Rockefeller).

Friends,freaks, and pigs;
Of late, I have been receiving fewer computer cards to return with my bills but my friendly Public Service Co.s and good 'ol Ma Bell persist in them. It seems to me that I once read of a local freak who not only cracked the code, but also went so far as to use it to his advantage. I feel it would be a great contribution to the cause of all of us if you were to encourage your readers to send in what they know so that you might publish it.-A key punch person.

For those of you who want to know how to tell if your phone is tapped, give up. Best way to tell is by flipping a coin. Clicks mean nothing but poor service usually, and silence is often more dangerous. Don't talk on the phone!

dear yipl; you should know that the check I'm sending cost nothing to write. No charges for printing checks, deposits, writing checks, monthly statements. Just watch the overdrafts and postdated checks- they cost $3 each. Write for account information to UNB,461 Forbes, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213(that's The Union National Bank of Pittsburgh). -Your friend in New York.

Dear YIPL;
If any phreaks would like to visit Atlanta this way there is a pay phone on the strip near Roy Rogers drive Inn(876-9639area code 404). Its busy a lot, but if you call a dope dealing freak will probably answer. A good phone is at the U of Ga. at Atlanta. 404-543-9224. Call a student and turn him on tb the credit card code! Skinny Bobby Harper, a very cool D.J. at WIIN would like to hear from phone phreaks. Call him and talk on the air 6 am. -9 am.Mon. thru Fri., 6am.-10 am. Sat. 404-892-3777. Relate the credit card code to his listeners.
I just had quite a good night of phreaking. After some of the best Mexican I ever had I called info in Houston. The operator was real nice. She answered my questions with "surely" and I told her that the operators in N.Y. said that too & it was just a catchy phrase that them yankees were into. She said it was in the operator's manual and I told her she sounded like a very nice girl and I was sorry that the establishment had made a robot out of her. Then she admitted to what's in the guts of every true american. She hates the phone co. Dig it!
I believe that if you have the right tension bar and pick you can open up the cash box on a pay phone. See what YIPL readers can find out about this. Does opening the lock trigger an alarm in the phone co?
Drop a dime or a washer in one of the old coke machines(red and short) and press the handle down all the way and get your soda, then lift up half way and press down again and out comes another coke. The whole fucking machine can be emptied for a washer or a filed-down penny.
The Cheif of Security of Southern Bell here is Gerald E. McDaniels and he seems to like to talk to phone freaks. So why don't some of you people call him and tell him you're calling from _____ with a phoney card and/or a box.His office is 404-529-6036. He's in and out all day chasing phreaks so call him at home. Dial 404 963-1640. He's kind of hard to catch so we advise calling between 2 and 3 am.Ask him how he's going to catch him and tell him he's full of shit. Your nameless comrade.

To:YIPL
Thought you might be interested in the current issue of Advertising Age. It's about poor Mr. Gerrity of ITT, who is in charge of the company's 93-MILLION DOLLAR A YEAR advertising program. If this wasn't enough, some people are saying some very unkind things about his giving $400,000 in a bribe to the Justice Department. In case any of you would like to console Mr. Gerrity in this time of crisis, he can be reached c/o ITT,320 Park Ave.,N.Y.,N.Y. or telephone: 212-PL 2 6000.
Keep up the good work!
-W.,New York,N.Y.
Ed. note-I urge Yipls to take advantage of this opportunity to show how concerned we are with current events.

Boycott the War!

ITT is a corporation which produces war materials.

ITT owns the Sheraton Hotels.

ITT also owns the Continental Baking Company.

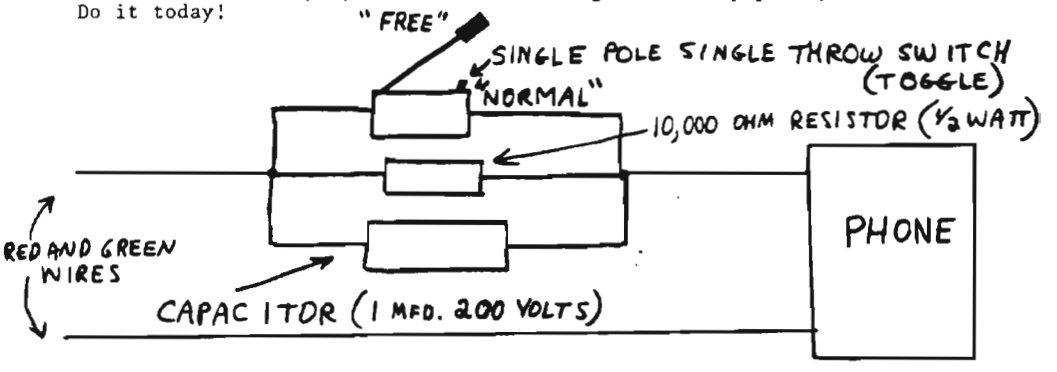
ITT makes Wonder Bread,
Morton's Frozen Foods,
Profile Bread,
Twinkies,
Hostess Cupcakes,
and ...
dead people.

Don't Buy Wonder Bread!

SUPER-DUPER PROJECT!

This article will describe to you how to receive long distance calls at no charge to the caller. The device is simple to build and use, and it is less dangerous than all other long distance methods with the exception, perhaps, of credit cards.
The phone company tells you are on the phone when you are drawing direct current. This device uses a resistor to reduce the dc, and a capacitor to ensure that the voice sounds will not be also reduced. The part values are not critical. Simply break one of the two wires (green or red) going to the phone and install the unit. Extensions cannot be used also when using this device on a call, because when an extension is picked up the dc starts to flow again, and the billing starts.

To use: Know when a friend is calling long distance. Normally the unit should be left on "normal", but when the call comes in, you must pick up the phone and then flip the switch to "free" within half a second. This short period of time that the phone is answered normally stops the ringing, and should be performed during a ring cycle. It sounds a lot harder than it is, because if you wait too long between pick-up and switching to "free" then the call will be disconnected, but you have to wait at least a second to do that. If you don't wait long enough, or accidentally flip switch before picking up, the ring will be heard in the earpiece along with your friend, so hang up and do it agin! It'll keep ringing until you do it the right way.
On local calls, if you answer with the above procedure, you will be cut off within a short time. As always, have friends call at varying times,& never stay on more than 15 minutes. The device is only for incoming calls to a home phone, and the caller must call direct, without an operator.
This device is so good, and so cheap, that you will probably want to Xerox this article to pass out at demonstations, riots, colleges, post on bulletin boards, send to all the underground newspapers you know of. Do it today!

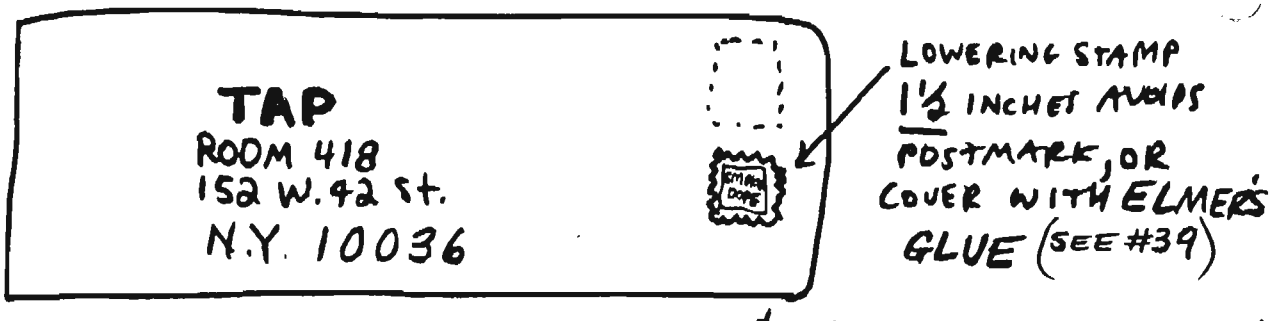


RECYCLE THIS ARTICLE! TAP, ROOM 418, 152 W. 42. ST, N.Y.,NY. 10036

See issue #11 for simpler plans!

For those of us who live in New York City, a real treat may be had by visiting the new telephone building being built on Church Street below Canal. This building is described by some as the most incredibly arrogant piece of architecture they have ever seen. It's described by others as a monolith. It's huge, and is of solid something, but it looks like concrete. There are no windows, as in the blockhouses at Cape Kennedy. There are just these 4 huge openings about halfway up for some unknown purpose. If Hitler had had enough money and time, he would have wanted one of these battle stations for his very own. It appears capable of withstanding atomic attack, if that means anything, because if anyone were to use an atomic device, it would be our government or the phone company itself, and probably on us. Oh well, go on down and have a look at things to come.

The telephone company offers its operators two kinds of headsets to wear on their heads for 8 hours a day. One kind is made of a very hard plastic and chafes and presses into the ear and side of the head. This is the standard. The other kind has a comfortable ear mount which is cushioned and much more desirable. Would you believe that you have to pay them for this type of headset if you are an operator? The phone company,after all, has to do something to make back all that money squandered on operator's outrageous salaries. Like even start charging for information calls, as they will soon be doing in many places. When that happens, we will urge people to strike phone service, phone employees to strike, and people to stop paying their extortion notices, and it looks like we should be getting ready. See y'all in San Diego.



HAVE ALL YOUR FRIENDS JOIN YIPL! $4/YR. DON'T SEND CASH!

Make checks payable to TAP

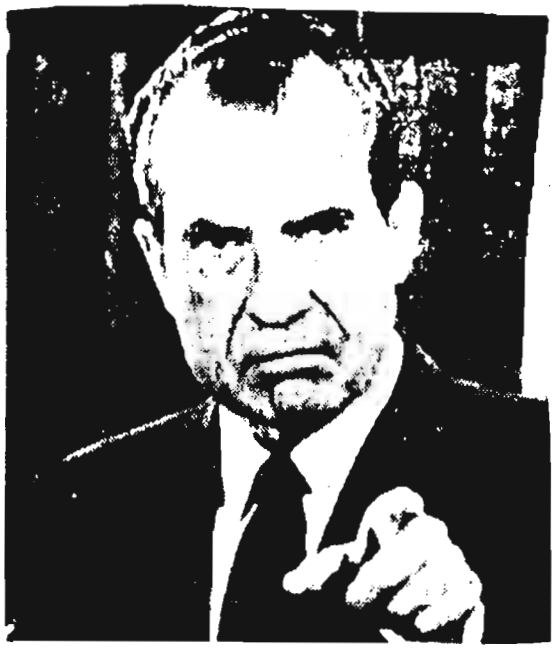
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E. J. Gerrity

REPORT THE PERVERT WHO GIVES YOU THIS, KIDS!



YIPL

NUMBER 10
MAY, 1972

BE SURE TO WRITE TO:

Vocations for Social Change
Box 13, Canyon, Ca. 94516
and
New England Free Press
791 Tremont St., Boston, Ma. 02118
Ask them for free bibliography.
Write to them today before you forget.

READ THIS

The Boston Peoples Yellow Pages is ...l and well worth it. Write to dem at 351 Broadway, Cambridge, Ma. 02139. Or write to People Yellow Pages at Emmaus House, 241 E. 116 St., NY, NY 10029. It's free but they need contributions to stay alive so help them out, OK?

While you're doing that, you'll want to have a PYP in your own community if you don't already. Write to the above about forming one, or just do it, or if one is forming, help. But make sure to publicise YIPL and some of our articles in it, and write us if you need publicity or our back issues.

There are so many radio stations and papers in your community that need feature articles on things like YIPL that it isn't funny. Go to these places and tell them you'll prepare a show on phone politics and technology. If you receive this, you are hereby authorized to represent YIPL in your community and should start doing so immediately. Its absolutely legal, but that shouldn't stop you.

START YOUR OWN LOCAL CHAPTER OF YIP!

IF YOU ARE ABLE TO CONTACT OR WORK WITH HEALTH CLINICS, FOOD COOPS, LIBRARIES, HEADSHOPS, DAY CARE CENTERS, COLLECTIVES, RADIO STATIONS, NEWSPAPERS, BOOKSTORES, PUBLICATIONS, OR ANY COMMUNICATIONS MEDIUM THAT REACHES MANY PEOPLE, OR EVEN JUST YOUR OWN COMMUNITY, YOU CAN BEGIN ORGANIZING INFORMATION DRIVES. SOME IDEAS ARE NEWSLETTERS, FREE SCHOOL CLINICS & TEACHINS ON PHONES AND PHONE COMPANY PRACTICES, INFORMATION TABLES, DEMONSTRATIONS, COMMUNITY EDUCATION MEETINGS ON PHONES, ETC. START THINKING OF OTHER IDEAS AND LET US KNOW. WE CAN ORGANIZE GUEST SPEAKERS ON YIPL + SOME YIPL READERS WILL VOLUNTEER TO BE PART OF PHONE COMPANY TEACHINS. WRITE TO US SOON!!!

Dear YIPL,
Here's a toll free loop around no. in Miami. 821 9005 or 821 9006(often busy). You can get free local service by calling the operator and saying "Operator I just lost my dime in the fucking phone" and she'll either give a free call or she'll send you a dime in the mail. By the way, always call the operator after a pay phone call and ask her to refund the 45c you lost before you found out the phone was busted(the one across the street) or when at home, after you made a cheap call,call the operator and say you didn't get through but got a recording instead and you want credit for the call. Many Bell offices accept collect calls, as do some pig corporations.

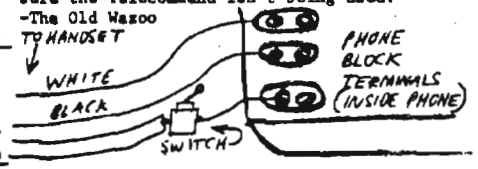
Sunday I tried to call London and the overseas operator got suspicious and put a recorder on the line so I hung up the phone and ran across the street and a pig car came within 30 seconds. Whew! I didn't know you could get a pig that fast even if you called for one. Tell everyone about being careful with overseas operators! Keep on dialing.M.F. Somewhere,U.S.A.

Dear YIPL,
I have located a supplier for No. 14 brass washers and some info concerning them. Most hardware stores will not carry them for brass is too expensive. If you get them at a store don't ask for No. 14 or they might not know what you're talking about. Ask for 11/16 outside diameter,with 1/4 inch inside diameter. Your best,cheapest supplier will be an industrial mill supply house. Look 'em up in the yellow pages under mill supply or electrical supply. Ask for #14 L Brass flat washers. Pay cash,convince them to sell to you wholesale, and don't sign any sales slips! Love and Struggle, C.R.,Louisville,Ky

For SALE- We are selling T-shirts stenciled with a big red fist to raise money for our local high school underground in Louisville. Send $1.50 to:T-shirt Deal, c/o Charlie Rosenberg,3718 Rouge Way, Louisville,Ky. 40218 Thanks a lot folks.

Dear YIP Line people,
We urge you to organize with us a massive telephone campaign in your home community aimed at reaching as many households and businesses as possible. We suggest using the following method to once again make the war a public issue. Our major method will be a phone calling campaign consisting simply of the following: "Hello,I called to ask you to think about whether Nixon lied about ending the war. Thank you." We believe that putting the message in the form of a non-rhetorical question is both more thought provoking and less alienating. This campaign will include newpaper ads and media involvement carrying the simple message;That Nixon lied about ending the war. Please join us. "The Nixon Lied Campaign" 424 North Aurora St.,Ithaca,N.Y. 14850

Dear Friends,
It has come to my attention that Bell Tel has developed a device similar to the Telecommand except that it does not have to be installed in your phone. It can be connected to the main box in the basement of an apartment building or on a telephone pole for a house job. To defeat this infernal device, you can use a S.P.S.T. switch to turn off the speaker and mouthpiece yet allow calls to come through. From the phone handset, the red and the white wire both go to the same terminal on the phone block. Make them both go thru a switch when you want to be sure the Telecommand isn't being used.
-The Old Wazoo



Here's a little trick I picked up & I'm letting you know in case there is a need to stop traffic in L.A. The signal boxes on corners of streets that control & regulate the lights can be opened by a sharp blow with ones fist on the side of the box even level with the keyhole. Now the door will swing open and one can control or stop or freeze the signal. Can be useful if you're in a hurry.

OTHER PIG LINES TO TIE UP DAILY:
Avis(ITT)-800 621 8430 (Area 312)
Sheraton Hotels-800 -325 3535
TWA- 800 621 6640 (Area 312)
Holiday Inn-800 621 5511(Area 312)

For other areas,call 800 555 1212 for Watts Information. Remember, it's all FREE!

When writing to YIPL, always place stamp 1&1/2 inches lower than normal on envelope. Most of our mail comes this way and saves us a lot in postage.

A load of people have been writing us that our Super-Duper Project is defunct when they try to make it work. They also have been saying that the circuit on page 78 of Steal This Book is better or its worse or what the hell is it etc. Let's clear up the mystery.

The aforementioned circuit in Steal can be used to receive free incoming calls. However, we have tried both and prefer ours for the following reasons:

1-The huge capacitor is hard to fit inside a phone. A large number of MFD.'s is necessary in that circuit, and since 90 volts comes down your line each ring, 200 working volts is needed to prevent destruction of the capacitor. 100 MFD. at 200 volts is a big fucker. The large number of Mfd.'s is used to essentially "pick-up" your phone for an instant, as must be done manually in our unit. This pickup stops the ringing but is not long enough to start the billing. That's the whole secret to Bell's billing equiptment. Their newest system is foolproof but hardly in use anywhere. You know if your area has the unbeatable system if your dial tone comes on immediately upon lifting switchook, rather that 1/2 second later, but most areas have the delay.

If you have tried a unit and it disconnects your call a few seconds after you answer on "Free", try to make the operation of answering as fast as possible. That is, pick up the phone on normal and as fast as you can switch to "Free". If you don't give it at least 1/10 second it will probably continue to ring, so try giving it a little more, and so on. By picking up on "Normal" and waiting more than 1/2 second or so and then switching to "Free" you essentially pick up and then hang up, so you get disconnected in a few seconds.

2- The large capacitor in the Steal circuit can cause sparks, hence the 10 ohm resistor across the switch. You might get a shock.

3-When you pick up on "Free" in the Steal circuit it automatically answers it, immediately. In our circuit picking up on "Free" will allow you to hear the caller, who may have been told in advance to be talking while it rings so you can hear him and know to answer Free, by then hanging up, flipping switch to normal and then-Lift and Flip as usual. This can avoid embarrasing moments when a friend calls with an operator on the line who might get suspicious. Try to only answer with "Free" method when you know who's calling, but if you can't then prearrange with friends to talk or sing into phone during first few rings to tip you off.

That's why we published ours. By the way, both lines will let you listen to your line without "picking up" your phone. Just flip to "free" and listen to your empty line. Hear repairmen and repairwomen placing taps and talking to each other while they do it. Flip to "Normal" and hear the dial tone come on, as the phone equiptment thinks you've just picked up. It's fun!

The capacitor can alert the phone co. if its too big, too. No bigger than 1 Mfd.,please, and be sure the unit has no + or - on it; most don't.

See Issue 11 for a simple version of the Super-Duper Projec

The Computer Says No

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A computer programmed to say "no" in a feminine voice has been enlisted by the telephone company to stop fradulent credit card calls.

The computer, in a secret location in California, has prevented completion of some 80,000 bogus credit card calls since it began tipping off operators in January, says Ben Dial, assistant vice president for operations at Pacific Telephone Co.

When a credit card call is placed, the operator keypunches the card number into the computer circuit. If the number checks out, the operator hears a recorded female voice say: "Okay."

If the number is a phony, the voice says: "No" repeats the number and says "No" again.

NEW YORK POST, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1972





BACK ISSUES
Back issues are 50¢ each, and the following are available.
Blue Box information and story plus tuning hints.
Credit card calls and how not to get caught.
Pay Phone Issue.
Super-Duper Project(Free incoming calls).

To those working on other circuits for public use, we urge you to send them in to us for publication when fully tested. We will be publishing other interesting ideas for projects from time to time. Thanks to all those who write letters and circuits. Even if they're not used, we test those we can and condense the information to pass it along to you readers.

We still need information slugs and machines and which ones do and don't work and how to make them work. Do some experimenting around and let us know.

YIPL does not publish these incredibly great and useful pieces of info in order to see them put to use. We publish simply so that people can sit back and stare at interesting electronic circuits,which have been known to have a soothing effect upon baby rats and presumably humans, too.

COMMUNITAS- A new community journal for those interested in coming together with others while retaining a degree of activity with the rest of the world. You can get a sample copy free, so it can't be too bad. Subscription-$6 for 6 issues.Communitas,121 W. Center College St.,Yellow Springs,Ohio 45387

Published for informational purposes only by the Youth International Party Line.

Nab Students While Building Phone System

Two MIT students, whom police said were setting up their own telephone system, were arrested yesterday because of an open manhole.

Julian West, 18, of 518 Beacon st., Back Bay, an MIT dormitory, and Kevin P. Koch, 19, of Ames st., Cambridge, had their cases continued to May 3 by Roxbury District Court Judge Elwood McKenney.

Sgt. Matthew Loughlin and Patrolmen Albert Bozzi and Robert Vassellan found a manhole cover out of place in front of the Beacon st. dorm.

They seized one of the youths outside the manhole and the other inside where they said a miniature switchboard had been set up.

The youths were charged with injuring lines of the Boston Edison Co. A communications hookup with a dormitory across the street was in progress, police said.

SUBSCRIBE NOW! $2 (IF YOU GOT IT)

Dear Customer:
Texaco is Working to Keep Your Trust. As part of our Travel Card Service, we tried to call you recently to thank you personally for buying Texaco. You are a valued customer, and we are anxious to acquaint you with all of the many services offered through our Texaco Travel Card Sales Program. Since we could not reach you, we invite you to call us at the Toll Free number-800-392-4963 from 7:30-4:15 P.M. Central Standard Time Mon-Fri. We look forward to hearing from you, and Thanks Again for buying Texaco.

FROM:
YIPL, ROOM 504, 152 W. 42 ST., N.Y., N.Y. 10036

TO:

SPECIAL CONVENTION ISSUE!





YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY LINE

NO. 11

JUNE-JULY 1972

The World's First Phone Phreak Convention is being held on July 11-15, in Miami Beach! The Celebration of Change will include, in addition, teach-ins on telephones, contests, meetings with nationally-known phone phreaks. Plus the unveiling of new devices never yet revealed. Courses are going to be held on Phone Politics, Phone ripoffs, establishment ripoffs, and peoples technology.
If you want to help or teach a class, write us immediately and include your phone no.
At the same time there will be other events too, such as antiwar demos, women's rights, health care, anti-smack information and actions, and many other happenings. Get in touch with YIP in Miami for these if you want to be involved.
The Convention and the Celebration of Change will be an incredible learning scene and you should start telling everyone you know to be there. If you are a budding phone phreak, you'll learn how a phone works, and how to make it work for you. Or come down for the pot parade to legalize Marijuana, but COME DOWN, AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS. Put signs in freak stores and post notices in schools-MIAMI BEACH-JULY 11-15. There'll be food, sun and fun.

LETTERS

Gentlemen:
I am including the name of the Company that can provide those interested with all types of telephone devices as well as info. They also have two correspondence courses that I believe are the best (only) of their kind. One is a telephone engineering course-how to make your own clandestine devices. The second is a "spy" course. You & your readers will flip over their catalog. Cost is $1 deductable from any purchase-and well worth it.
Don Britton Enterprise, P.O. Drawer G, Waikiki, Hawaii 96815. -G.B.
Readers have written for info on the Peoples Yellow Pages. We're making a list of the PYP's all over the country, so if you know one in your area, send us the address and whether or not they're doing more of the same. New York PYP is at N.Y. Switchboard, 134 w. 4 St., NYC 10012.
For more on telephone groups working for changing the Bell System, the Source Catalog #1 has many groups listed, such as Womens groups, U.S. Govt. inspecting phones, Grass Roots, etc. Write to Source at Box 21066, Washington, D.C. 20009.

WRITE TO:
YIP, ROOM 201, 1674 MERIDIAN AVE, MIAMI BEACH
PHONE 305-531-8895

RECEIVE FREE LONG-DISTANCE CALLS!

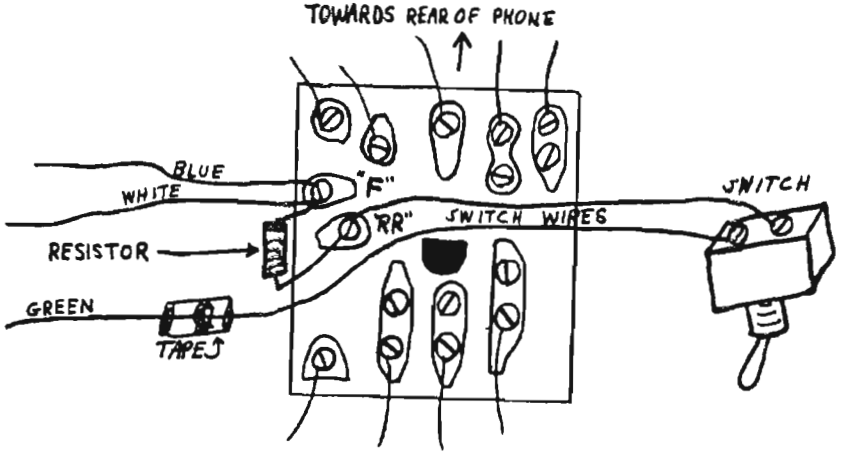
Now you can receive calls at no charge to the caller,and anyone, even a child, can convert their phone to do this in less than 30 minutes. You only need two parts: A "single pole,single throw toggle switch" and a "10,000 ohm, 1/2 watt, 10% resistor".Hardware stores carry switches with two wires already on them, and these are convenient to use. The resistor can be bought for 20¢ at a radio-tv supply or electronic hobbyist store, such as Lafayette Radio. If you can't find a switch with wires already on it, get one with screw terminals so you can easily attach on wires.

Cut two pieces of wire at least 6 inches long. Strip off the insulation 1/2 inch from each end. Attach one wire to each of the two switch screws, and you now have a switch with two 6 inch wires connected.

Turn your normal dial phone upside down and unscrew the two screws, and remove the case. You will now see a small metal box with 16 screws on top and wires connected to them. Locate the screw marked "F" using our diagram and loosen it. Wrap one of the resistor wires around it and tighten the screw. Loosen the "RR" screw and remove the green wire. Then wrap the other resistor wire around the "RR" screw along with one of the switch wires. Tighten the "RR" screw and be sure the wires only touch the proper terminals and no others. Finally,wrap the remaining switch wire around the green wire you just removed and wrap the two up tightly in scotch or electrical tape.

Close up the phone, running the switch wires out the side or rear of the case. Hang up receiver and get a piece of tape and a pen. Pick up the phone and flip switch to the position that gives you a dial tone. Using tape, mark this position of the switch "Normal". Now flip the switch to the other position and the dial tone should stop. Mark this position of the switch "Free". If you don't get it to work right, check your wiring for a break or a wire touching a nearby screw inside the phone.

Leave the switch "Normal" for everyday use. When your friends call, quickly lift and drop receiver as fast as you can. This is very important that you do it quickly. This should stop the rings. If not,do it again. Then switch to "Free",pick up the phone and talk. Keep all calls as short as you can, always less than 15 minutes. At end of call, hang up, then switch to "Normal". If the call is local, switch to "Normal" immediately or you may be cut off. Your friend can call right back, so the shorter the call the better it is.



HOW IT WORKS

When you call someone long distance, you are billed from the moment they answer. The phone company knows you answer when a certain amount of electric current flows through the phone. However, the resistor cuts down the amount of current below the point of billing,yet lets enough go by to operate the mouthpiece. Inside the phone, connected across the F and RR terminals, is a capacitor, a device which allows more volume for your voice without using any more electric current.

Answering the phone normally for a fraction of a second stops the rings, but does not let enough current flow to start the billing. If you answer normally for even one full second, however, billing will start. Therefore, hanging up and switching to free will cut you off.

To render the device ineffective, the phone company would have to spend billions of dollars and many years of changing the country's phone systems. Using this device is illegal in some places, and we strongly urge you to inspect all phones you see for the device. If you see it, rip it out and eat it immediately.

By the way, you cannot use an extension phone during a free call unless it too is modified and the switch is in "Free".

YIPL is $2 for a year's issues, if you can afford it. If you can, send stamps or bread to pay for those who can't,& turn someone on to YIPL today!

TECHNICAL DATA 25¢ EACH
-BLUE BOX INFO + TUNING
-CREDIT CARD CALLS

This article is essentially the same as published in Ramparts, who has been suppressed by the Phone Company. Ramparts has taken apart the State Dept.,the Defense Dept. and the whole fucking government and no hassles but the article about the phone company and POW! Which is why YIPL exists, to get the vital information to the people if there's no other way to get it to them. You supply the information, and you get more back. Send us ideas, tell your friends to write to us, and get phone co. people to get in touch with us. See 'ya in Miami, phreaks!

Stay tuned for the Rip-Off Institute!

LETTERS

High-
If you come across a pay phone minus the cash box(large gaping hole in front) put hand in hole find small square hole in top rear of large hole. Insert your good finger(you know which one)in the hole and feel for button(feels familiar,right-like Deja Vu). Push it and any bread up in the machine will be liberated thru hole. There's more than one way to fuck the phone co. It's a great way to get some bread. Bye. B.L.,Pearl River,N.Y.

Dear YIPL,
Here is a tip for people who are going across country. Take along phone numbers on both coasts that won't answer. Whenever you stop near a pay phone tell the operator you want to call the further away of the numbers, and put the coins in the phone. After she returns the money, insist that it didn't come back. Give her the address that you're going to, and when you get there you'll have a lot of refunds waiting. I also think its a good idea to dial operator whenever you're near a pay phone and say that you lost a dime and already made the call, so would they send you the dime. Then select a name at random for them to send it to from the phone book.-Bill

BOYCOTT WAR PRODUCTS

The following products represent the consumer lines of companies now making bombs,guns, or automated warfare systems for use in Southeast Asia. These products, curiously enough, are in many cases a rip-off to American consumers as well. Refuse to buy them, and urge your frinds and relatives to do the same. Tell store managers why you're doing it, also.

General Electric appliances,Hot Point Refrigerators,Stouffer foods and Restaurants,Royal Typewriters, Wilson sporting goods,meats and food products, Four Seasons and Niagara carpet,Remington Rand machines and Remington shavers and appliances,Bostitch staplers,Talon zippers,Gorham silverware,Eaton paper and desk accesories,Spiedel jewelry and watchbands, Shaeffer pens,Skip writing fluid, Amana appliances,Caloric appliances, Paul Revere life insurance,Carte Blanche credit cards,Moffats appliances, Avco Embassy Pictures and records,Avis,Sheraton hotels,Wonder products, Hostess products,Morton frozen foods,Westinghouse appliances,Ford cars, Philco appliances,Autolite car parts,GM cars, Frigidaire appliances,AC spark plugs. (Thanks to National action/research on the Military Industrial Complex).

Published for informational purposes only byThe Youth International Party Line.

SUPPORT CAPTAIN CRUNCH!

As some of you might know from a recent Rolling Stone article, the FBI and the phone co. has arrested the supposed Cap'n Crunch of Blue Box fame for allegedly making a few Box calls. We are now setting up the Cap'n Crunch Defense Fund, for the benefit of such obviously political telephone busts. The money will go for support of those harrased and busted for phone co. specials, and for legal and bail fees. Please contribute what you can. It might be you next. If you learn of people needing support of this kind, write to YIPL at once with details. Make checks to Cap'n Crunch Defense Fund,c/o YIPL. This is needed to show our solidarity against facist Ma Bell, so do it today. We will try to have a statement by Cap'n in the next issue.



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Address all mail and checks to :

TAP, 152 W. 42 ST, ROOM 418, NY 10036



YIPL



THE YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY LINE

NO.12 AUGUST, 1972

The Phone Phreak Convention on July 29 in New York was interesting indeed. Many newsmen, phreaks, and even a few undercover agents from the Phone Kompany attended, and watched a film about ripping off the phone kompany, ate Bell cookies, discussed in our workshops about circuits, legal questions & general strategies of Ma Bell. We'll be looking forward to the next convention soon. See ya there!

By the way, the film is available for rent, so write to us.

NEW READERS!

If you're a new reader, you might be wondering just what the hell this is all about. YIPL is an anti-profit organization dedicated to people's technology, and we publish information that shows you how to fight back at the computers that run our lives. Every YIPL reader is urged to be a contributing editor, and to send us ideas for stories, information from the inside, and criticism of what we do or don't publish. We're taking a big risk so help us make it worthwhile. Get as many people to join as possible, and help spread the ideas you learn from YIPL.

If you got this as a sample issue, a subscription is $4/year. If you're poor and can't afford it, it's free. So if you can afford it, perhaps you can afford to help pay for some less fortunate person's share. Send stamps or checks but no cash please. We're getting ripped up mail all the time.

There's been a lot of talk about the Red Box, and we promised to reveal just what it is. The Red Box is only an oscillator of 2.2KC, switched on and off electronically, just like a single slot pay phone. Circuits will soon be available.
5- 60 ms. pulse.
10-60 ms. on, 60 ms.off, 60 ms. on
25-5 pulses, 35ms. on,35 ms. off

John Thomas Draper, the alleged Captain Crunch of Esquire fame, is about to go on trial in California. The charge is fraud by wire, but the motive behind the indictment is to intimidate every phone phreak in the country and to silence John, who they suspect knows enough to turn Ma Bell into a pile of rubble. John and his lawyer, Jim McMillan are beautiful dudes but they need money to fight this bullshit. If you can, please send some bread to the Captain Crunch Defense Fund, Box 755, Campbell,Ca. 95008, or to the same c/o YIPL,Rm. 504,152 W. 42.St.,NY,NY 10036.

RAMPARTS INFO:

Last month we published a simpler version of the suppressed Ramparts article,"Regulating the Phone Company in your home" and we have heard that a new, experimental system will detect the device being used over 4 minutes in certain locations in New York. This is not confirmed but it really isn't bad news because one can use the device 10 times in a row safely, though we don't think you have to go overboard. Until the rumor is checked out,though, keep all calls under 4 minutes to or from the New York area. All Telco employees should write what they know about this to us soon.

CONSTRUCTION

The Blue Box uses two tones per digit. We show one oscillator and a common amplifier, both being turned on when the pushbutton sends +9V thru the diodes, one for each of the two oscillators(for that buttons digit) and one for the amplifier. 30 diodes are used, or an on-off switch on the amp lets you use only 2(matched silicon). The best speaker is a telephone earpiece. Each tone mixes thru a 47k resistor. 50k sets gain. Entire current drain under 10 milliamps.

Oscillator frequency= $1/2\pi 3.1 \times R \times C$, when the R/2 pot is adjusted to the point of oscillation. This point has no distortion, and the frequency can be raised, but distortion sets in. For 1500 cycles, and C .0022, R=about 45kohms. Raising R to 47K(the next highest standard value) lowers the frequency, and you can now tune up to 1500 Hz. Distortion will be very low. 2C will be .0047, and R/2 will be 22K, so use a 50K pot. With Sprague 1021 capacitors, this Twin-T oscillator is really good. Try it!

To simplify the diode jungle, use a matrix by sandwiching the diodes between two pieces of perforated circuit board, one with 13 "buss"lines to the switches and the other with 8 output lines, 7 for oscillators and one for the amplifier. Actually, since 2600 is a single tone, you don't need a diode for it, so matrix can be 12 x 7. The diodes are upright inside the two boards. Watch polarity.

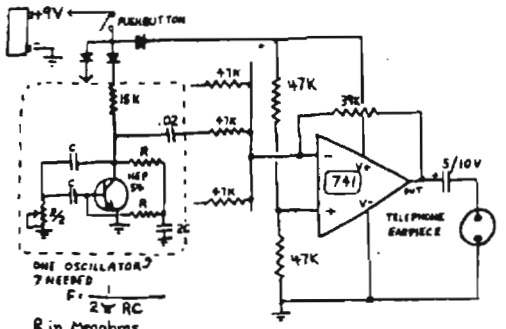
Readers have reported that an integrated circuit exists that used a resistor for each tone, two variable oscillators being required for a box. The Signetics 566 is also reported to be unstable with temperature variations. For plans on building with it, write to Signetics,811 E. Arques Ave., Sunnyvale, Ca. 94086 and ask for information on the 566 VCO and applications notes. Sign your name Joe Smith,Eng.

TUNING

Notes on an organ will actually work if you use them, but they're best used for tuning. Or,use a touch tone phone for tuning your box, or your signal generator. Play your oscillator and your source of pitch and adjust till "beats" just stop. Remember there are two tones per digit. If you tune with an organ, you must be able to interpolate, that is to set the pitch in between two different organ notes. To set the 900 oscillator, it should be between the A and the A#.

OPERATION

From a pay phone,dial long distance information, or an 800 number, whichever you can get from your city. As call goes thru, press 2600 for one second, and when you hear a click dial desired number, preceeded by KP and followed by ST. Example- KP4156869945ST. Each pulse is the same, as if you were using a pushbutton phone. All pulses must be sent within 10 seconds of disconnect, if not, disconnect and try again. Do not stay on longer than necessary.

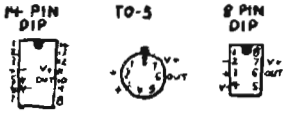


741 OP AMP available at Polypaks,Box 942R,Lynfield,Mass. 01940 Order 741C, TO-5 case, 2 for 90¢, add 25¢ postage and wait. Write for catalog first as they may require minimum order. All resistors 1/4 watt,5 %. Capacitors recommended-Sprague 192P, silvered mica, or mica(dipped).

The values of R should be between 30K & 150K.

Hep 54,2N2222,or RCA SK3020 transistors. Diodes-Matched small signal silicon(1N914)

741 OP AMP - TOP VIEW



Blue Box Tones

Digit	Frequencies
1	700+900
2	700+1100
3	900+1100
4	700+1300
5	900+13
6	1100+1.
7	700+1500
8	900+1500
9	1100+1500
0	1300+1500
KP	1100+1700
ST	1500+1700
Disconnect	2600

Organ Notes

Note	Frequency
F	698
A	880
C	1109
D#	1319
F	1480
G	1661
B♭	2637

Touch-Tone

	1209	1336	1477
697	1	2	3
770	4	5	6
852	7	8	9
941	*	0	#

A 16 button keyboard with no moving parts, measuring 3X3X 1/2, is available from Environmental Products, Box 406, Lafayette, In. 47902. The price is $7.95 but write for their catalog before you order it. Also, if any readers know where to obtain thinner keyboards, please write us with details. By the way, 16 buttons is perfect for a combination blue box/red box.

Line earpiece with foam, and press it to mouthpiece tightly.

The smartest phone phreaks we know seldom carry their unit with them, but rather a cassette recorder, which they erase after making their call.

All numbers directly dialable are callable with the box. Oversees instructions will be forthcoming.

HOW IT WORKS

There are two basic types of telephone offices thru which all calls are switched. The first is the CO, or Central Office. The wires from your telephone go to your local CO. From there your call is switched to another telephone in the same CO, meaning a local call, or it is switched to a toll office. A toll office, for our purposes, is an "inter-office" office. The toll office connects different CO's to each other.

When you dial a call from your phone, and suppose it happens to be long distance, the digits you dial, whether they are touchtone or dial type pulses, are sent directly to your central office. Most CO's have CAMA, Centralized automatic message accounting. The CAMA machine in the CO records your number, the date and time, and the number you dialed. The record is a punched paper tape. The CO then relays the area code and number to the toll office. The toll office contains a sender, which sends by whatever route is easiest a series of MF,or multifrequency pulses to another toll office in the area you called. These are picked up by an incoming sender, which translates and connects you to the CO dialed. The CO then itself translates the remaining digits and connects you to the line you dialed. When that line answers, a signal is returned all the way down the line to your CO to say that the call is completed. The punched paper tape records this. When you or your friend hang up, a signal is returned to end billing, and this goes on tape too, along with the date and time and both numbers, yours and theirs. At this point the CAMA machine sends the billing details of the call to the real heart of the CAMA, in the Toll office.

Now the way the phone company sends signals on their lines is with frequencies. When an inter-toll line, or trunk, is idle, it has present on it a tone of 2600 cycles. This tone tells senders who are searching for idle trunks that this one is OK to use. When the line is seized and used, the tone is not present.

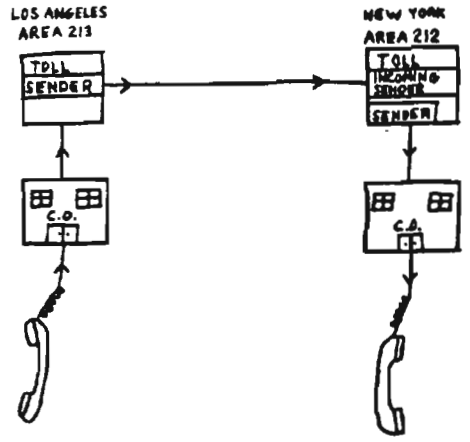
Control of your telephone line is done by you. When you hang up, the CO relays that to the senders and incoming senders on the trunk and then they disconnect.

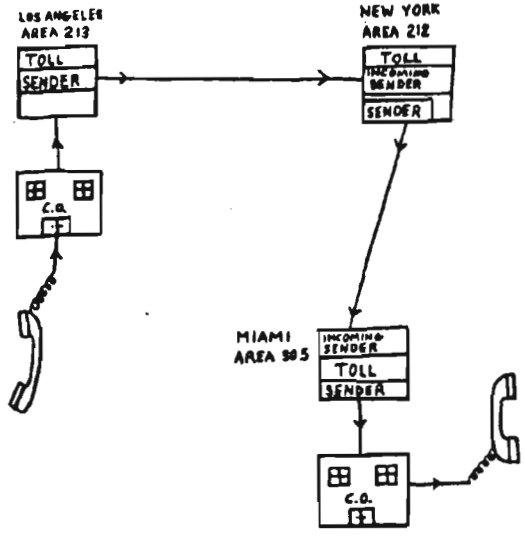
If, however, you were to send a 2600 cycle tone down your line, your CO would not do a thing because it isn't designed to react to a 2600 cycle tone. But the intertoll trunks would think you hung up, because 2600 cycles means the line is idle. So they would disconnect you from the CO at the end of the chain. When you release the 2600 tone, the incoming sender would now believe the line has been seized, and will wait for the MF digits.

Meanwhile, back at the CO(yours) the CAMA is billing you for the initial call you made. If it was for information, the rate is zero ¢/minute. However, information calls don't take too long so the people who go over the paper tape at the end of the month may spot something fishy. 800 numbers are a different story, but they'd better be valid. The MF digits and 2600 cycles are passing thru the CO unnoticed all this time.

When you send MF digits, the incoming sender at the far end translates them and routes you to the correct CO, if its in that area code. If it is, and you send the area code along with the other digits, the machine will overload and the call won't go thru. If you had dialed information or a wats line based in a different area from the desired number, the sender will reroute you to that area and then to that number. Most boxers call information in a different city from where they want to call and then send area code with digits to reroute.

Since all calls are shown on the paper tape, a pay phone is the only safe way to go. And be sure to change phones too.





An item of interest for readers: For businesses and schools are equipping themselves with "dial-lock", which fits into the "1" position on a dial phone, which eliminates calls except from dial-lock key holders.(For pushbutton phones, a steel plate covers the buttons-Ed.)
For every piggy action, there is an equal and opposite people reaction. Simply lift the receiver and rapidly push the buttons on the cradle equal to the numbers you would dial. For example, to dial 936-2323 you would push the buttons down(or just one of them) 9 times, 3 times, 6 times, etc.,about as fast as a watch ticks, with a second or so between each digit. Keep count, cause its easy to lose count. Or, push the button 10 times, and you can give the operator the number you want, whether its around the corner or across the country. She is well-trained to assist you most ably. The "dial-lock ads are right, the phone bill is effectively reduced, but it doesn't say whose. L.W., Houston,Texas.

Dear YIPL,
If any YIPL reader has access to info on a pig device called a curdler please publish the description of the resonator tubes. This device is developed in France for use on rioters. Basically it is a tone generator, amplifier, and a hi-fi type exponential horn tweeter fitted with resonator tubes. Supposedly even a hand-held model can cause ear damage and brain hemmoraging through a sort of "sound laser" effect. Come the revolution sympathetic stereos can be turned against the pig. CCS. Yippie!

The Credit Card Computer we reported to you about is not yet available to all operators. So in some areas, the old system of simply matching the 4th digit to the letter still works. We've also heard that on the West Coast,the computor is off from 2-4 a.m. for checking, and credit card calls during that time are assumed to be valid. The same thing is true in other areas, but we don't know the times. They may be the same.

Published for informational purposes only by Youth Hot Line Reports, Inc.

STRENGTH IN NUMBERS!

Sign up all your friends for YIPL. $2 to TAP Room 504, 152 W. 42 St.,NY,NY 10036 When our subscription breaks 1000, we'll have a super article!

BUTTON OFFER

We have these cute little Anti-Bell Buttons to raise some bread, and at 50¢ each they probably will. We'd like to see every person in the country wearing these pretty soon. 10 for $3.

BACK ISSUES
-Credit card calls-How to safely.
-Receive long distance calls free.
-The Blue Box(this issue)
-Pay phone issue
Back issue are back up to 50¢ each, until we raise some more bread.

FROM TAP, ROOM 504, 152 W. 42 ST., N.Y., N.Y. 10036 (MAIL ONLY)



TO:

YIPL

FIGHT BACK! NO.13

SEPT.-OCT.'72

THE YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY LINE

READERS

Dear Yipl,
Please distribute this little gem of info immediately- "The National Security Agency monitors and records every trans-Atlantic telephone call." Source- Ramparts Aug. '72. Also- "Of course, all trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific Telephone calls to or from the U.S. are tapped."

I don't know if the NSA would pass info on to the FBI about phone phreaks, but its certainly conceivable that they may.

It seems ITT is pushing Astrofood to school kids through a subsidiary, Continental Baking. I think we need to find out just how much ITT controls. If I get the time I'll go to MLPF&Fs and check Standard & Poors to see if I can get the scope of operations of this giant. J.R., Atlanta, Ga.

Dear YIPL,
Just a note to give you a few comments on the August issue(No. 12).

First, the Red Box: you might note that it is also important to provide a contact and make the line connections which will ground the tip side of the line when you beep the box. When a coin is placed in a pay phone, the mechanism grounds the tip side for about 1 second; this is what gets you dial tone on a so-called prepay phone. Then, when dealing with the operator for longer calls, the beeps tell her that you've paid, but it will look a little funny if the equiptment doesn't register the dropping of coins. Both are necessary for a realistic simulation.

(The terms "tip" and "ring"(also "sleeve") come from the old manual switchboard days and describe the connections on a cord plug. These archaic terms are still used today: the tip side is the green wire and L1 if things are hooked up properly; the ring side of the line is the red wire and L2.)

Second: I have constructed several Blue Boxes using the Signetics NE 566 IC. I do not recommend it for several reasons: 1. It is designed to be a voltage-controlled oscillator and is very good in this role. It is so damned voltage sensitive that it needs a very stable, rock solid battery supply. Even with a zener regulator after the battery, which is getting rather silly, it is no good because of 2. its temperature sensitivity. Using mylar caps and metal-film resistors I got an 8% variation between 35°F. and 90°F., hich means you have to re-tune the thing all the time. Finally, diode variations lead to unreal differences between tones that should be the same frequency. Best Wishes, T.V., Calif.

Many telephone services at your fingertips simply require the correct number to perform for you. These New York numbers all work in areas of N.Y., and many out-of-city and out-of-state readers will find they work in their neighborhood. We'll publish Los Angeles and San Francisco numbers if we receive them soon.

AREA CODE 212

324-0707 Sweep tone at high level. When comparing an oscilloscope trace of this tone to another made at an earlier date, detection of taps is possible.
DE2
HY9 9932 Silent line-Line will be held open while
TW1 off hook without making noise.
XXX-9980 Dial your prefix(first 3 digits) and 9980 and you will get a 6000 cycle tone. It has a slight tendency toward being permanent, unless the phone hook is hit twice.
311
958 These numbers,when dialed, read back the number you are on. Great in apartment basements for finding your line, or unused free lines waiting to be connected.
660(wait for tone)09(wait)6(hang up)
660-your last 4 digits(wait)1(hang up) RING BACK
6606(wait)6(hang up)
Prefix-9901 Verification. Sound like Telco employee. or dial 0,ask for "260 official 0-1" and get the same without even paying a message unit. By the way, don't use 260, use your own prefix. When verifying operator comes on say,"Verify such and such please."

New Yorkers are up in arms against the Great Subway Ripoff. It seems people are buying the standard electrical knockout boxes at hardware stores, removing the knockouts, and then filing down the nitch where it was attached. Then they proceed to use them as tokens in turnstiles. It turns out that they work in turnstiles almost anywhere in N.Y. Exceptions are Penn Station. If the knockout falls through the mechanism, they follow it with a real token and walk right through. The 40¢ boxes contain 17 knockouts, each worth 35¢ when filed a bit. YIPL readers are urged to watch out for these people, as they wipe their fingerprints off the slugs when they drop them.

Readers who missed the Phirst International PHONE PHREAK CONVENTION will be able to read about it in the latest issue of Ramparts Magazine, and in Telephony, the magazine of the telephone industry. The Telephony article, though somewhat biased, plugged our address for company execs, advising them not to reveal identities when writing us. Cute, huh? Now we've got AT&Ts execs reading YIPL! However, we applaud Telephony on the ridiculous accuracy of their name, and salute their new readers with finger upheld!

MORE BOX PLANS

Correction- The 39K resistor used for setting the gain of the amplifier in last month's issue is incorrect. It should be between 5 and 6 thousand ohms in value. Too large a value will cause a buzz in the amplifier from too much gain.

Let's clear up a few details in last month's Blue Box construction plans. For those of you without a lot of test equiptment, this might help you a bit.

1- The Twin T oscillator has maximum stability for voltage and temperature changes when it is tuned at least 5% above the initial oscillating frequency of the oscillator. Otherwise, a voltage drop of a volt or temperature drop of 20 degrees might turn it off. For example, tune in your resistor or capacitor values of the 1100 cycle oscillator so that it starts oscillating at about 1000 or 1050 cycles, and tune it up to 1100. The starting point of oscillation is always the purest sine wave, but the oscillator is on the verge of turning off, so a slight distortion of the wave can and must be tolerated in this circuit.

2- Tuning up to a touch tone phone(frequencies given last month) will result in greater than 1% accuracy. A hammond organ should be even better. The MF receivers that process your calls will respond to an error of 30 cycles or greater with a reorder signal. That's a wide margin, and it varies from place to place. So if your tones come closer than 30 cycles to the correct ones, you will have better success and less of "I'm sorry, your call did not go thru".

3- Repeat-Call only from pay phones, never from your home phone! An exception is to call from a phone that will probably never be boxed on again. The phone company has records of 800 calls and 555-1212 calls that are abnormally long, and they have been known to investigate.

4- If your call doesn't go thru, it may be your tuning, an excess of distortion(tones will sound very harsh),too loud or soft a tone, extra noise leaking into the phone, and most important, an overload in Bell's circuits that night from all the other blue-boxers making calls. Also remember that if you initially dial and beep off a 800 or information number in the area code you will be boxing, do not key in the area code, just the 7 digits(7D).

5- The diodes are non-critical, small signal units and don't have to be 1N914. The transistors are small signal NPN type with HFE of 50 or more. The transistors mentioned, and many others also will all work perfectly.



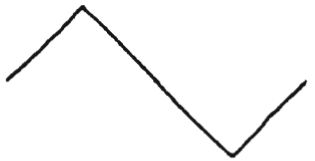
A square wave, generated by an on-off type of device such as a multivibrator, has a lot of harmonics, sounds harsh and is not as effective as a sine wave, though often easier to make.



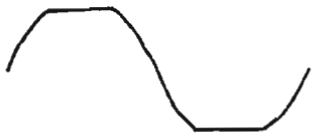
A pure sine wave, from a Twin T oscillator, and from a touch tone phone, is the best waveshape for activating Western Electric's brain.



A Twin T oscillator slightly distorted, because it is tuned 5% higher than its initial frequency of oscillation. Its stability is excellent. It's dynamite for boxing.



A triangle wave, generated by the Signetics 566 IC(Integrated Circuit). Because it isn't a pure sine wave, it sounds harsh because it contains harmonics, and it doesn't work as well, though it does work.



This is a sine wave with its peaks flattened (or cut off). It causes distortion, harshness, and trouble. A telephone earpiece has a dual diode connected across the terminals in newer units, and if the signal level is too great the diodes absorb the peaks of the sine wave, thus causing the waveform to distort like this. Remove the diode before using.

DIALING OVERSEAS CALLS

COUNTRY CODES

ADEN	969	LAOS	856
AFGHANISTAN	93	LEBANON	961
ALBANIA	405	LIBERIA	231
ALGERIA	21	LIBYA	21
AMERICAN SAMOA	684	LUXEMBURG	352
ANGOLA	244	MACAO	853
ARGENTINA	54	MALAGASY	261
AUSTRALIA	61	MALAWI	265
AUSTRIA	43	MALAYSIA	60
BAHRAIN ISLANDS	973	MAURITANIA	222
BASUTOLAND	266	MALI	223
BECHUANALAND	267	MALTA	356
BELGIUM	32	MEXICO	1
BOLIVIA	591	MONGOLIA	854
BRAZIL	55	MOROCCO	212
BRITISH GUIANA	592	MOZAMBIQUE	258
BRITISH SOLOMON IS.	677	NEPAL	977
BULGARIA	403	NETHERLANDS	31
BURMA	95	NEW CALEDONIA	687
BURUNDI	257	NEW HEBRIDES	678
CAMBODIA	855	NEW ZEALAND	64
CANADA	1	NIGER	227
CAPE VERDE IS.	238	NIGERIA	234
CENTRAL AMERICA	1	NORTH RHODESIA	260
CEYLON	94	NORWAY	47
CHANNEL ISLANDS	355	NRUE	688
CHILE	56	PAKISTAN	92
COLUMBIA	57	PARAGUAY	595
COMORES	269	PERU	596
COOK ISLAND	685	PHILIPPINES	63
CUBA	53	POLAND	48
CYPRUS	357	PORTUGAL	351
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	42	PORTUGESE GUINEA	245
DAHOMEY	229	PORTUGESE TIMOR	672
DENMARK	45	REUNION	262
ECUADOR	593	ROMANIA	404
EGYPT	20	ST. THOMAS & PRINCE	239
ETHIOPIA	251	SENEGAL	221
FIJI ISLANDS	679	SOUTH RHODESIA	263
FINLAND	401	SOUTH WEST AFRICA	264
FRENCH GUIANA	594	SPAIN	34
FRENCH POLYNESIA	689	SUMALI REP.	252
FRENCH SOMALILAND	253	SURINAM	597
GAMBIA	220	SAUDI ARABIA	966
GHANA	233	SWAZILAND	268
GIBRALTAR	350	SWEDEN	46
GREAT BRITAIN	44	SWITZERLAND	41
GREECE	30	SYRIA	963
GUAM	682	TAIWAN	86
GUINEA	224	TANZANIA	255
HADRAMANT	975	THAILAND	66
HONG KONG	852	TOGOLESE REP.	228
HUNGARY	402	TONGA	676
ICELAND	354	TUNISIA	21
INDIA	91	TURKEY	36
INDONESIA	62	UGANDA	256
IRAN	98	USA	1
IRAQ	964	USSR	7
IRELAND	353	UPPER VOLTA	226
ISRAEL	972	URUGUAY	598
ITALY	39	VENEZUELA	58
IVORY COAST	225	VIETNAM	84
JAPAN	81	WESTERN SAMOA	683
JORDAN	962	WEST GERMANY	49
KENYA	254	YEMEN	967
KOREA	82	YUGOSLAVIA	38
KUWAIT	965		

The procedures for calling overseas are more involved than normal long-distance calls, but they are infinitely far out and become easy with a little practice. We have here a list of all the countries with telephone service and their associated codes. A overseas number consists of country code, city code, and number. The number can be 7 digits, or 6,5, or even 4 digits.

Once you have beeped off your free number, whether information or a Wats line(800), you must route to an international center. Seven of these exist in the U.S.

182 White Plains
183 New York
184 Pittsburgh
185 Jacksonville
186 Oakland
187 Denver
188 Montreal

The international center for Central America is Jacksonville, for South America and part of Europe and Asia is New York, but if you don't know, simply pulse KP 011 XXX ST. You will then receive an international dial tone. The XXX is the derived country code. If the country code has 3 digits, they are the XXX. If the country has a 2 digit code, key in 0XX or 1XX, XX being the country code. The 0 is for satellite, 1 for cable. Sometimes the satellite is busy, and sometimes the country you want is only available by cable. For a single digit country code, key in 0X1 or 1X1. Russia is 071 or 171. The 011 above is an international access code, and will automatically route you to the proper international center.

When you hear international dial tone, key in KP XXX,city code, and number, and ST. Learn to do this in less than 7 seconds. We don't want to waste time on those valuable TASI channels! Often the city code of the largest city is 1, but you can find out by keying KPXXX 121 ST and asking the inward operator for the city code, or KP XXX 131 ST or KP XXX 141 ST for the information operator for the same info. Say,"Overseas city code for Hamburg, please.", or wherever you want.

An international dial tone is a good test for your box's volume. The KP signal should be just loud enough to wipe it out.

If after receiving international dial tone, you key numbers and blow it, you can try again by beeping off, but remember that you must re-key access code to get another international center sender. So each time you beep, key KP011XXXST, and continue from there. As in regular calls, once you get a connection and hang up on the called party, you must hang up phone, and redial to call again. If you try to beep off a call that has been completed, and redial, you will get a local dial tone within 20 seconds of beeping 2600 cycles.

If talk is cheap, blame it on YIPL!

More information on overseas calling will be upcoming soon as our research and developement team sends it in for publication. Remember, you are the source of our information.

BACK ISSUES 50¢

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2-Blue Box Story and Abbie on ripoffs
3- Telecommand story
4- Pay Phone Issue
5- Blue Box 1 > Now obsolete
6- Blue Box 2 >
7- Tuning your organ
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9 >
10 > Super duper project(See issue 11)
11- Receive free long distance calls
12- Blue Box plans
13- International calls (this issue)

FACT SHEETS 25¢
How not to get caught making credit card calls
Receiving free long distance calls

YIPL, c/oTAP, room 418, 152 W. 42 St.

YIPL, ROOM 504, 152 W. 42 ST., NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036

☐ SUBSCRIPTION $4 First class and Canada $6

☐ BACK ISSUES 50¢ each Foreign $7

☐ ANTI-BELL BUTTON 50¢ each 10/$3.00

☐ ADDRESS CHANGE- PLEASE INCLUDE OLD ADDRESS

NAME

STREET & APT.#

CITY STATE ZIP

OLD ADDRESS-STREET

CITY STATE ZIP

NUMBERS OF DESIRED BACK ISSUES- LIST HERE



Above is the Bell System's new "musical keyboard." Insert shows the digits of telephone numbers in musical notation, just as they are sent across country.

Playing a tune for a telephone number

Before you talk over some of the new Bell System long distance circuits, your operator presses keys like those shown above, one for each digit in the number of the telephone you are calling. Each key sends out a pair of tones, literally setting the number to music.

In the community you are calling, these tones activate the dial telephone system, to give you the number you want. It is as if the operator reached across the country and dialed the number for you.

This system, one of the newest developments of Bell Telephone Laboratories, is already in use on hundreds of long distance lines radiating from Chicago, Cleveland, New York, Oakland and Philadelphia, and between a number of other communities.

It will be extended steadily in other parts of the country—a growing example of the way Bell Telephone Laboratories are ever finding new ways to give you better, faster telephone service.

BELL TELEPHONE LABORATORIES

Exploring and inventing, devising and perfecting, for continued improvement and economies in telephone service

Published for informational purposes only by Youth Hot Line Reports, Inc.

TIME TO RENEW?

Next to your address there should be a number. This is the first issue you received. If its a 1 or a 2, it's time to renew. Renewing promptly will prevent you from missing a single issue, as they say.



USE THE PHONE TO:

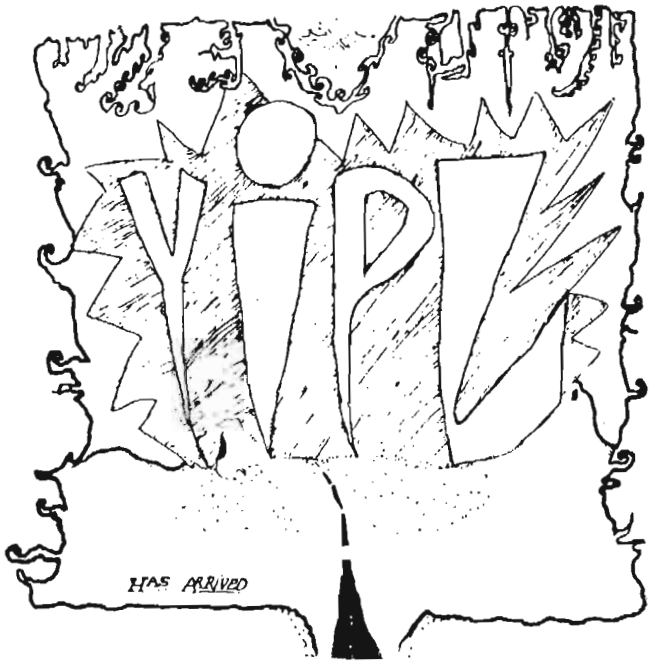


USE THE PHONE

keep in touch with your family and friends—give them a call tonight

USE THE PHONE

THE YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY LINE



november '72 no. 14

FREE SPEECH

Several readers have advised us that PolyPaks may not be the greatest place for mail ordering. They suggest Solid State Systems, P. O. Box 773, Columbia, Mo. 65201 for 24 hr. shipment or 10% off. Their no. is Toll-Free 800-325-2595.

The following are answers to questions by readers, which for lack of space we must answer this way.

A red box duplicates the coin denomination tones of the new "fortress phones"... If you have problems getting maximum volume from your box (issue 12) try reducing output capacitor to 2 mfd., and raising feedback resistor of op-amp to 10k or greater... Proper volume is when box is just too loud to be comfortably pressed to ear.... A five station telephone can handle 5 incoming lines, but does not automatically give you 5 lines if you hook it up to your single number... We've heard you can turn a touch tone phone into a Blue Box, but it appears to be impossible... Thanks case... Blue box detectors are being made, and until we know all they detect, we'll say that use pay phones to be safe.

CREDIT CARDS OF THE MONTH

838-0811-128X, 253-9921-050A,
525-2135-020J, 521-7216-151U
393-3993-088Q, 258-0046-088X
332-8275-126M, 334-5803-126D
633-5411-030D, 633-3607-030Q
466-3325-041Q, 466-3165-041Q
455-2311-128J, 455-2440-128J



The following country codes should be added to the list we published last month.

Afars and Issas	253
Antigua	1
Botswana	267
Bulgaria	359
Cameroon	237
Central African Republic	236
Chad	235
China	86
Congo, Dem. Rep.	243
Congo, Peoples Rep.	242
Costa Rica	506
Dominica	1
El Salvador	503
Equatorial Africa	240
Finland	358
France Fren	33
French Antilles	1
Gabon Republic	241
German Dem. Rep.	37
German, Fed. Rep.	49
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	686
Grenada	1
Guatemala	502
Guyana	592
Holland	31
Honduras	504
Khmer Republic	855
Lesotho	266
Lichtenstein	41-75
Mauritius	230
Mexico	52-1
Mongolia	976
Netherlands Antilles	599
New Guinea and Papua	675
Nicaragua	505
Northern Ireland	44
Panama	507
Qatar	974
Rhodesia	27
Rwanda	250
Scotland	44
Sierra Leone	232
Singapore	65
Solomon Is.	677
Somali Dem. Rep.	252
South Africa	27
Sudan	249
Sultanate of Muscat and Oman	968
Trucial States	971
Turkey	90-36
Vatican	39-6
Wales	44
Wallis and Futuna	681
Yemen, Peoples Dem. Rep.	969
Zambia	260

Also, the following country codes have been changed.

Algeria	213, 214, 215
Libya	218, 219
Tunisia	216, 217

READER SUPPLIED INFORMATION

Dear group,
You might be interested to know that in San Francisco you can find out the number of an open line by telling the operator on 222-2222 and telling her you are from frames on an ESS 392 number and what is the number please.

They are requiring all operators who raise from the ranks to another gig to view several interesting films including one where witile itty bitty animated pencils talk to one another about "My operator didn't care for me, she chewed on me and I won't last too long", but the general gist of the films is that you can and will be fired for illegal possesion of ONE Ma Bell Pencil, and that the official communications secrecy act can get you shipped off to Siberia for telling anyone little things about the phone company or it's equiptment.

Real big brother indoctrination techniques.

Another interesting thing out on this coast was that after they spent an ungodly sum to a mathmetician to develope that "new" credit card code the Barb had it printed in about 2 weeks. One phone VP stormed around the SF office swearing and talking about getting even with that "hippie newspaper".

Good luck, and may you have a cheap but good attorney. S. F., San Fran.

CALIFORNIA TEST NUMBERS

A. N. I. (Automatic Number Identification)330, or 6104-1
Loop codes- XXX-0044 and XXX-0045
Silent line- XXX-0047, 8, 9
Loop check generators-XXX-0046
Busy test- XXX-0710
Milliwatt test(tone)-XXX-0020, XX2-0002
Central office-XXX-0015
Suprise!-941-0321 (Los Altos)
Telco employee info-621-4141, 842-9151(L. A.)
Rotary Dial Speed test-Dial ringback(below), hang up and let ring one time, pick up, dial 2, wait for tone, dial 0. Busy=Incorrect speed, Continuous ringing=Dial speed OK.
Ring Back-dl05, wait, dial 6 OR 670, 780, 890, or 960 and your last 4 digits(4D)
Step offices-118, wait for tone, hang up.
L. A. Inward Operator-KP 213 121 ST.
Catalina Inward- KP 213 036 121 ST.

Friends at YIPL,
This Black Box detector is probably just bullshit that Bell System is putting out to scare phreaks away. If they have a tap on your line they sure as shit can tell though. I've never heard about any way to detect a black box without direct connection to every phone line, and at $35 per line....and 7 million phones in N. Y., that's 245 million bucks. Even capitalists like Ma Bell don't waste a quarter billion to save a couple million.

If phone phreaks want to get in touch with each other, try these Colorado loops. THEY ARE NOT FREE, SO DON'T CALL FROM A HOME PHONE CAUSE THEY'RE LONG DISTANCE.

Area code 303
343-0009 & 343-0068 One of each pair has a
355-8414 & 355-8424 tone, which will stop if
758-0009 & 758-0000 someone then calls the other number, and then you and they can talk. We suggest not giving out numbers because they are monitored, but exchange info if you want. And don't stay on long.

YIPL,
I've heard of the curdler(YIPL, no.12); apparently they're considering dropping the entire matter after it proved powerful enough to "destroy" all the cats and monkeys in an animal room at a large university. S.

Gentlemen:
There once was a guy from Mass
Who trusted not A. P., U. P. I., or Tass.
He took dollars two
And sent them to you
Because he wanted to subscribe to YIPL.
R. R., Mass.

Dear YIPL,
I assume you already know that some telco's are using KP-2 which is 1300→1700. Fuck Ma Bell.
E. H., CA.

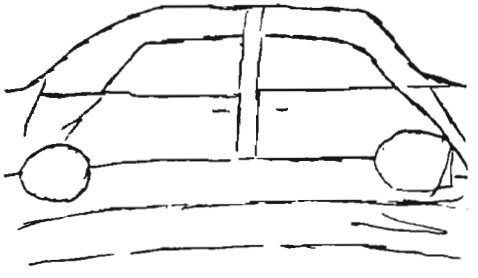
KP-2 is "transit keypulse" as opposed to KP-1 which is terminal, meaning point of destination. With KP-2 you can call France via England. This is primarily done on overseas calls where direct access is not provided.

In order to stack, or add, your calls up by a long chain, a certain procedure is used which requires the use of blank codes, which allow one to call a number(that is not a customer) in area A and then call again to area B, going through A in the process. If this is of any use(which we doubt) we will publish codes sent us.

Dear YIPL,
Could you tell me where I can get ahold of some information on how to use a blue box on pay phones. Every time I beep off an operator cuts in, so I've been limited to using my friends phone lines. And because I don't like the idea of making a habit of using a line very often I've just about run out of available lines.

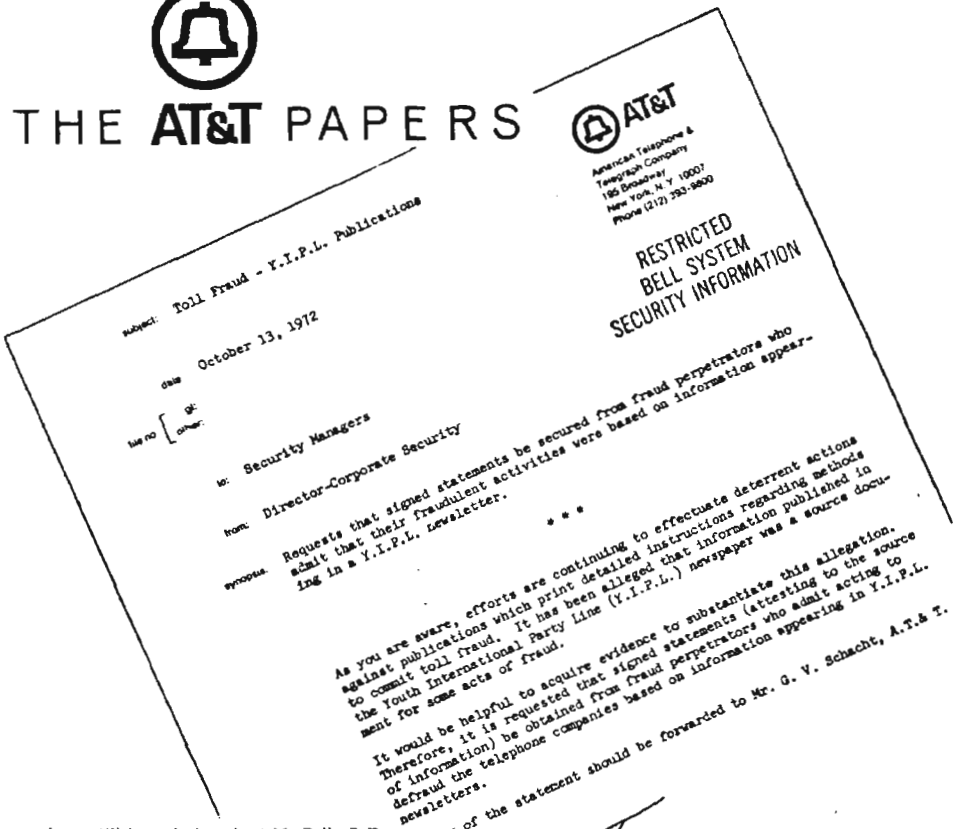
B. P., Md.

In many areas, operators manually place 800 (Wats) calls, and think you are signalling them when you beep and their switchboard lamp winks. So when that happens try calling long distance information instead. Often the operator(local) stays on a second, so ask for a name, & when you hear local operator leave the line, beep off.



which way is it facing?

THE AT&T PAPERS



AT&T
American Telephone & Telegraph Company
195 Broadway
New York, N. Y. 10007
Phone (212) 393-8600

RESTRICTED
BELL SYSTEM
SECURITY INFORMATION

subject: Toll Fraud - Y.I.P.L. Publications

date: October 13, 1972

file no: [ ] dir. other

to: Security Managers

from: Director-Corporate Security

synopsis: Requests that signed statements be secured from fraud perpetrators who admit that their fraudulent activities were based on information appearing in a Y.I.P.L. newsletter.

* * *

As you are aware, efforts are continuing to effectuate deterrent actions against publications which print detailed instructions regarding methods to commit toll fraud. It has been alleged that information published in the Youth International Party Line (Y.I.P.L.) newspaper was a source document for some acts of fraud.

It would be helpful to acquire evidence to substantiate this allegation. Therefore, it is requested that signed statements (attesting to the source of information) be obtained from fraud perpetrators who admit acting to defraud the telephone companies based on information appearing in Y.I.P.L. newsletters.

A copy of the statement should be forwarded to Mr. G. V. Schacht, A.T.& T. Security.

J. F. Doherty
Director-Corporate Security

If any of you still have doubts about Ma Bell, J. F. Doherty and his merry band of infected pork, this should clear them up. The above document was recently sneaked out of the AT&T Pentagon especially for YIPL. Examine the second paragraph.

Being the smegma that they are, they cleverly used the word "obtain" for what is really coerce. What they do is to scare people they catch by saying they'll press lighter charges if they fink out on their friends or YIPL. We'd love to tell you they lie, but the fact is that when the Government promises immunity they grant it. So we consulted our lawyers and have discovered something very interesting. The Phone Co. has its own law- Fraud by Wire. You break it, and they don't have to press charges, because it's a federal law. But their scheme backfired this time, because it also means that they cannot make any promises about pressing charges. If they do, and this is what makes this stolen memo important, they are BREAKING THE LAW, OUTRIGHT. And they do it, too, because people don't understand all the facts. They are, exactly:

If you are approached by the phone co., do not tell them a thing, but try to find out what they want, and after they ask you that first question, kick them out. Refuse to say a word. They are not police. They cannot arrest, subpeona, question or even ejaculate. Speak to a lawyer, one who you can relate to. Even if they come with police or campus officials, you do not have to answer any questions or let them in, if they don't have a warrant to search or arrest you, which they usually won't. Too many people have been screwed by trying to outguess or lie to them when they come to talk, so DON'T TALK. TELL THEM YOU WILL NOT SPEAK TO THEM, AND THEY SHOULD GET OUT. This infuriates them more than anything. Make sure your friends read this issue, and understand that when you deal with pigs, you're bound to step in it.

Greetings;
Could you tell me if there is any truth to the rumor that the phone company is installing voice-tracking devices to catch people making illegal credit card calls? R. L., N. Y.

There has been a recent court decision allowing voiceprint evidence in a gambling case, however not to our knowledge for credit calls. Often they tape the call if it sounds suspicious, and play it back to the parties involved while threatening them. So if you don't sound like a businessman or woman, or tell your friend over the phone that it's a phony card, they might hear. Don't use names or phone #'s, and you'll never be hassled. Always dial the call from a pay phone, dial direct with a 0 first, say "Credit card, 253-9921--050A". You may be asked the # of the pay phone you're at. Tell her, and change the last digit or two. She may try that number and come back on, if so hang up and change phones. Always sound middle-aged, and in a hurry and pissed at operators, but willing to give her one chance.

Friends,
Here's a recipe that tastes great and is the cheapest source of protein. Nothing is cheaper than canned mackeral. It costs 23¢ to 29¢ per pound! Mackeral doesn't plug your pipes with fatty acids the way hamburger does.

Add 1/2 can of mackeral to 1/2 cup of Crunchy Granola to 1/2 can mushroom soup. Stir & heat till it just starts bubbling.

Or use mackeral as a sandwich spread. For ingredients use salad dressing, chopped onion, chopped celery, a little vinegar, mustard, salt and of course mackeral. Mix well. Go to your day old bakery and get rye, pumpernickle, wheat at half price or less. But avoid Wonder Bread & Hostess: this is an ITT subsidiary. Day old bread makes great toast. If you want to freshen it, put in your refrigerator over night. It will taste fresh & you won't have to toast it.

Service to the People! M. T., Kentucky

Not to mention what they put in Wonder Bread! ITT 's credit card no. is 893-5579-001D so make sure never to use it. By showing them how benevolent we are, they may stop supplying war materials to kill people, they may stop putting chemicals that affect your body in Morton frozen foods, and wouldn't that be great?

BACK ISSUES 50¢

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5- Blue Box 1 >Now obsolete
6- Blue Box 2 >Now obsolete
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9- >Super duper project(See issue 11)
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11- Receive free long distance calls
12- Blue Box plans
13- International calls (this issue)

FACT SHEETS 25¢
How not to get caught making credit card calls
Receiving free long distance calls



YIPL, ROOM 504, 152 W. 42 ST., NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036

☐ SUBSCRIPTION $4

☐ BACK ISSUES 50¢ each

☐ ANTI-BELL BUTTON 50¢ each 10/$3.00

☐ ADDRESS CHANGE- PLEASE INCLUDE OLD ADDRESS

NAME

STREET & APT.#

CITY STATE YIP

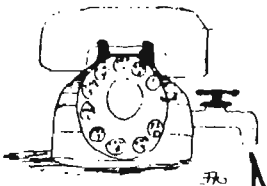
OLD ADDRESS-STREET

CITY STATE YIP

NUMBERS OF DESIRED BACK ISSUES- LIST HERE

SUPPORT THIS BROTHER

Captain Crunch, as John Draper is alleged to be, goes to trial on November 28. The legal fees for the trial and any appeals are substantial, and John is not exactly loaded. This is an important test case for all of us, because without support, Ma Bell will win the right to wiretap illegally and get away with it. Many of you have sent money and we all, including John, appreciate it but he needs much, much more. Please send what ever you can to the Cap'n Crunch Defense Fund, Box 755, Campbell, Ca. 95008. Maybe you might donate a portion of the money YIPL helps you save on your phone bills.



THE YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY LINE



NO. 15

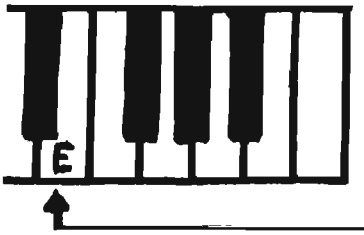
DEC.- JAN.'73

Well, it's a new year, and I feel many of you want to know the full story behind YIPL. My name is Al Bell, and a few of us started this on Mayday, in 1971. YIPL is the result of one phone phreak's realization that the Military-Industrial Komplex is not just a term you learn in school, but a force that controls the planet Earth from the country America. It became apparert to me that the vast majority of people are being used as pawns, as slaves to make a few multi-millionaires even richer. It's all done through MIC, whose main tactic is Divide and Conquer. Most people don't agree with me, thus proving how effective that tactic is. So people war with each other, and the pigs get richer. And one company has accumulated such an impressive shelf of pork that this company, more than any other company, represents the robber-barrons that dare to defecate on our world. This company is, in fact, the largest company in the World. Ma Bell is a mother of a fucker.

Though we are quite effective in helping people to steal back what is rightfully theirs, and we have also truly given a veritable kick in the groin, our purpose is mainly to make people think the question, "Why are they ripping off the phone company?", because once they do the answer will be obvious. YIPL members are actors in a play, and the world is watching. And we're having a lot of fun!

1973 looks like the year of the climax. The phone company's on our ass but if they touch us it won't be quietly. A lot of people hate the phone company from down deep, but they've never really given it enough thought to link it with world problems. If YIPL goes on trial, people are going to ask themselves questions, and that's all we want.

YIPL has in the past been too difficult to understand, and we're trying to understand. Often we've been technically simpleminded, and we apologise to the numerous geniuses out there who patiently write in and tell us, but we're learning. Basically we're trying to digest the hard stuff, and print in simpler terms for use by beginners up. But there are lots of things all of us can do. For example, Ma Bells new ways of catching blue boxers will be fouled up if we put in false indications of a BB. One way is to pick up your phone, and all your friends, dial long-distance info, and whistling 2600 cycles for a second and hanging up. This causes many wasted man-hours until they realize it was a false alarm. If we all do this from time to time, the BB detectors will be useless. And don't worry, it's legal to whistle. And fun, too! Your friends will dig doing it, and showing other people how also. 2600, by the way, is the highest "E" on a 88 key piano. Practice on an info operator, and when you hear a click after your whistle, you've hit it.

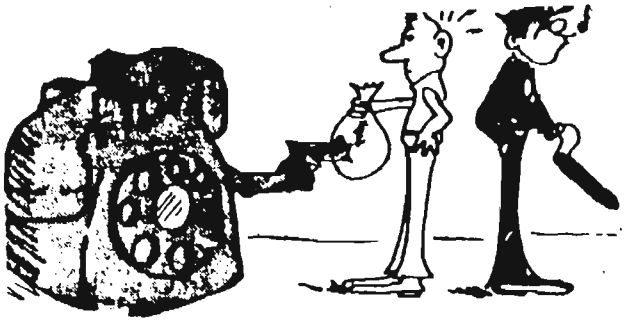


This is a picture of the top notes of a standard piano. The E note is 2637 cycles, slightly higher than the long-distance disconnect frequency.

Just about everyone has something to offer to a reader-supplied newsletter. Ripoffs, recipes, credit card codes, loop numbers, test numbers, outrageous news, computor passwords, overseas city codes, impending investigations, and anything else you'd like to share. We're never amazed too much by you people, you're all fantastic. If you're at all worried about being traced, write us on a business or school typewriter. We'll destroy your letter immediately if you want us to.

YIPL needs more readers. Okay? Please help us, yourselves, and your friends by having all your friends subscribe now, especially if they're in the midwest, Canada, Florida, Northern New England, and Louisiana, Georgia, Carolina, and Kentucky. We need to round out our distribution.

Don't miss the opportunity! There is only one YIPL. Help make it great.



The PHONE COMPANY has its say... The PUBLIC is forced to pay... The REGULATORY COMMISSION mumbles "o.k."

Several readers have written us regarding last month's highway robbery of the American people by AT&T and the Public Screwing Commission. We feel it inappropriate to comment on the rate increase as we are not affected by the new rates. Yippie!

A SURE CURE FOR MESSAGE UNITS

The major cause of high phone bills are those little message units. The only areas with unlimited outgoing service are the golden ghettos; those who could afford it but don't have to pay. Anyway, you can get around many of those annoying message units with the Black Box, also known as a mute, an Agnew, an incoming device. The versatile YIPL model is the simplest unit you can build, if you haven't done so, get issue no. 11 and do it.

The Black Box won't let you receive calls free unless they are long distance. If they're local, and you answer on "Free" you'll be disconnected in up to 20 seconds. However, many times we call friends just for a second to see if they're home, or to tell them to come down an open the door, or pick them up because their train just arrived. These calls often last less than 15 seconds, but they cost message units, and those little buggers add up. (No offense meant). Here's how to do it:

When you're expecting your friend to call, flip switch to "Free" and then pick up. The phone will be ringing loudly in your ear, but you'll be able to hear your friend between the rings. They should loudly give their message, between the rings, and hang up. You can answer them if you want. Even if the phone is tapped, the beauty of this system is that those listening can't tell if the two of you are simply on extensions at the calling party's house! And since your friend hangs up before you answer, of course there is no charge.

Sure, this isn't for long conversations, but it's easy, fun and saves money on those little message units. Even though a special, expensive test unit can detect a black box on your line if they know you already have one, it won't detect it at all if you use it like this for under two minutes, or fifteen rings. Don't hesitate to try it if you have a message unit problem each month. Our black box plans are so easy that anyone, and you too, can build it for one dollar in 30 minutes.

When calling to see if stores are open, friends are home, etc., hang up the second you hear the phone answered and you won't have to pay for the call, EVEN IF THE CALL IS LONG DISTANCE. Works great from pay phones, all of them! Just think, you may never answer your phone again!

READER SUPPLIED INFORMATION

Dear YIPL,
A good source of overseas info is The International Telecommunications Union. Write for their list of Publications. ITV, Place des Nations, 1211-Geneva 20, Switzerland. (15¢) I recommend a)List of operator phrases, b)Instructions for international tele. service, c)List of telephone routes, and d)List of telephone cables.

Dear folks,
If you want a great catalog of telephone equiptment entitled, ironically, "Control by tones" write to Bramco Controls Division, Ledex, Inc., College and South St., Piqua, Ohio, 45356 or phone 513 773-8271. Ask for catalog 303 and Bulletins 201 and 204. Tell them you saw it advertised in Telephony. It contains every possible tone the phone company uses and their EIA code. Keep up the good work. R.A., Tucson, Arizona

Dear Phellow Phreax,
Two queries for you. First: Lets say I wanted to call a transit country. Know I need KP2. How do I go about using it? Second: How do I verify a line once the operator plugs me into a no-test trunk? OH

Oh yes! The "Public" service Commission (should be the Public Screwing Commission) has O. K'd a telco regulation that if you ge two lines in your house, they must be the same type of service. They won't let you get an unlimited and a regular fone. Either one or the other. Must make more bux, you know.

One more thing; If you want to get equiptment, any kind that's used in a home, (touch-tone, trim-line, speaker-phone, card dialer, etc.) get a friend, or yourself, who is moving in a few weeks to have a bunch of goodies installed. If it gets stolen after you move, its not your fault. Ma Bell eats tricky dick, X.

One reader reports that he built a black box and 10,000 ohms was too low to disconnect in his area. If anyone has doubt of their area, test your black box as in the instructions(issue 11). Simply pick up your phone, and when you get a dial tone, switch to "Free". If the dial tone stops, cool, otherwise use a higher resistor, like 12,000 ohms, or 15,000 ohms. Try not to go lower than 10,000 ohms.

For the "Keep up the good work department":
SF Bay Area- Identification number 940, Sometimes plant personnel answer and ask caller to identify self, and then they connect you to computor who reads back your number. Sometimes only during daytime. Ident(Reno)-444, Lake Tahoe-211. SF Bay Area touchtone check is 960-then last 4 digits of your line. When you hear dial tone dial 1 through 0. If tones and levels correct, "beep-beep" will follow. Dial 2 and hang up, and will ring back.

If it is true that Bell is making a record of incoming calls to called numbers ringing for more than 5 minutes, this can be an invitation to really bug them by calling (locally) assorted places-stores at night, outdoor pay phones, etc. Let them ring endlessly and they'll make needless printouts or tie up equiptment doing so. Unable to confirm that they're doing this but at least they're experimenting with it.

Recent trick locally if they have you under suspicion is to have a foreman accompany installer or repairman to your place. Joker is really a security agent and have been known to leave radio bugs on premises, not on phone line. I know of one concealed behind head board in bedroom to get "pillow-talk". Never allow more than one installer on place, or if you have reason not to allow them to enter-someone sick, scarlet fever, etc.

Walnut creek Cal. service desk order recorder 415 937-2762. Codeafone recorder that answers to repairman to call in their time of day ending. These model 700 codeafones will keep recording as long as voice signal incoming. They can be bugged by playing music for max. 45 minutes to fill up tape which they have to wade thru to check for regular info.

Cheap way to get 2 lines in your home at lowest cost in Cal. Get a one party flatrate. Have it put on "vacation rate" which good to max. 7 months that can then be extended indefinitely. Possibility little argument with business office rep that you're on vacation. Use line for outgoing call, at half price. Then order a one party "survival fone" which allows 30 mu. Have the one party flatrate unlisted. The 30 mu. listed and for incoming calls will cost $2.25/mo. The flatrate is $4.80; vacation rate $2.40. Thus you get two lines (one 2-way and one outgoing only) for $4 That's less than the flatrate two-way. Of course the 30 mu. can be used for outgoing, no extra charge up to 30. Only catch is the "survival" fone not supposed to be in same "living quarters" as other fones, but have it installed in extra bedroom that belongs to a boarder or to your "Aunt Minnie". Have them installed at different times.

TELEPHONE DECODER



Model 250 Universal Telephone Decoder features automatic printout of both Touch-Tone and rotary dial signals. Instrument records date of call, off-hook time, on-hook time, and responds to asterisk and keyboard symbols whenever these special functions are utilized. Printed indication of the presence of 2600 Hz tones is available optionally.

Special Features: Model has polarity-independent input circuitry, negible line loading and is internally protected against high voltage line transients.

VOICEPRINT LABORATORIES.

Why not call some manufacturers and tell them where to go? Other anti-phone phreak devices are manufactured by Hekimian Labs, 322 N. Stonestreet Ave., Rockville, Md. Tel:301 424-3160. Also Teltronics, P.O. Box 13, Lakeland Fla. 33802. Tel:813 683-7409. The Teltronics device only detects 2600 pulses greater than 0.1 second, but the Hekiman device prints out any number you dial with a Blue Box after it detects 2600 cycles on the line. Though the device has only one line capacity, it can be put on the outgoing lines of a Central Office, and any one of the 10,000 lines will turn the device on and record the number boxed. Of course a phoney credit card call will also give them the number dialed, and we get away with those all the time. But make sure that if you call friends with a box, they should not use a box on their line, and don't stay on long enough to be traced.

DESTRUCTORY ASSISTANCE

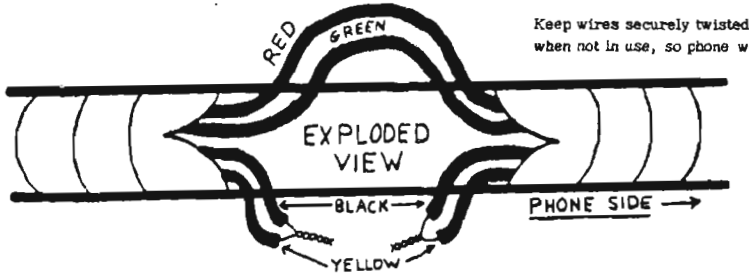
YIPL is starting a new service for its readers. If you send us information, preferably printed matter, or your own plans, etc., we will send you back other information. If you want a specific type of info, let us know and we'll try, but we have almost nothing right now. Otherwise, we'll send you random information such as would be printed in YIPL; the same amount that you send us. However, you must send us a stamped, self-addressed envelope to hold as much info as you send us. This is going to be a great way to increase your own library of useful and useless info. Try it!

BUILD A "T" NETWORK FOR FUN & PROFIT

If you live or work near a pay phone, then you might have an excellent opportunity waiting for you. It's called the T network, and it gives you back your money after a phone call. There are many variations, but right now we'll explain how it works and the simplest way to do it.

The pay phone stores your money, either to return it or to deposit it, depending upon whether a + or a - pulse of 130 volts is sent to the phone. The pulse is sent down both the red and green wires and returns to ground through the yellow or the black wires, sometimes both. These wires are in a thin cable usually running along the wall near the phone. In an inconspicuous way, carefully slice along the wire, exposing the 4 wires. Move the red and green wires out of the way, and cut the black and yellow wires, then strip off 3/4" of insulation from all four cut ends. Tie the Y & B on the phone side together, and do the same for the other pair. Touch the two twisted pairs together now, and dial direct a long distance call. When the operator comes on, deposit the amount she asks for. While talking to your friend, disconnect the two pairs, because after approximately 2 minutes and 40 seconds, the pulse will come to collect your initial deposit. However, the pulse will no longer be able to flow through the phone because you disconnected the ground wires. It's best to hang up when the operator comes on after 3 minutes and says "End of initial period, signal when through". Now wait to make sure another pulse doesn't collect your money, for at least ten seconds. Then pick up the phone again, and re-connect the wires. You will get a dial tone, so hang up and JACK POT, all your money will come down again.

Since the phone company usually knows how much there should be in the phone at collection time, they will notice something amiss. However, you can pull this off for a few months and up to a few hundred dollars in calls and then be sure never to do it again, because if they find your broken wires, they'll stakeout the phone to catch you. Best to do it for only 4 weeks and then stop for 6 months.



Keep wires securely twisted together when not in use, so phone works o.k.

LAST CHANCE!

"Steal This Book" by Abbie Hoffman, the most controversial book of our time is being called off sale because the distributor ended up stealing the bread. We have 500 copies left. Price $2.50(includes postage)-50 books-$55.00. Pirate Editions, 640 Broadway, N. Y., N. Y. 10012

John Draper, alleged to be Captain Crunch, pleaded no contest to Toll Fraud charges on November 28 and received a $1000 fine and 5 years probation. John's glad the whole thing is over, even though the plea bargaining was a little unfairly balanced. Anyway the real Captain Crunch informs us that the busy test for San Jose is 1999, and that if any of our readers getting an overseas trunk by dialing KP 011 XXX ST they should realize that 011 will only work on IOTC accessable lines, such as N. Y. or California information. Most 800 numbers will not accept 011. The Captain also says that stacking trunks is now too dangerous and has no useful purposes.

1973 CREDIT CODE

New! The New Credit Card Code is the same as last year's except the code letters are different and the letter stands for the 7th digit(last) of the telephone number.

Example-941-5430-126N-Honeywell of Minneapolis.

U	R	W	E	L	K	H	A	Z	N
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

Follow the number of a pig corporation with the code number for the city it's in. Add the letter for the last digit of the phone number and read our Credit Card fact sheet.

That's all there is to it!

N. Y. -072, 074, 021 L. A. -182 Detroit-096, 083
Atlanta-035 Boston-001 Houston-151 Miami-044

British Phone System Rigged For Free Calls

LONDON (AP) — Police are on the trail of the phantom who rigged a British city's telephone exchange so that 2,000 students could make calls all over the world for free.

Government investigators traced the secret wiring in the ancient southwest England city of Bath last month.

But they fear the phantom has already wired up other cities for free calls that are costing the Post Office, which operates Britain's telephone system, a fortune in lost revenue.

And worse, they believe there may be more than one phantom.

"This is a serious national problem," a Post Office spokesman said. "We are making investigations in other towns all over the country to get to the bottom of this fraud."

The Bath affair was the first "dial a diddle" fraud investigators had cracked.

They found that the Kingshead exchange in the historic city, which dates back to Roman Times, had been illegally wired and that at least 2,000 students at the university there knew about it.

Investigators installed a monitor that enabled them to trace the illegal calls and trap nine students. Each was fined a nominal two pounds, or $4.70, last week for "dishonestly obtaining electricity from the Post Office."

But the university's students and many townspeople knew the special dialing code that activated the hook-up to obtain an open line to anywhere in the world without the call being registered. Police said the secret circuit was "extensively used."

The president of the university's Student Union Bill Moger, said: "Just about everyone here knew the code.

"It's been going on for a long time and it seems the Post Office left it operating to try to catch the people responsible for putting it there. But they got the wrong people."

Police said there was "insufficient evidence at this stage to establish the identity of the person or persons responsible."



BACK ISSUES 50¢

1- Extensions, conference switches
2- Blue Box Story and Abbie on ripoffs
3- Telecommand Story
4- Pay Phone Issue
5- Blue Box 1? Now obsolete
6- Blue Box 2?
7- Tuning your organ
8- Credit card calls(1972)
9- Super duper project (See Issue 11)
10- ~~~~~?
11- Receive long distance calls FREE
12- Blue Box Plans
13- International Calls
14-International Calls + AT&T Papers
15- This issue klutz!

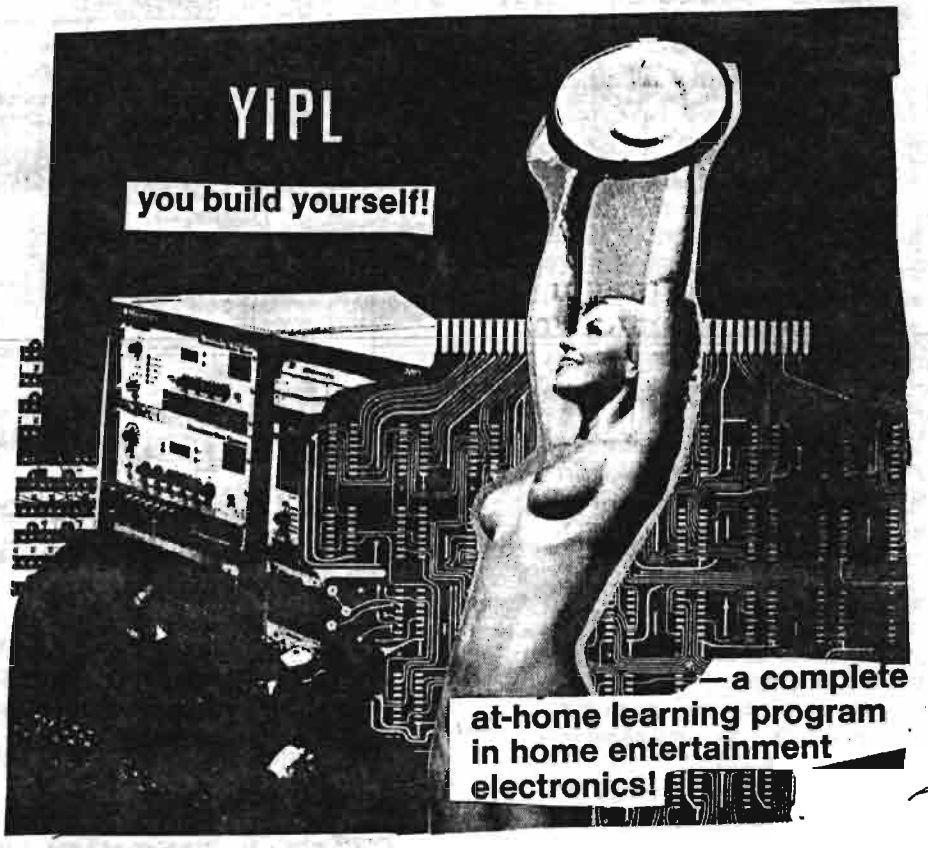
FACT SHEETS- 25¢
How not to get caught making credit card calls
Receiving long distance calls free(Issue 11)
ANTI-BELL BUTTON- 50¢ 10/$3.00

TAP, Room 504, 152 W. 42 St., N. Y., N. Y. 10036
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FREE MONEY

If your address has a number less than 6 next to it, you should renew your subscription with $2. If you don't, someone(like the editor) will end up paying for it. If you don't have bread, write us and we'll renew you anyway.



feb. 1973 no.16

ALL NEW

RED BOX



THE YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY LINE

Dear YIPL,

In issue no. 15 the "T" network does not work for the Southern New England Bell Co. system because coin return etc. still works with only red and green wires, even when yellow is cut. (there is no black for S. N. E. T.)

Collect calls are accepted always at a certain pay phone in a dorm. Could this mean that it is being tapped? If so, how can I tell? Is there any way that I still can work the "T" network?
-DESTROY- CONNECTICUT.

In certain places the pay phone uses a ground wire seperate from the phone line cable. Look for a wire to a nearby pipe, or to an electric fixture plate. Otherwise, try reversing the polarity of the red and green wires, this should reverse all collect and return signals.

Pay phones that don't start with 99 or 98 in the last four digits are good targets for collect calls. Operators usually don't accept calls to most pay phones because they recognize the #.

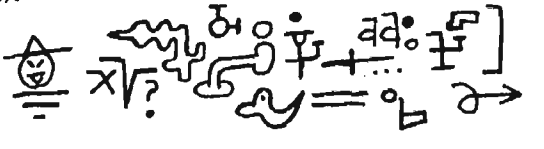
Sirs,

In writing to recieve your publications my sole interest was in gaining knowledge about electrical systems. Yet, upon recieving some back issues (ordered 11/72) I have found the political motivation of your organization totally contrary to my own. My interests certainly do not lie in "ripping off" the Bell system. Eventual reform in society must come from more concrete and benefical works (this being the primary idea behind my involvement with UNICEF).

Because of the misunderstanding initiating our contact, I must demand that all further communications cease immediately. -D. C. -N. Y.

YIPL has determined, after exhaustive testing, that the economy has taken a turn toward heaven, thus tempting us to raise our prices. Of course, we wouldn't think of doing that to you, our money-drained devotees. So we decided that the only way to keep YIPL's price down is to increase circulation immediately. That means either every YIPL has to sign up one friend, or a few YIPLs have to sign up several friends. You people are taking part in the greatest man vs. machine drama ever to unfold in the history of civilization, and you can help to make it a lot of fun, so help out, O. K.? Don't forget that the more people we have, the more we have to intimidate Bell with, the more information we get to use and people to use it, and the more people who will save money on expensive calls talking to loved ones(Aw, shucks!).

hot to print!?



We've only gotten a few responses to our Destructory Assistance department that we introduced last month, which is a shame because we've already got a wealth of great information ready to trade for other phone info. Also we have a special interest in city codes for foreign countries which we're compiling into a master list, along with good telephone numbers to call overseas, which we will be publishing regularly. We've got schematics for various versions of blue and red boxes, and general info on same. So send us info, a stamped self-addressed envelope, and if you want some specific info we'll try to get it for you, as much as you send us. Write "Destructory Assistance" at the head of the letter so we know what its for. Do it today!

THE RED BOX

CONSTRUCTION

The largest units in the red box are the telephone earpiece and battery. Since the unit works on 9V and has no coils, 10V parts can be used. The push buttons are high quality units that won't bounce on you and fire the box twice. Grayhill makes some good ones. Snap action are the best, but they make noise when you hold the box up to the phone.

Different earpieces or speakers will produce different volumes. If a low impedance (8-32ohms) speaker is used, less volume and more battery drain will result. Increase the value of the 10 mfd. output capacitor with low impedance speakers, and increase 22K gain resistor if necessary.

Remember, with a red box you are going to play it for an operator who will easily recognise a faulty tone pulse. So make your solder connections tight & use good switches. Cover the speaker holes with a small patch of thin foam to prevent gook from flying into the magnet.

OPERATING PRINCIPLES

The red box consists of four sections, the oscillator, the flip-flop, the timer and the amplifier. To understand how these produce the necessary tones we'll take for example a dime sound. A dime is two pulses of 2200 cycles, each being 60 milleseconds long, with a 60 ms. space between them. When you press the 10¢ button, the flip-flop starts turning on and off, on for 60 ms. and off for 60 ms., continuously. This in turn shorts out the oscillator, producing on and off pulses to be fed to the amplifier and speaker. How do we get only 2 beeps? Well, when you press the button, the timer starts. After 180 ms. it turns off the flip-flop, thus stopping the tones. Other sounds are produced by changing the speed of the flip-flop and the delay of the timer. Also, the two RC pairs of 1M and .047 pulse the timer and the shorting transistor, to start the timer and flip-flop at the same time . Current drain is approx. 7 ma, so don't worry about the battery. You will hear some leakage after the tone sounds if you keep holding the button down, but this is alright if it's faint or if you let go.

TUNING

First, adjust the 30K oscillator trimmer to produce a beep when a button is pushed. Then, simply call a friend at a pay phone and have him deposit money. Tune the oscillator to the same pitch as the beeps you hear. If the oscillator is too high, raise the .0033 cap to .0047. If the range of the trimmer is too small, add a 30K series resistor.

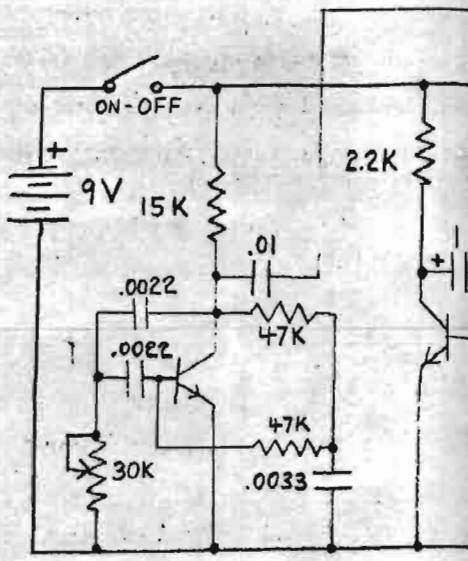
Now, you should get one, two, and 5 beeps for 5, 10, and 25. If not, you'll need to adjust a bit. If you get only 4 beeps for 25, raise the 620K resistor. This may, however, change the 5 and 10 beeps. The 680K resistor is the number of beeps for the dime, and the 120K is for the 5 button.

The 150K resistor controls the speed of the flip-flop for 25. If you get 5 beeps, but they're too slow compared to the phone your friend is at, you can speed them up by lowering it. This will give you more beeps, however, in the same period of time that used to give you 5 beeps. So then you should lower the 620K until you get 5 beeps again, and then check for proper beeps on the other buttons. Always adjust 25 first, then do 5 and 10.

5¢ = 60 on
10¢= 60 on, 60 off, 60 on
25¢= 35 on, 35 off(5 times)

CALLING

Go to a pay phone, dial your number direct(after depositing a dime)(or 20¢) and when the operator comes on she'll ask for more money, and possibly even return your dime. Now, very slowly and quietly put the red box up to the mouthpiece and press one button per coin, and be sure to pause several seconds in between each coin, just as if you were reaching for the money in your pocket and fumbling to put in the coins. If the operator gets suspicious it could be for two reasons; first, you may be off tune or off speed. In that case tune it. Second, the operator may be suspicious because in some areas a visual indication of insertion of coins is provided for the operator.. So the operator may say something like "I'm sorry, sir, but that didn't register". Just mosey along to another phone booth. You'll find the red box is the safest box to use and easy and fun to use, too. Even the operator will thank you!

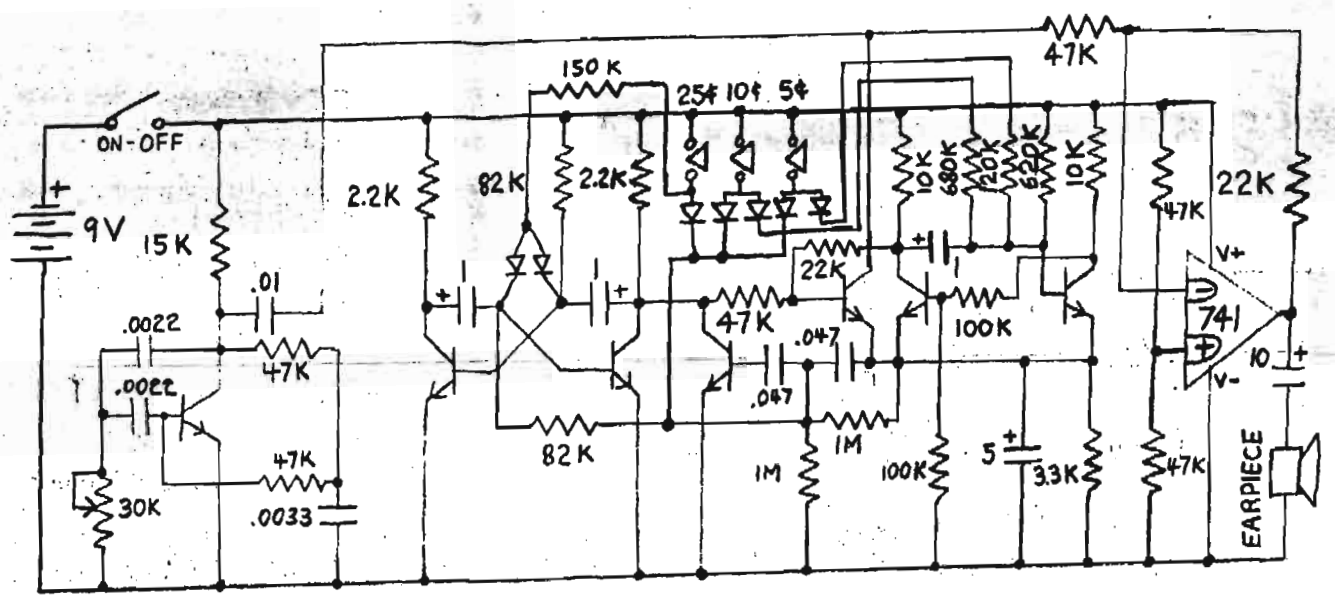


All resistors are in ohms, 1/4 Watt, electrolytic. Smaller capacitors shou

Earpiece is a standard phone earpiec
ilar to 1N914 or anything else.
Transistors are all 2N2222, or SK302

NEWS PHO

TEL-COM is a computer designed b
engineers. It is essentially a telephor
corded message. It can be programm
50,000 homes before being reprogram
your line is busy it waits and calls you
laughs when your taking a bath, or jus
the house. (sic!)... Then there's the "
which is merely asking phone-phreaks
spend a few minutes everyday dialing
and whistling (or blue boxing) 2600 Hz
an open line hanging up. This will act
company's foiler with a false alarm.
this, well you know the answer to this
Bell Telephone campaign and PR sheet
of all coin phones, in New York, were
any given time. However, a recent YI
phones in the Manhattan area showed 8
The name of a Midtown restaurant, Ma
to go in and try the specialty of the hou
Although there were many empty tables
would have to wait because they were t
got a seat but had to explain so many ti
what we wanted that we blew another 15
the waitress came back with the wrong
just one order of onion rings was unbel
said to hidden costs. (it was nice of the
couldn't tell us what the hidden costs w
got the onion rings we refused to pay.
bouncer stepped up next to us and told u
that next time we came here and ordere
credit. They couldn't understand that n
own onion rings.



All resistors are in ohms, 1/4 Watt, 5%. Capacitors above or equal to 1 Mfd. are electrolytic. Smaller capacitors should be epoxy or mylar hi-quality capacitors. Earpiece is a standard phone earpiece, and diodes are small signal, silicon, similar to 1N914 or anything else.
Transistors are all 2N2222, or SK3020, or Hep 55.

NEWS PHONE

TEL-COM is a computer designed by two San Francisco engineers. It is essentially a telephone caller with a recorded message. It can be programmed to call up to 50,000 homes before being reprogrammed. Oh yes, if your line is busy it waits and calls you back. A lot of laughs when your taking a bath, or just sleeping around the house. (sic!)... Then there's the "fone freak foiler foiler" which is merely asking phone-phreaks everywhere to spend a few minutes everyday dialing long distance info and whistling (or blue boxing) 2600 Hz and after getting an open line hanging up. This will activate the telephone company's foiler with a false alarm. If enough people do this, well you know the answer to this one... A recent Bell Telephone campaign and PR sheet claimed that 90% of all coin phones, in New York, were in working order at any given time. However, a recent YIPL survey of coin phones in the Manhattan area showed 83% out of order... The name of a Midtown restaurant, Ma Bells. We decided to go in and try the specialty of the house, fried onion rings. Although there were many empty tables they told us we would have to wait because they were too busy. We finally got a seat but had to explain so many times to the waitress what we wanted that we blew another 15 minutes. Finally the waitress came back with the wrong order. The bill for just one order of onion rings was unbelieveably high, due they said to hidden costs. (it was nice of them to let us know they couldn't tell us what the hidden costs were) Since we never got the onion rings we refused to pay. A big burly looking bouncer stepped up next to us and told us we'd have to pay, but that next time we came here and ordered onion rings we'd have credit. They couldn't understand that next time we'd make our own onion rings.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

... about the enclosed 1973 telephone credit card.

To make certain no unauthorized person is using *your* card, the telephone operators who handle credit card calls may ask you a question or two whenever you place such a call.

They're the type of question that can be answered easily and quickly by a person having a credit card, but should discourage an unauthorized user from trying to complete the call.

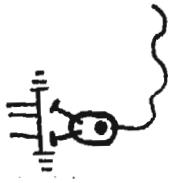
We hope you'll understand that our operators will be doing this for your protection and ours.

As an added precaution we urge you to treat this card as you do your other credit cards:

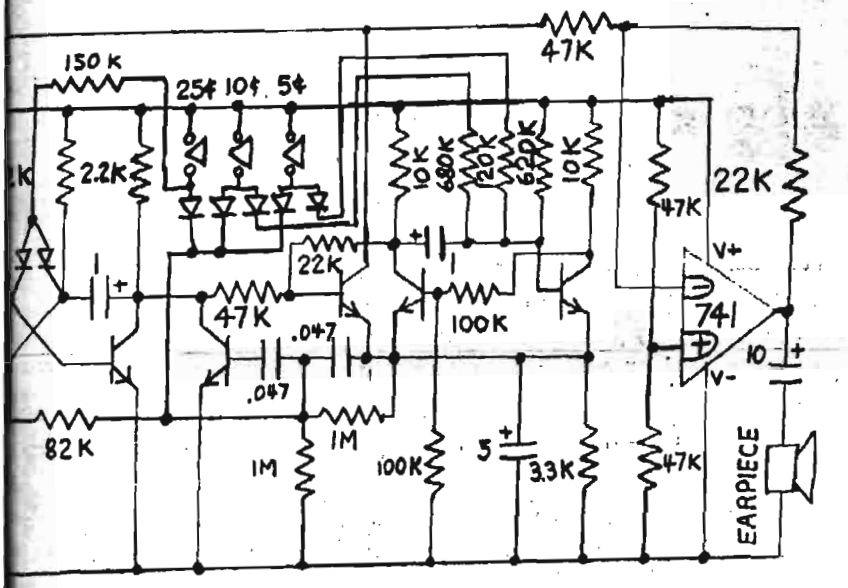
- Notify your Business Office representative at once if it is lost or stolen.
- Do not give the card or number to anyone else to use.

Thank you for your cooperation.

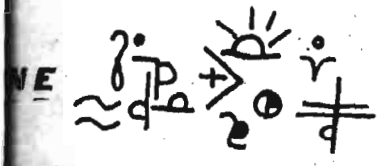
New York Telephone



Since credit card owners are receiving these notices with their new credit cards we can expect to play some games with the operators this year. Don't sweat, the questions are only designed to scare you and make you hang up, thus giving it away. Though you might get a few questions like the name of the company, city or area code of the credit card number, you'll have no problem if you keep cool. The operator knows at most the name of the city and area code , not the company's name. So have your number memorized, and if you need the code numbers for certain cities, get YIPL #8, and be sure to read our reprint on making credit card calls. Also write in and tell us what kind of questions operators are asking in your part of the country.



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be epoxy or mylar hi-quality capacitors.
and diodes are small signal, silicon, sim-
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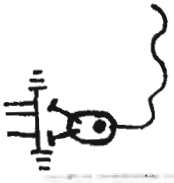
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Dear Friends,

Just finished reading "Happiness is a Blue Box" in the Yipster Times and all I can say is here is my 2 dollars for the YIPL.

Off the subject of phones, tape recorders can be a powerful tool in challenging your construct of the world and to understand how words manipulate (which can be used to your advantage). Tape recorders can be used for social change. For fairly extensive experiments with the tape recorder, read "THE JOB" by William Burroughs (Naked Lunch) published by Grove Press. Only in hardcover to the best of my knowledge, but some libraries have it. Read "THE JOB" if at all possible-most exciting book I have come across in many a year.
-YOURS TRULY C. K. -MICHIGAN.

Dear YIPL

You might tell your readers that it's illegal to: cheat some of the old tray-type change machines by slitting a dollar bill so the little lever goes thru instead of pushing it into the hopper; bend the tail off one type of pop-top and use it for a nickel in a parking meter; use any of the standard size pennies turned out by the British mint for sometime colonies (New Zealand, Fiji, Bahamas, West Indies, etc.) as dimes in one-slot phones and other places. You might also stock some other goodies along with the reprints, such as an updated version of E. Blotnick's expose of credit card fraud (the non-telephone type) from Scanlan's.

Don Britton's newsletter says DB Ent. was the outfit that offered bluebox plans in POPULAR ELECTRONIC's way back when, and that MF Bell must have gotten addresses of people who ordered them by intercepting first class mail. Bell has been after him ever since, maybe it's why he moved to Hawaii. A local source, who should know, says that mail from overseas is opened (and translated at need) on a regular basis in Oakland. Foreign correspondents should not go unwarned. -FUCK THE PHONE COMPANY R. S. - BERKELEY, CA.

Sirs;

Cancel my sons subscription to your paper immediately, please. He is 14 years of age and has no interest in it. He only subscribed to your paper just to see if it actually existed. Anymore papers mailed to our address will be returned to sender. Thank you. -KH, N. Y. -

Dear YIPL,

For practice dialing overseas: London weather: KP 044 1 246 8091 ST, Australia weather (Sidney): KP 061 3 6064 ST, Australia time: KP 061 2 2074 ST, Free Telephone Co. News Wire Service anywhere in the U. S. and Canada (direct dialed): 212 394-1212. Listen to Helen Banks (sounds like Shirley Booth) and Marian Warshaw give top secret (ha) telephone company news twice a day. -L. A. -BKLYN, N. Y.

Many times people ask YIPL questions that we don't have the answer to. Questions dealing with what operators know and don't know, how phone traces are done, and general policies of the Bell's crack security gang led by the fearless Joe Doherty and his turtle Flash. We need people to answer questions like whether ESS will allow Blue & Black Boxes in the areas where they live. We need operators to tell us how they know when enough money is put into the phone to fill it up and it has to be dumped. Tell us anything and everything, don't sign your name, and tell us if you don't want us to print the letter. And if you have friends who work for the kompany, have them write us.

YIPL, it is said, has its better days. And although we're doing better in mailing now, the Post Office isn't. YIPL is mailed third class. Now first class goes slow, and even second class doesn't go much faster than osmosis, but we go at the very end of everything else, when we go at all. And there's no sense trying to make it any better because postmen steal your mail, our mail, and everyone else for that matter. So be patient. Allow 2 months for delivery of a newsletter, 1 month for back issues. And do not send cash or stamps through the mail, BECAUSE THE POST OFFICE STEALS IT. OUR MAIL IS CENSORED, RIPPED UP AND STOLEN, AND WE DO NOT RIP ANY OF YOU PEOPLE OFF. But if you send your $2 and we don't get it, we figure you might have forgotten to stick it in the envelope or it might have been stolen. So we ask you to send it in check, or to check if your previous check was cashed. If you don't receive an issue, wait awhile and if the following issue comes, let us know and we'll send you what you missed.

Allende Accuses ITT in UN

By JERRY CLAPSO
Of The News UN Bureau

Chile's Marxist President Salvador Allende, addressing a packed United Nations General Assembly, accused the International Telephone & Telegraph Co. yesterday of "attempting to bring about a civil war" in his country to retaliate against his nationalization policies.



NEWS photo by Jim Garrett
Chile's President Allende addresses UN General Assembly.

"We are not only enduring a financial blockade, but are also victims of downright aggression," Allende said.

He said United States companies began acting against his government after it nationalized several industries, including copper and telephone communications.

Although he did not attack the U.S. directly, he charged that "capitalistic imperialism" was responsible for his country's ailing and backward economy.

He charged that ITT tried to prevent him from taking office after his 1970 election through a "sinister plan" that included "terrorist attacks planned outside Chile" and which culminated in the assassination of the army commander in chief, Gen. Rene Schneider.

"It was clear that the purpose was to drag us into civil war, the utmost degree of disintegration for our country," Allende said.

1970-71 Documents

Last March, he said, documents had been unearthed in which ITT suggested in 1970 that the U.S. intervene in Chilean affairs. He said another document, dated October 1971, showed that ITT proposed a "new plan of action" aimed at the overthrow of his Socialist government in six months.

Allende said his country was also involved in a struggle against "aggression" by Kennecott Copper Corp.

Kennecott has brought court suits in several Western nations to prevent delivery of Chilean copper. Allende said this caused his country's copper industry grave harm, and its credit rating and drawing power with international, European and U.S. banks have been seriously impaired.

U.S. Ambassador George Bush denied any U.S. involvement in the hassle between Chile, ITT and Kennecott, and told reporters he took exception to Allende's insinuation of indirect U.S. responsibility for alleged economic strangulation of Chile.

Jean-Luc Godard tells it like it is!

Dear YIPL,

The ringback numbers for LA vary like mad; however most of LA City uses 6105-6 (a few still use 115-6) but Hollywood (46) has it's own: 810-6.

You can get a high frequency tone by dialing 666-0002. What it's for I don't know.

My question is, how does one reach the verifying operator in LA from 663 (step) or 666 (tone) prefixes? Or better yet, how does one get into the special circuitry (without being detected by Central Control) that Verifying uses? -M. P. - LA, CA.

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9- Super duper project(See issue 11)
10-
11-Receive long distance calls Free
12-Blue Box Plans
13-International Calls
14-International Calls & AT&T Papers
15-1973 Credit Code, T Network

FACT SHEETS-25¢

How not to get caught making credit calls
Receiving long distance calls Free(Issue 11)

ANTI-BELL BUTTON- 50¢ 10/$3.00

DESTRUCTORY ASSISTANCE- Free-Just send as much info as you want back in a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Renew if your address has a 7 or less on it.

YIPL, Room 504, 152 W. 42 St., N. Y., N. Y. 10036
Mailing address only, don't send cash, PLEASE!

BULK RATE
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 209
Great Neck, N. Y.

THE YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY LINE

MARCH-APRIL

1973



no.17

AMMO

Glancing through the back issues of the NY TIMES from January 1971 to the present has unearthed enough worms in Ma Bell's earth to plant a million seeds of rebellion. Among the strong points in favor of our arguments that Ma Bell has been a major force in moving this country towards inflation is the fact that AT&T decelded to raise the rates for TV program transmission. The rate increase affected all the TV networks. The rise in rates was passed on by the network corporations to the station's commerical sponsors. In many cases the sponsors passed the rate increase on to the consumers. Not only did commerical time cost more, but there was also a noticable increase in the amount of commericals on the network programs. FTC commissioner Jones replied, "TV commericals tend to suggest that use of the advertised product will solve listeners problems and fulfill their ambitions. I see no need to regulate."...Question of the month, has AT&T collected that 1.15 million dollar phone bill owed by the Democratic party since the 1968 convention?... The following are phone facts as reported to the NY TIMES ... Directory assistance service in 1970 reached 497 million, estimates for 1980 are placed at 840 million... Did you know that Ma Bell will soon be charging by the message unit all calls placed to information? AT&T ow says the reason for charging for info calls is to drop the work force by 8% (about 8000 people) to meet the rising costs (sic!)...J. Billingsley, a Bell rep, says the phone company is not hiring to reduce the work force...AT&T spent 7.6 Billion dollars on new facilities in 1972...Last year the NYC PSC ordered NY TEL to pay 1.50 monthly rebate to worst service. The company estimated total rebate paid at 15 million annually... FTC study of America's 20 largest cities finds service in Bklyn ranking LAST!...NY TEL, otherwise known as NY MA BELL, holds 23 million dollars in deposits for its customers, yet only has 20 million in debts. This practice goes on in many places around the country...and there has been a growing number of complaints againist the high deposit rates...A US Senate sub-committee on intergov't relations reported that the Pentagon was willing to provide auditors needed by the FCC to carry out its investigation of AT&T rate structures. It seems that every time there is going to be a rate increase the FCC turns its back and uses the excuse that they do not have sufficient money and manpower to investigate. (It's rapidly becoming a trite cliche)...Now, a few months later we pick up the NY TIMES and read a article dated July 22, which states that the Pentagon's telephone bill went up by 4.7 million dollars a year. The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Kompany won the increase Nov. 17 from the Virginia CC, but federal officals obtained a restraining order preventing it from taking effect. The federals argued that the rate increase violated the supremacy clause of the United States Constitution. However, the panel ruled that the supremacy clause was not violated because there was no evidence that the state of Virginia was attempting to restrict the operations of the Federal gov't. The Pentagon, which is situated in Virginia across the Potomac River from Washington now must pay a long distance rate for all calls going into the capital.

DON'T GET BUSTED!

Phone phreaking, perhaps more than any other pastime, requires a great deal of savoir faire. If you want to be free to phreak, you have to know how to watch your step. There is a definite art to speaking on the telephone. For example: it simply isn't cool to call up a friend and speak openly about illegal activities. The chances of a phreak's call being tapped are significant, and your friend won't appreciate it either. Wait for operators to click off before beeping. Other common sense rules include not giving out the names and numbers of other phreaks or those places where phone phreaks hang out or buy their equipment. Listen always for the operator to click off, and even then never assume the line is completely cool. Also remember short frequent calls are more effective than long calls. The fewer times you continue to use the same phone location the cooler it is also.

Many of the phone phreaks whom we know have been busted have known common sense rules in general, but trusted too many people into their confidence. As a rule never let too many people know you are a phone phreak; informing by others is the most common bust. Sometimes these informants turn out to be "friends". If you suspect someone is going to bust you stop phreaking for a while. This goes for any suspicions you might have. If you feel heat merely stop phreaking or find a totally new location.

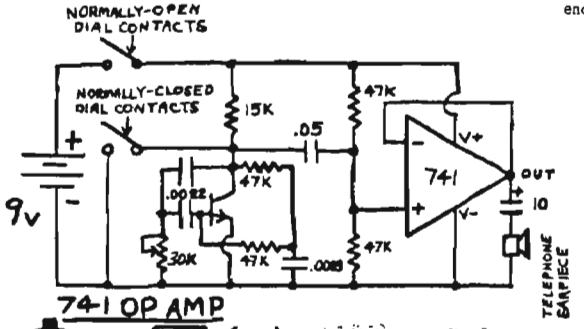
If you are approached by Ma Bell just say, "I want to talk to my lawyer first." That's all! You do not have to say anything without a lawyer. Find a lawyer you can relate to; it is not to advisable to rap with an ex-DA.

Remember above all that using your home phone for blue boxes is the easiest way to have Ma Bell come knocking at your door. Play it cool, and don't pay.

The People's Bicentennial Commission is a group working towards a Bicentennial celebration that is not the Corporate sales ripoff or the Pro-Administration indoctrination that the American Legion and the White House are attempting to put over on us. Rather, PBC is pushing for a nationwide education on what the values of the American Revolution and the Constitution really were, and how they've been lost. Write to them at 1346 Connecticut Ave. NW, Wash., d.c. 20036. Tell 'em Tommy Jefferson sent you.

RED BOX PHREAKS!

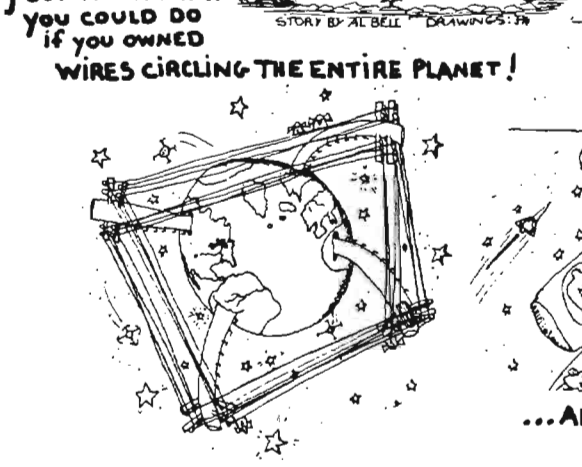
SUGGESTIONS
On the couple-of coin phones I have frequently been able to get a dial tone by putting in a nickel and giving the hookswitch a short tap (this takes practice). The dial won't work, though, so you will have to tap out 211 to get the operator.
I have built a red box using an oscillator, a telephone earpiece, and an AE phone dial. The shorting contacts of the dial are used to turn on the oscillator when the dial is off normal, and the break contacts are used to short out the output of the oscillator except during the tone pulses. Nickel, dime, and quarter sounds are made by dialing 1, 2, and 5 respectively. (although #6 seems to sound better as a quarter).
On my phone line whenever you dial a toll call (including 800 and info), the polarity of the line is reversed for about a second. If a diode is wired into the line so that it conducts only when the polarity is normal, the phone will be electrically hung up whenever a long distance call is made & can be used like a "dial-lock" but this device is foolproof (but only for long distance).
-H. G. NY-

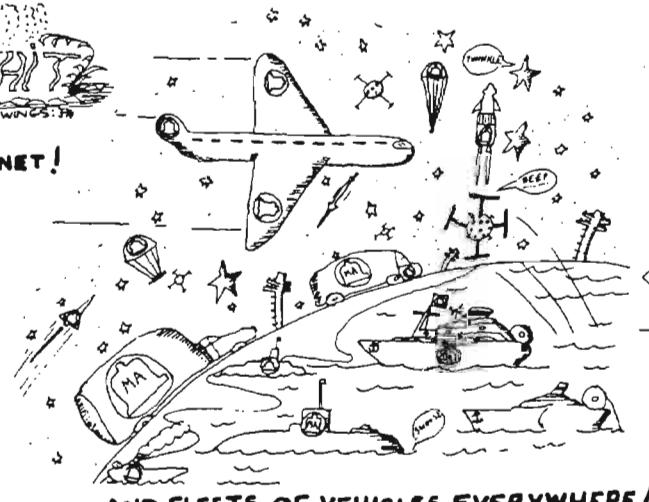




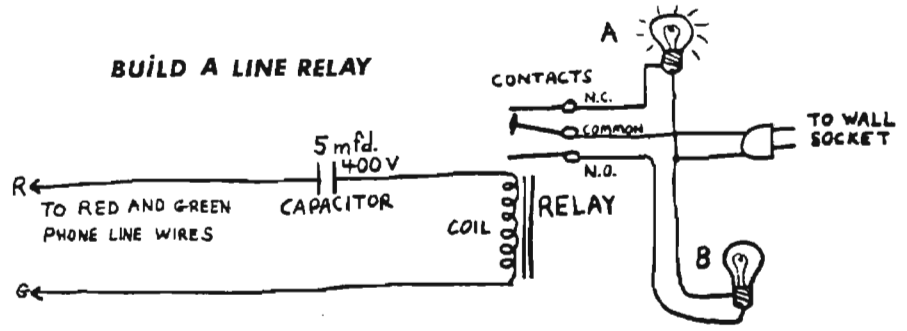
ED. NOTE: For those of you who want to make a simple and reliable red box, we show a schematic of an oscillator and amplifier and telephone dial. It is basically the same as last months red box, except that a telephone dial replaces the flip-flop and timer, thus mechanically producing the tones.
All resistors are half watt 10%. Transistor is 2N2222, SK3020 or Hep 54. 30K trimmer is used to adjust frequencies to match that of a pay phone. Remember, pay phone tones are best heard on another phone that has called the pay phone. When listening to an actual pay phone, keep in mind that a quarter produces faster beeps than a nickel or dime. Adjust the speed of the dial to produce accurate nickels or dimes. Then simply force dial to return faster for the quarter (it takes a little practice). If you don't know how to adjust the speed of the dial here's how it's done: on the back of the dial is a governor which looks like a disc brake. The semi-circular brake shoes slow down the dial when not held in tightly by the spring. Tighten the spring for faster dial return. This is tricky on the enclosed governors, but it can be done.

Our Red Box circuit of last month isn't perfect, and we've got a few improvements. First, change the value of the 2.2K flip-flop resistors to 10K ohms. This will cut down your battery drain to less than 4 milliamps.
Secondly, if you're getting strange extra pulses when you continue holding a button down, try putting a 25 mfd. capacitor right across the battery.
Finally, if you experience incomplete turn-on or turn-off of the tones, change the 22K timer output resis' to 47K.
If you want to build a red box but don't know how, YIPL will publish next month instructions for recording the tones perfectly on a cassette tape recorder. Any inexpensive unit will work, but it's easiest to use a cassette with manual recording level controls.





BUILD A LINE RELAY



The Line Relay is a simple yet interesting device you can put on your phone line. It will do almost anything you want when your phone rings, such as turn on a light, answer the phone, turn off your stereo, etc. We will show some extension projects in future issues.
The phone ringing is 90 volts AC, often superimposed on 45 volts DC. This 90 volts will operate a 115 V AC relay, which can in turn supply power from the power lines to any ordinary appliance. The relay is commonly available. However, a capacitor is needed to DC isolate the relay coil from phone line. Without it the relay will draw a dial tone even with the phone on-hook. The capacitor should be non-electrolytic, and as many microfarads as possible; 5 should do nicely.
The contacts of the relay can operate any circuit you want. The diagram shows how the normally-open and the normally-closed contacts can be used to light Lamp B and extinguish(a good word to know) Lamp A when the phone rings. In order to prevent the relay from "chattering" (vibrating rapidly up & down) you can loosen the relay spring slightly or increase the size of the capacitor.

DEAR YIPL
On the new type pay phones (single slot) you can make a local 10 cent call for a nickel! Just when it's about to hit the triggering mechanism bang on the dial then bang it a few more times than tap the reciever button till you get your dial tone. When you hear the dial tone the dial will not react to it so dial by hitting the reciever button. For example, if the number is 648-6003 tap the button 6 times-4 times-8 times and so on waiting a few seconds between each number. You can also get the number by tapping it 10 times for Operator, in some areas you can get the Operator by tapping out 211.
-P. R. BROOKLYN-



DEAR YIPL
The call back no. in Chicago is 571-6, its the only known no. in existence. Also some new loop nos. work on the supervised-unsupervised method. The last four digits are 9973-74. Any exc. between 271 and 973 are effective. For those that care, here are some switchman nos. (all of this is Chi-town) ED4-9952, LA5-9952. Just screw around with the exchanges and use 9952, and your bound to come up with a switchman somewhere in this city.
Also for those who might like to know, a majority of the system here works on cross 1 paneling. I'm sorry at the passing of the party in N. Y., back in January. I know, I hung on the night they fucked around with the volume. But no need to worry, I'm in the process of establishing a party line in Chicago!
-B from CHICAGO-
Also: the telephone co. news wire service no. printed in issue no. 16 is not free. Here's one in Chicago though that is. (312) 368-8000. Listen in on the Bullshit.

SUGGESTION:
There is one F. F. who has modified a card dialer to send out mf and it sounds fantastic. Can you find out the plans for this modification?
I would like to see a circuit for an automatic sending blue box that can be programmed and then at the press of a button will send mf at exactly the correct speed and for the proper duration with a programmed wait for overseas sender.
-ANYWHERE USA-

DEAR YIPL
In the Boulder, Colorado and Denver area dial free 1-200-555-1212 to hear the telephone computer relate your phone number. It could be useful for tapping lines.
-AC COLORADO-

Dear YIPL,
I have found out one way to make all the long-distance calls you want from your or your friend's home phone, provided it's not bugged. The desired number is dialed direct. As soon as you hear a click, push down the hang up button several times very quickly for a second or two. An operator should come on the line shortly because apparently by pushing the button you mess up the equipment that is trying to identify your line. Give the operator a number other than your own, but with the same prefix. It is best to use a number that's not in service or of a pay phone so the phone co. won't try to find out who called the number. I tried in Houston, but it didn't work. If it works in your locality-then great! Use it to make long 800 and information calls appear on other people's records, too. Keep up the great work.

-SW TEXAS-

In August of 1970 I called up information and got a man on the line. He said he was information and after a while I got him to tell me how he got on the line.

He told me all you have to do is call 411, wait for the assistant to hang up, and just hold on to the line. Well, I did this and to my surprise people would come on the line asking for information. The line would be completely silent between callers and I wouldn't have to hang up. There was just a click and I knew someone else was on the line. I did this for 3 days. After that, since 1970 I haven't been able to do it. If anyone knows of this happening, I hope they can tell me how it can be done now.

Also, during the same time period, I used to dial 830-7267 and the line was dead. Once in a while I would hear two people then talk to each other. Any more numbers that do that anymore?

-S. BKLN, N. Y. -

DEAR YIPL
I was reading your article on the T network for pay stations. You can also place free local calls from a prepay station by lifting the receiver and grounding one side of the line. It operates the coin relay allowing you to dial out.

BACK ISSUES-50¢

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6- Blue Box 2 >
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9- Super Duper Project (See issue 11)
10- ~~~~~~~~~~
11-Receiving long distance calls free
12-Blue Box Plans
13-International Calls & Box Plans
14-International Calls & AT&T Papers
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DESTRUCTORY ASSISTANCE-Free, just send as much info as you want back in a stamped, self-addressed envelope.
Renew if your address has a 8 or less on it.
YIPL, Room 418, 152 W. 42 St., N. Y., N. Y. 10036
Mailing address only, don't send cash, PLEASE!

17

Dear YIPL-
Here is some info you might be interested in:

L. A. TEST NUMBERS (213)
Reverse Battery Test Prefix-1-Prefix(ex: 555-1-555
1000 cps Tone Prefix+0002(ex:XXX-0002)
Ascending Tone(No charge) 651-0003, 277-9291, 783-0001
Pacific Telephone Inter-Company Numbers
Switchroom XXX+0000 Tour Office- 621-1779
Frames XXX+0005 Newsline - 621-4141
Hollywood Verifying 467-1111
Beverly Hills, Culver City Verifying 837-1111
Santa Monica 394-1111 (No Charge)
Long Distance Test Board 624-9131
L. A. Trouble Report Center for broken cables 620-5700
Television Control Room(NBC, ABC, CBS) 629-6458

For people theat call radio stations(for contests and request lines) that have 520 (Prefix) numbers and have problems getting through. Put the "900" area before the number(ex: 900-520-XXXX) for people out of L. A. This is a way to call the station for FREE.

POPULAR L. A. TELEPHONE RECORDINGS
ZZZZZZ- 836-5566
RECCO- 836-2125
"IT"- 391-1111
"R"- 454-1904
986-9800- Super Fone

-B. LOS ANGELES-

DEAR YIPL
While living at an Indian Reservation I learned an old Apache phone phreak technique. Simply take a penny and rub it down to the size of a dime. The pavement works well.

-JK ARIZONE-

DEAR YIPL,
Take some plaster of paris and drop a quarter into it. Let it harden, and then very gently take out the quarter. You should have a smooth and accurate mold. Now fill with water and put into the freezer compartment of your refrigerator. When the water freezes you have a piece of ice you can use in all sorts of machines. Sometimes foil or other insulator is used to make it easy to pull out the ice.

-BB MISSISSIPPI-

Published for informational purposes only by The Youth International Party Line.

THE YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY LINE

a special sex change issue

no. 18

may 1973



MA BELL IS REALLY PA BELL IN DRAG!



Dear YIPL,
I dig what you're doing and it certainly comes out of having a "high level of consciousness"-so why not be that on all levels? ---and stop using the term "MA BELL". (ok, quit making that face and listen!)
'st, that term is just another way to lay something ative on females-Mom, Momism, etc. (another dirty name, if you will) and second, we all know its an elite, white, male power group that rules and oppresses all of us ---so c'mon fellows, be really hip and together and change the term (radical women did at least 3 years ago) to "PA BELL"---cause you know there's not one women with any kind of power at AT&T! Keep on keepin on...

-CC NY-

Dear Brothers and Sisters,
I am writing this letter in an effort to obtain your assistance in putting a *stop to* this neo-Nazi brainwashing S. T. A. R. T. Program here at the U.S. Medical Center, Springfield, Mo. S. T. A. R. T. (Special Treatment and Rehabilitation Training) has been in operation since Sept. 1972. I have been here since Feb., 1973 and I can honestly state that this "program" is only punishment under the guise of treatment; I have personally seen fellow prisoners drugged and brutally beaten for having the courage to stand up as men. If you care to know more about S. T. A. R. T., please let me know. We need your help, in the following manner. 1) Write to Norman A. Carlson, Dir., U.S. Bureau of Prisons; 101 Indiana Ave. N.W., Wash., D. C. 20537 and ask him to either abolish S. T. A. R. T. or make it voluntary. 2) Write to the U.S. Magistrate; U.S. District Court; Western District of Missouri; Springfield, Mo. 65801 and ask him to rule on behalf of the oners who are challenging this "program". We sincerely thank you in advance. Peace and Power,
Note: -Inmate, Missouri-
Call Norman Carlson at (202) 737-8200 ext. 2226 and talk to some surprisingly nice people about your concern.

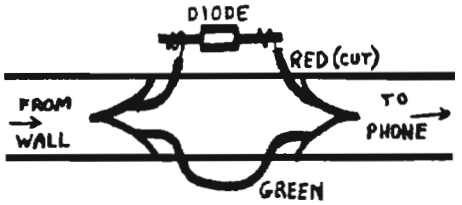
AMMO

The Carter Phone decision gave birth to the booming "interconnect" industry, allowing manufactures other than Western Electric to produce and sell phone equipment for connection to the phone system, and in place of otherwise high monthly rental rates for BELL equipment. Now, the phone kompany is striking back! They're undercutting their rates for the equivalent independent equipment, and raising the rates upon which they have a monopoly, namely monthly service. This rate - juggling is being rubber stamped by the public service commissions around the kountry. That means that you pay more for your own phon to make up for losses PA BELL sustains strangling free enterprize... Donn Parker, computer scientist at the Stanford Research Institute has investigated one hundred computer-related crimes and "in almost every case there is some new aspect-something that hasn't occurred before. Computer criminals, he said, tend to be "very young, very bright and highly motivated" persons who see no wrong in attacking a large corporation. Their intelligence and motivation, coupled with security techniques far behind the rest of the industry, leave large corporations facing potentially staggering losses of info, computer programs and valuable equipment... The University of Arizona Student Union took AT&T before the FCC, because of their refusal to lease a toll free WATS line to them. WATS is designed, AT&T said for high-volume commerical customers who find it cheaper to buy phone service at a flat rate rather than by the unit call. (English Translation-Quantity discounts for the biggies only, and screw everyone else!)... Ringback for Madison step exchanges 255, 256 is 91911. 251 and 257 are ESS exchanges. Ringback is 978 plus 4 digits plus push switch-hook once and hang up... AT&T has no device to attach to residential phones to prevent unauthorized long distance phone calls. "We frown upon such devices." When asked about the model they offer to large businesses, a Bell service rep said, "Yes we do have that, but cannot install it on private lines." Ever felt like cutting down on the amount of long distance calls made from your phone? One guess why the phone Kompany has no such device for YOU!... A phreak in Wisconsin was recently busted when a central office repairman "overheard" multi-frequency tones on the line. Just happened to be passing through... Tel Aviv (AP)-Two international telephone operators in Tel Aviv are looking for new jobs. Premier Golda Meir was on the overseas phone recently, talking with her ambassador to Washington, Yitzhak Rabin. The conversation turned to an article in an American newspaper. "Which newspaper was it in?" Rabin asked. "In the Washington Post," came the unsolicted answer from an operator, one of two who subsequently were fired for eavesdropping.

L. Patrick Gray, Director
YIPL
Dear Pat,
By dialing (212) 797-8079, you can get a recording which will let you practice listening to Australian and Japanese telephone signals.

-DICK-

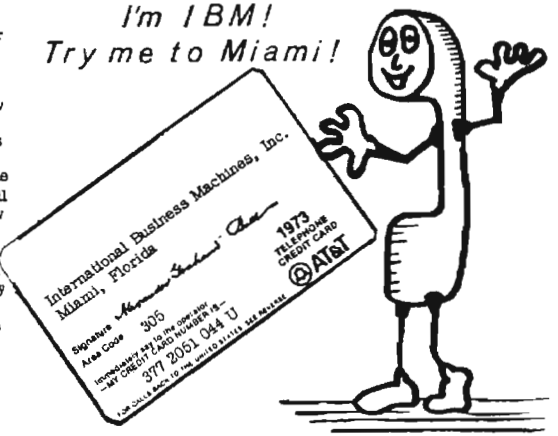
NO MORE LONG DISTANCE CALLS!

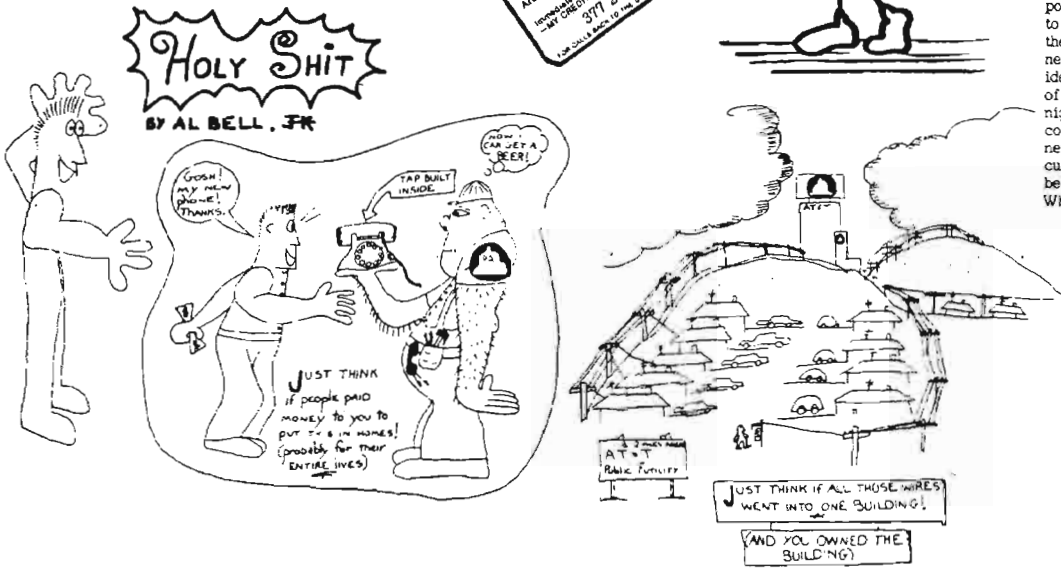


This device will prevent outgoing long-distance calls on your telephone or phone line. It was devised by a reader who discovered that the local phone office in his area reverses the polarity of the low-voltage for one second after a long-distance or operator, or 211 call is dialed. Installing a diode, which does not permit current to flow through it in one direction, prevents this one-second reverse current from flowing and thus the phone acts as if it was hung up for that second. Thus you get a new dial tone. To see if it will work on your line, try it. The diode, which should be at least 100 volts and 1 amp, will give you a dial tone if installed correctly, and will allow no sound at all if you put in backwards. In that case you should reverse the two wires. If you wire a switch across the diode, you can bypass it for special use. A magnetic reed switch in the phone can be used by placing a magnet near the switch for that critical one-second period after dialing the long-distance call. Then the magnet can be removed.

Thin touch-tone keyboards with 12 buttons are made by Raytheon 12EF-20457 for $8.25. They can be obtained from Connector Concepts, Box 511, Port Washington, N. Y. 11050. Miniature capacitors, smaller than the Sprague 192P, are made by U. S. Capacitor. Most are available with NPO(zero capacitance change from -55 - +140 °C.) Address: 2151 N. Lincoln St., Burbank, Ca. 91504.

Many phreaks have expressed the interest in contacting other YIPL readers in their area. However, we won't just give out names to anyone who asks. There may be a way, however, and that is for anyone who wants to meet other phreaks to write us, and we'll pair you up with another phreak who has written us, then we'll write the two of you and let you both know the other persons name and number or adress. If anyone has a better idea, let us know, and we'll announce next month how we're doing it.





WE TRY HARDER

By Abbie Hoffman

Obviously one reason for publishing YIPL has to do with free speech. Free speech like in "why should anyone pay for talking" and Free speech like in "Why shouldn't anyone be allowed to print any kind of information they want including how to rip off the phone company. As revealed in issue no. 14, the phone company is trying to build a case against YIPL. It is also moving on other grounds, namely to convince legislators to pass laws prohibiting the publishing of this info. Many states, notably California have already moved in this area. However, none of these laws has yet to be tested constitutionally. Neither YIPL nor Steal This Book nor any underground publication here has been prevented from publishing any info, namely because there are no New York laws making it illegal. Last year through the determined efforts of Gerald Schutzer ((212)394-4141)extension 3924) Legislative Representative for NYT&T, Assemblyman Robert F. Kelly (D) Brooklyn tried to railroad just such a bill into law. It passed the State Assembly and the Senate with little debate by overwhelming votes, however, Gov. Rockefeller (who uses a blue box) vetoed the bill. His reasons were basically First Amendment. "It does not appear desirable that conversation which might be directed at theft of services be raised to the level of a criminal act per se". Persons in other states fighting similar statutes are advised to get the full text of the ruling. Write to: Executive Chamber, Albany, N. Y. Ask for Memorandum #170 filed with Assembly Bill #10564(6-4-72).

Recently my closest friend had an unusual experience on the phone. He was talking to the receptionist at a major insurance company when a freak connection occured. As near as day they both found themselves listening to a conversation between two big narcotics dealers arranging for an exchange of a brown package containing raw heroin for $300,000 in cash. The person with the heroin was to pull up to a midtown Manhattan newstand in a heavily populated area at 10 minutes before 8:00 P. M. He was to leave the package on the newstand. Simultaneously the other party was to leave the cash in a folded up newspaper on the same newstand. The car was clearly identified as was the place. To make it even heavier, one of the dudes discussed having to bump off two people the night before. It was 4:30 P. M. My friend had 3 hours to come up with a plan. What would you have done? The next 3 hours were jam-packed with excitement and he's currently working on a screenplay about the whole not-to-be-believed event.

What happened will be in the next issue. Maybe.





As we said in the February issue, Pa Bell is making the operators question credit-carders to make the phreaks hang up. So it's good to know the area code and company name, and of course the telephone number which is most always the first 7 digits of the credit card. And don't be surprised to learn that they ask for your name, which can of course be faked. They have the facility for checking out-of-town credit cards only as far as the area code is for the proper RAO code (the last 3 digits), and possibly the company name or number. The only purpose of the interrogation is to discourage, and knowing that the whole thing is easier than ever.

This month we salute the Bureau of Indian Affairs, who confines the original inhabitants of this country to rotten holes called reservations, not allowing the people the right to determine their own futures, while their land is being raped by corporations. The BIA, whose credit card number in Washington, D. C. is 343 1100 032 N (area code 202), and in Los Angeles (area code 213) is 888 2860 184N is partly to blame for the deaths at Wounded Knee, and a continuing policy of Indian genocide.

For credit calls back to the U. S. -Say to the International operator-This is an international credit card call. My credit card number is: 1-F (then repeat your number as usual). From Canada, Bermuda and the Caribbean, 1-F is not required.

DEAR YIPL,

I recently obtained a copy of the party line from a friend, and I am interested in recieving it myself. I think you're doing a great job if you can keep it up. Now for some info, to drive the Nashville info op's out of their gourds try this, dial 615 555 1212 after a few rings a hick operator with a drawl says "What city?" When you say Nashville she connects you with Nashville, thus you are going through one info op to get to another, here's where the fun begins. Ask for WLAC-TV while she is looking that up whistle a short burst of 2600HZ into the phone and the original op starts ringing again while the nashville op is still on the line. This really blows their minds and yours because you are connected with the original op asking "what city?"

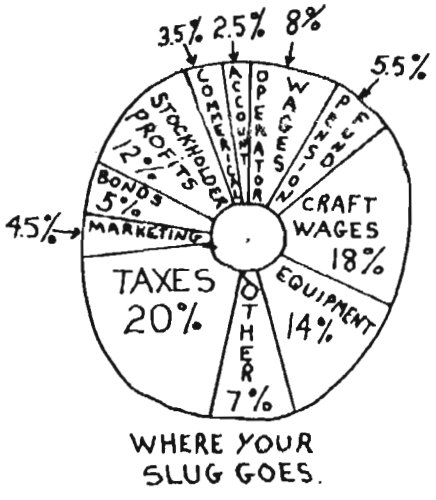
You can do this forty or fifty times if your good. Other things to ask for are WSM radio, WLAC-FM, Ramada Inn, Hertz, etc. Here in the majority of the Bay State area the ring back codes are 670, 890, 780, and 960. Identification is 830, also the number to the San Jose communicators are 408 748 7777 and 7487740 also 408. Other communicators are 702 789 0711, 415 630 1212/ 707 482 4000,/ 213 842 9151/ 213 624 7171/ 714 238 3111/ 714 832 8282/ and 714 682 7771 other phun numbers that will get you in touch with most Cal switchboards are local prefix +0010/0015/0009/0012/0055, local loops here are prefixed +0044/0045/0048/0049. For the BB crowd try this routing KP+011+044+ST then KP+182+ST, KP +044+834 4799+ST

If you can't get an IOTC trunk use this route KP+182+ST/KP+044+834 4799+ST both routings get you to the same place which is a pay phone in Victoria Station, in London England. Note to all Chief Special Agents: Get Screwed!

The inflationary spiral is taking its toll around the world today, especially in the U.S. We blame greedy corporations, the prime example being AT&T.

With all the profits they are making, why are people borrowing more and saving less? Because, friends, our public utility, the phone company, does not use the profits to improve phone service. As you can see by the chart, more than 45% of your #14 brass washer pays for profit and expenses which are unnecessary in a true public service giving free local service to everyone(marketing, part of accounting, interest, and regressive taxation). In a socialist economy, the phone company wouldn't have to advertise(marketing expenses). It doesn't have to now! There's no competition! As far as taxation goes, a poor person pays the same amount of tax on a monthly basic charge as someone better off, even though the tax goes straight to the government(and to the military waste).

And local telephone service costs the phone company that same 45%! Which means that a socialist economy would provide service improvements like this in the other so-called public utilities in this country.



WHERE YOUR SLUG GOES.

This is the first in a series of monthly articles examining how telephone service may be improved, in both the short and the long range. Write us your ideas.

BACK ISSUES-50¢

1- Extensions, conference switches
2- Blue Box Story and Abbie on ripoffs
3- Telecommand Story
4- Pay Phone Issue
5- Blue Box 1 Now obsolete
6- Blue Box 2
7- Tuning your organ
8- Credit card calls and 1972 code
9- Super duper project(See issue 11)
10-
11-Receive long distance calls Free
12-Blue Box Plans
13-International Calls
14-International Calls & AT&T Papers
15-1973 Credit Code, T Network
16-Red Box Plans
17-Red Box, Line Relay

FACT SHEETS-25¢
How not to get caught making credit calls
Receiving long distance calls Free(Issue 11)
ANTI-BELL BUTTON- 50¢ 10/$3.00
DESTRUCTORY ASSISTANCE- Free-Just send as much info as you want back in a stamped, self-addressed envelope.
Renew if your address has a 7 or less on it.
YIPL, Room 504, 152 W. 42 St., N.Y., N.Y. 10036
Mailing address only, don't send cash, PLEASE!

Dear YIPL-
A "Diez Centavos" piece(translation: Ten Centavos) from Mexico, can be used as quarters in ALL pay phones in the U.S. A Ten Centavo piece can be purchased at any bank in Mexico for 3/4 of a cent, or can be purchased in the U.S. at most coin exchanges for about 5¢. (Many banks are coin exchanges-Ed.)
-B. B. CAL.-

YIPL,
Re. #16, p. 3, lower right corner: Telco Info (free) San Francisco 415-630-1212 San Jose 408-748-7777 Sacramento 916-480-8000 Also Honolulu(not sure if free) 808-533-4426
This is not top secret but designed for Telco employees. Keep up good work.

YIPL,
On most older exchanges, you can get the phone to ring by dialing 660 then waiting for a whining sound, and only after you hear the whine, dial 6 and hang up. The phone will ring.
If you dial 660, wait for the whine, dial 7 instead of 6, & hang up, the phone will ring in 4 short bursts. Sounds very important, urgent. Keep up the good work.
-M. S. N. Y.-

Dear YIPL,
I called one of the loop nos. in Chicago, and the next afternoon a man from the tel. co. called and asked why I would call a test no., and where I got the no. I said that when I got home there was a written message to call that no., and it was sloppily written and I must have not made it out right. The guy seemed satisfied.
-B. H.-

RENEW

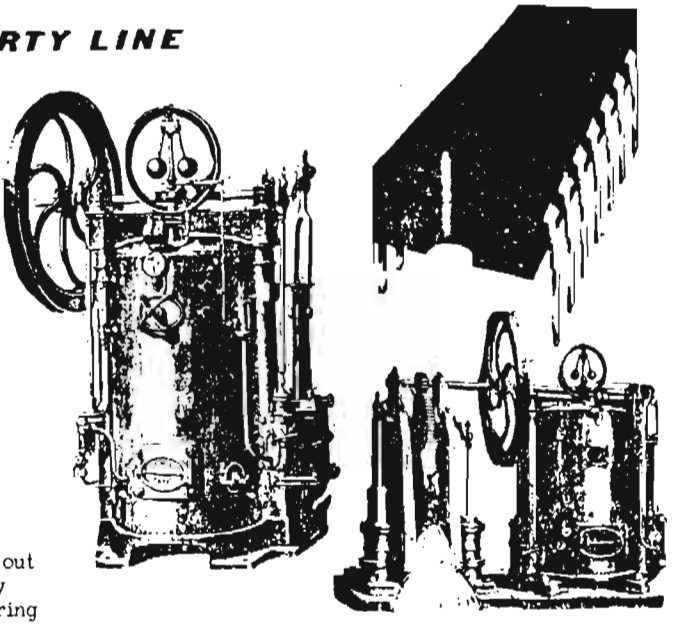
If you subscribed before issue no. 8 and don't renew immediately you won't get the next issue of YIPL. If you cannot afford the two bucks, write us and we'll renew you. And if you from time to time miss an issue, go to your post office and fill out a form. When people start doing something the post office will stop censoring our mail.

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YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY LINE

YIPL

JUNE 1973 no.19



Ammo

Northwestern Bell Telephone is starting to take the bells out of pay phones to prevent, they claim, collect calls to pay phones and "signal calls" where people hear their phone ring once and call back to a pay phone. Thus, if you have a life-or-death situation where you must be called back, you're out of luck. So much for the argument that "pay phones are a public service"... Robert McCrie, editor of Security Letter, a anti-ripoff newsletter showing companies security methods, is plugging YIPL for business execs. He calls us "a bunch of nuts" and puts in our address with the warning "don't use the office address" (of their company). Security Letter, 475 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., N. Y. 10017. Use an office address-you're writing for a company, remember. Say you want to subscribe to Security Letter... John D. deButts, chairman of AT&T, in U. S. News and World Report, (Tomorrow's phone service-Why it Will Cost More) comes up with some outrageous statements like "a public telephone is a public service", "Service in New York City today is good" and "we had always felt the Bell System companies were well out ahead in the fairness of our employment practices". Also "People don't visualize the uses for Picturephones". George Orwell did in 1984, but deButts doesn't mention bugging or privacy at all. Another item of interest: "Do you have a telephone listed for John D. deButts at 200 E. 66 St?... Yes, that is 421-2277"... "In Kansas City, the existence of just such an arrangement between the telephone company and the chief of police was revealed". That's a quote from Monopoly that YIPL printed in issue #1. Well friends, we all know how big corporations often exert political pressure to help their friends into office, don't we? Nixon just named Clarence M. Kelley, the police chief of Kansas City to be Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Maybe all those wires will go to a little box on Clarence's desk...

MEAT!

Several of you have written about meeting other phreaks in your area. Some feel that this would invite infiltration, and that meeting at electrical supply stores is probably a lot safer. This way you could see who you meet before you meet them. Then again, you don't know if they're in the "field" unless you ask. Others have said that if another phone phreak convention is held, that would be the ideal place. Or, again, YIPL could receive requests to meet other phreaks in your area, and send pairs of people the name and number of each other simultaneously, from readers whom we feel are cool. If you send in, be patient. We'll try to match another reader, only one, for each request.

HOT FLASHES-

A friendly Pa Bell worker says that though most telephone companies use the amount of resistance in ringing the bells on a line to determine the number of phones connected, in some (college) towns they run spot checks of total line resistances that detect phones even with the bell disconnected. So a good policy is to make up a one-line "conference" call maker (YIPL #1)and to leave the switch in the center-off position when not in use.

MONKEY WARFARE-

The underground warfare against mindless mechanical bandits goes on. After the phone, but high up on the list lies the coin-sucking parking meter. After stalking the little beasties you find they fall into two major types; the egg-headed cranker and the flat-faced change sorter. The flat-faced change sorter was the pioneer of the modern generation of coin suckers. You stuff coins in the side through a single slot; it gages the coin's size and gives you credit for it. The last two coins inserted are visible through two rounded windows(spray paint) and is very gullible. It sucks nickels, dimes, round pop tops, #14 brass washers. Also the larger pop tops with the tails attached and many other bulky items plug it and render it useless till serviced. The egg-headed crander is more sophisticated. It comes with different slots on the side for different coins, and has a thumb and index crank like a nose on the middle of its face. It is much more selective in what it gives credit for. Put #14 washers and, if you use great care, round pop tops if they are both scotch taped can achieve the desired effect. (Be sure to carry something to push them in with like the pop top tab as the tape sometimes stops the "coins" from rolling in far enough.) WARNING: if you use funny money be generous, you don't want a ticket from a meter that is filled with washers. It might lead to embarassing questions).

After tiring of the above methods and wishing to become a mass destroyer of meters, send to Edmund Scientific Co. (300 Edscorp Bldg., Barrington, N. J. 08007) for their mass meter disabler (they call them giant surplus horseshoe magnets). A meter is after all a one-handed clock, and clocks and magnets don't mix. Their monster 5 lb. job concealed in a pack or purse can stop a meter with a couple of rubs. After it is stopped any money deposited will give credit till city demagnetizes it. OFF A METER TODAY, IT'S GOOD FOR YOUR SOUL! AND IT FEELS GOOD TOO.

JACK FLASH. IOWA-

A RED BOX IN EVERY POT

If you are one of those readers who would love to build a red box but don't have electronic experience, the tape method is for you. With only a small cassette recorder (price-$25) and a telephone pickup coil(about $2) you can easily and quickly record the sound of pay phone money. The pay phones are now single-slot types which make a tone when you deposit coins, but the earpiece is disconnected momentarily so that you hear nothing. But if you call up a friend and deposit money, he will hear it. He can then record the tones off of his phone, and use them whenever he goes to a pay phone to make long-distance calls.

The usual method is to have your friend call you at the pay phone(one that rings; some don't) and this way you can deposit money and get it back when you hang up, pickup & hang up again. You deposit 6 quarters, 2 dimes, and 2 nickels. The tape can be played to the operator for a sum of $1.80, or rewound quickly for more quarters or dimes or whatever.

Volume is important if the operator is to be fooled. The beeps should be loud and clear, with little background noise. A recorder with Automatic Level (AGC) is good to use for recording. For playback to the operator, a small 2 1/2" external speaker is useful, because you can easily take it away from the mouthpiece of the phone when you want to skip a particular coin sound. The correct volume is set as follows: At the pay phone, alternately play the tape and deposit money, holding the speaker about 1" from the phone mouthpiece. When your friend hears the two at the same level, mark the volume control on the cassete for future use. It's that easy! Use phone booths where people won't see you playing the recorder and become suspicious. And in case your suspicions are aroused, simply erase the tape.

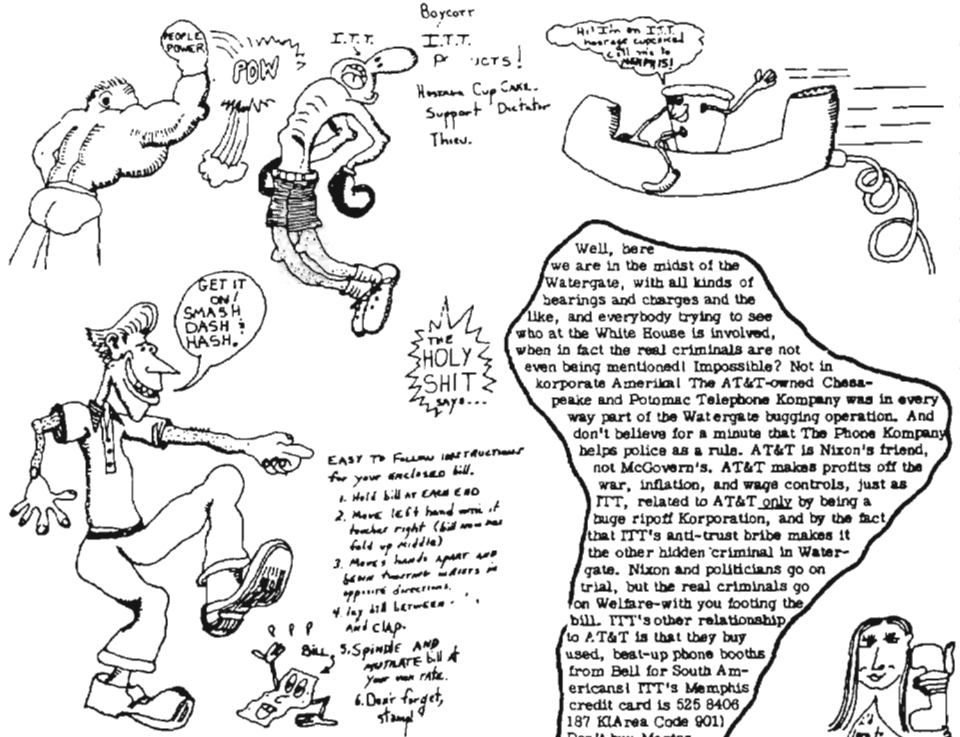
DEAR YIPL

I have some black-box info you might be interested in. This info came from a Bell V. P. talking to his nephew. He says some central Offices have a computer tied in to all its tandems which randomly checks the resistance of the calls going on. When it detects a low-resistance call it prints out all available info, your number, his number, time. Supposedly the second time the same conditions are detected between the same two numbers someone gets screwed, usually he who has the box. I can't say how true all this is, but its plausible, they do have diagnostics equipment. In R. I., (A. C. 401) 959-XXXX (any numbers) gives a high pitch that makes the tandem cheep. 958-XXXX gets some lineman's office. 955-XXXX gives employee new and Bell propoganda. 238-0000 gives you a line that doesn't ring or answer. All should be free. It would be a great user service if you could compile and publish a list of what overseas senders go where.

P. S. - I would appreciate it if you could clarify your mail status and how the F. B. I. gets your subscriber's names.

-SAVROK, R. I. -

We bulk mail at the post office where they are broken up into different mail bags. From that point the issues are scattered around the country, and our mail gets probably more mishandling than outright censoring, due to sloppily managed postal service. It is also possible that certain individual postmen throw out YIPLs, but if a manager did it as policy it would leak out too fast. Cooperation between the post office and FBI in revealing subscriber names is totally illegal and would be very embarassing if leaked. Not to mention that we will sue all parties involved if it occurs. All you postal workers let us know what treatment YIPL mail gets in your area. We might mention that we do not trade, sell, or otherwise expose our mailing list.



DEAR YIPL

Those individuals who are in the habit of squirting epoxy into pay phone coin slots would be better advised to squirt it into the locks instead. That way the machines will function in case someone needs it. Of course, upright, moral YIPL readers love Pa Bell too much to do such a thing.

-R. F., LA, CAL. -

DEAR YIPL

Only problem with red box #1& faint tone(constant) in background with periodic soft beeps even when no button is depressed. Can anything be done?

I bought what I thought were good quality ($1.30) International rectifier switches (coin silver contacts, etc.) and they're hogwash. Will look for better constructed versions. Thanks for all-you folks are beautiful.

-MM, NY-

You've got a leakage problem. Some possibilities are to decrease the 47K resistor on the base of the shorting transistor, decrease the 22K resistor of the same transistor, or increase the 5 mfd. capacitor in the emitter circuit. Or try this: Move the collector of the shorting transistor to the other side of the .01 mfd. capacitor. This will almost surely load the oscillator beyond hope when the shorting transistor is turned on, but may affect the character of the beeps. It shouldn't be too serious, however.

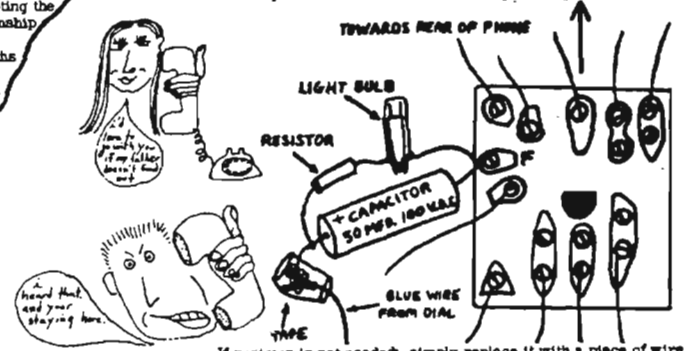
Well, here we are in the midst of the Watergate, with all kinds of bearings and charges and the like, and everybody trying to see who at the White House is involved, when in fact the real criminals are not even being mentioned! Impossible? Not in korporate Amerika! The AT&T-owned Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Kompany was in every way part of the Watergate bugging operation. And don't believe for a minute that The Phone Kompany helps police as a rule. AT&T is Nixon's friend, not McGovern's. AT&T makes profits off the war, inflation, and wage controls, just as ITT, related to AT&T only by being a huge ripoff Korporation, and by the fact that ITT's anti-trust bribe makes it the other hidden criminal in Watergate. Nixon and politicians go on trial, but the real criminals go on Welfare-with you footing the bill. ITT's other relationship to AT&T is that they buy used, beat-up phone booths from Bell for South Americans! ITT's Memphis credit card is 525 8406 187 (1Area Code 901) Don't buy Morton frozen shit, Avis, Wonder, Hostess, or stay at a Sheraton Inn. Tell all the people you meet to do the same!

BUILD A SNOOP LIGHT

CAUTION: THIS IS NOT A FOOLPROOF FONE TAP DETECTOR, but it's great for finding out if all the extensions in your home are hung-up. So if you're going to talk about "Konfidential Matters" or other "Dopee Subjects" you're sure that when you say "I've got it maw" no one else has it too.

To insure that all phones on your end of a conversation are hung-up, construct the very simple line voltage detector shown here. The light bulb is a 5 volt miniature type, such as a 1490 or a no. 27. Ideal is the phone company's own tiny slide-base lamps found in multi-button (hold-button) phones. For these, use a 470 ohm, 1/2 watt resistor to lengthen the life. The capacitor is a 50 mfd., 100 volts or greater electrolytic type. Get the parts out of any radio or electrical store for about $2. Then connect each of the two contacts from the light to the two contact wires of the capacitor, and install both between the blue wire(inside the phone) and the "F" screw, where the blue wire normally connects to. Be careful not to touch other screws or wires with the new parts you install. Carefully wrap up the connections with tape and close up the phone. Test the light by picking up the phone. The light will light, and if someone picks up an extension, it will go very dim or completely out.

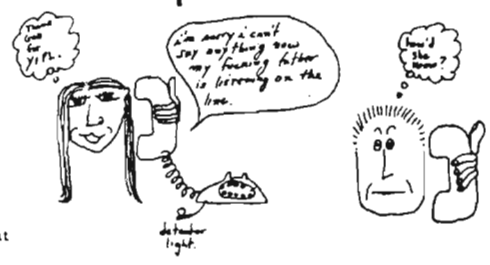
HOW IT WORKS: When a fone is in use(without a black box) the voltage on your phone line drops to about 4 volts. If the lamp is wired as shown, the 4 volts will flow through it when the phone is picked up. If another phone is used, the line drops to only 2 volts, and the light gets weaker. This other phone, however, must be on your phone line, and not, for example, on the line of a friend you're talking to. The capacitor allows the high ringing voltage to pass around the lamp, so that the bulb is not accidentally fizzed if the phone is picked up during a ring. You can install this in any normal dial phone, even if already equipped with a black box (Issue 11). The light will not light during free long-distance calls, however since we don't make free long-distance calls that's a minor problem, no?



If resistor is not needed, simply replace it with a piece of wire.

YIPL IS

YIPL is anti-corporate technology
YIPL is how to do it
YIPL is for you
YIPL is you
YIPL is you sending in articles
YIPL is you teaching others
YIPL is you yelling at us when we say dumb things
YIPL [illegible] yelling at you when you don't say things
YIPL [illegible] need of your support, and your friends
AT&T and ITT want to crush YIPL but they know that YIPL is growing into the whole lot of together people that YIPL is.



It's not just the rate increases that burn me up about Bell. It's those local calls that sound like there's an atomic war on, after you've dialed a wrong number three times in a row. It's that lousy Bell service.

Lousy service comes from rotten equiptment and asinine employees. The equiptment is rotten because Bell doesn't feel like buying new equiptment. It costs money and doesn't make money for them. Thus, there is no reason. People don't enjoy peircing tones that blow their ears out, or taps and clicks constantly on their private conversations. But people don't count, unless they're the few who own stock, lots of stock. It's a fact that in New York City the phone company puts the new equiptment in the richer areas and badly neglect service in predominantly non-white areas. Recently they sent out printed leaflets in the bills saying that they were changing to a new dial tone to improve service. Result- a new dial tone with no improvement in service.

The employees are another problem. Though there are many polite employees, the bad ones do their best to make up for their numbers. They listen to your conversations, act like they do you a favor, and cut you off if you start to get apoplectic from not being able to strangle them. It has often happened that an operator will accuse you of being a bother or of lying to them, and they then pronounce your sentence- your phone will be disconnected for the night. Too bad you only get credit if service is cut for 24 straight hours. And if you call the business office you get to talk to the latest invention of Bell Laboratories-computor people. They recite certain phrases and no others. Sometimes they blow a fuse and keep repeating phrases in random incoherent tones.

You don't have to be sick to work for Bell; as their ads say, "We'll train you". Why do some operators monitor your calls? Because operators themselves are harassed and monitored by their supervisors, and the supervisors don't make clicks when they listen to you and the operator. Employees are treated like children, like boy scouts, or as if they're in the army (as many employees are hired because they're "pre-disciplined"). Employees are urged to act like they have some personal stake in AT&T and to protect its equiptment with their life. Little insects that eat cloth wire remain a pain in the ass to operators bodies because Pa Bell won't spray their fossilized equiptment or (God forbid!) replace it with plastic wires. Profits before People-AT&T's Success Story!

But cheer up folks! Soon AT&T will eliminate thousands of jobs by charging for information calls, brainwashing us into dialing our own calls, and soon there will just be one big daddy computor-AND THAT'S ALL! Who needs people anyway?

Light and Sound Weapon Tested

LONDON, ENGLAND (AP) — British scientists are testing an exotic weapon that uses sound and light waves to injure nausea and epileptic fits to break up mobs, the New Scientist magazine reported Friday.

The magazine said in its description of the weapon: "A large group of protesters reaches police lines. Suddenly 5 per cent of the group has epileptic fits. Although they see and hear nothing strange, the rest feel a throbbing in the ears and a flashing in their eyes and possibly one-quarter become sick. The group panics and disperses."

The New Scientist said the weapon uses invisible infrared light rays combined with ultrasonic sound waves almost inaudible to the human ear. "It has been known for many years that rapidly flashing lights will trigger attacks not only in known epileptics but in about 4 per cent of apparently normal people as well," New Scientist said.

BACK ISSUES-50¢

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2- Blue Box Story and Abbie on ripoffs
3- Telecommand Story
4- Pay Phone Issue
5- Blue Box 1 Now obsolete
6- Blue Box 2
7- Tuning your organ
8- Credit card calls and 1972 code
9- Super duper project(See issue 11)
10
11-Receive long distance calls Free
12-Blue Box Plans
13-International Calls
14-International Calls & AT&T Papers
15-1973 Credit Code, T Network
16-Red Box Plans
17-Red Box, Line Relay
18-Call Stopper

FACT SHEETS-25¢
How not to get caught making credit calls
Receiving long distance calls Free(Issue 11)
ANTI-BELL PUTTON- 50¢ 10/$3.50
DESTRUCTORY ASSISTANCE- Free-Just send as much info as you want back in a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

YIPL, c/o TAP, room 418, 152 W. 42 St., NYC 10036
Mailing address only, don't send cash, PLEASE!

HEAD CRASH

Using the same format as "Destructory Assistance", Head Crash will try to distribute info relating to computor systems. WE HAVE- passwords and account numbers, some "operator only" commands for the PDP-10, and a program which will print out all jobs and account numbers under IBM's HASP 360 system.
WE NEED - more account numbers and passwords, listings of cancer, virus, "the green Phantom" etc, and any operator only commands for any system.

R. SYSTAT

BE ALL YOU CAN BE - READ

A case of Steal This Book has been donated to raise money for YIPL and we're offering them at $2.25 each. YIPL also reccommends Monopoly, an amazing look at AT&T that will astound even veteran phreaks with all it's dirt. They're at $1.20 each. Both prices include postage.

YIPL is that kind of thing that you don't subscribe to unless you have to. Since we all have to, it's $4 a year. If you can't afford $4 you really need YIPL so it's free. Renew your subscription if the number next to your address is less than 9. (Free subs must renew also. Just send us a note, please.)

Published for informational purposes only by the Youth International Party Line

YIPL will not demand payment on any item listed if you are short on funds. However this news-fact sheet is supported by your contributions.



YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY LINE

JULY 1973

no. 20

YIPL

BE SURE AND BRING AN ISSUE OF YIPL ADDRESSED TO YOU FOR FREE CONVENTION ADMISSION.

Dear YIPL:
The New York Telephone Company originally publicized these numbers when it introduced International Direct Distance Dialing (DDD), but for some reason the numbers were not mentioned in the new brochures. Perhaps they felt that these recordings would encourage people to use their boxes for calls to other countries. In any case, here is the complete list of recordings:

FOREIGN TELEPHONE SIGNALS
(212) 363-8888 Norway and Sweden
(212) 363-8889 Italy and Luxembourg
(212) 363-8849 Switzerland and Denmark
(212) 797-8029 Greece and Spain
(212) 797-8079 Australia and Japan
(212) 797-8729 British Isles and France
(212) 797-8798 Belgium and Germany

The local A&P has two pay phones but they ripped out the number plate since the A&P chain doesn't want the public to know the number of the pay phones in their stores. I tried dialing 958 but it didn't work (although it works in er pay phones). Any ideas why 958 didn't work? Can P request the telephone company to disconnect the Automatic Number Identification from its phones?

-J. R., N. Y.-

Could be that the exchange of the particular pay phone has another ANI number. Try ringback, the bell may have been deactivated anyway. Complain to the manager that someone might have to reach you while shopping, and you might go to a store that doesn't make already lousy service even worse. But it isn't likely Bell disconnected ANI just from those pay phones.

Also, try reason with the manager, since complaining to the phone company won't do any good. The manager will, however, have a lot of pull with them. Ask the manager how one makes a 10 minute call with one dime. What happens when the dime runs out? Call collect, and pay more? What do they have against calling from home phones back to pay phones? Don't people pay for home service?

Dear YIPL,
Issue #18 gave a Nevada Bell communicator number (702-789-6711) which is NOT a free number, unlike the Pacific Telephone numbers and most of the others. Please notify your readers. The AT&T newsline number(212-732-8030) which is free now will have a new number(will write as soon as I know). Plans are for calls to the new number to be free only from nearby N. Y. and N. J.; if the toll charges from N. J. are 50¢ or less, or the charges from N. Y. are $1.06 or less, the call will be free. Otherwise it will be billed in the usual manner.

-GS, NY-

J. - Since some people are afraid that the FBI or others will find out that they subscribe to YIPL, would it be possible to offer to mail them out in an envelope, first class, for an extra $1 or $2 a year?

Yes- for the extra hassle, though, we'll need $1.50, if you're already paying for a subscription, and as always, free if you're receiving a free subscription.

A recent rumor flying around Washington was that there was a number, 560-9944, that made a rising siren tone with a click if your phone was tapped, and no click meant no tap. NBC anchorman John Chancellor called the number and heard a click, so he called the phone company. They told him they disconnected it because people were making too many calls to it, falsely thinking that it told of phone taps. An army intelligence source told the N. Y. Post that there was a similar number in N. Y., but he didn't know it. If he had read YIPL #14, however, he would have, 324-0707. This number, to our knowledge, was not a bug detector. It is a test number that swept through the frequencies of the long-distance circuits. When it reaches 2600, there is a momentary click because testmen using it long-distance don't want to be causing extra switching when checking a line. Also, filters in all long-distance trunks would cause the loss of the tone at 2600 anyway. The Telecommand(YIPL #3) detects a tone sent down a line and silently answers the phone. If you suspect a Telecommand on your phone, and were to feed a rising siren tone into your phone, you would hear a click when the frequency of the Telecommand was reached, and the click would mean that the Telecommand had just turned on. Since the chance of a Telecommand being on your phone is small compared to the many more common taps, using the phone company's sweep tone could prove to very misleading, at the very least. Since the rumors began, both the Washington and N. Y. numbers have become busy signals. So it appears that a common test number useful for one limited type of bug detection and no others has bitten the dust.

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14- International Calls & AT&T Papers
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ANTI-BELL BUTTON- 50¢ 10/$3.00
DESTRUCTORY ASSISTANCE- Free-Just send as much info as you want back in a stamped, self-addressed envelope.
Renew if your address has a 10¢ or less on it.
YIPL, Room 504, 152 W. 42 St., N. Y., N. Y. 10036
Mailing address only, don't send cash, PLEASE!



YIPL is free if you can't afford it. If you must renew and can't afford, write us or we have to cancel your subscription.

Head Crash-Send us computor passwords and operator-only codes in return for more of same.
Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope, please.

THE CHEESE BOX

The Cheese Box is simply a conference line, or loop-around. They are very popular with bookies who place bets by phone, because their clients call one number, and the bookie calls another, and police won't find the bookie at the location of either of the two numbers. This is precisely why loops have been a favorite of phone phreaks, too.

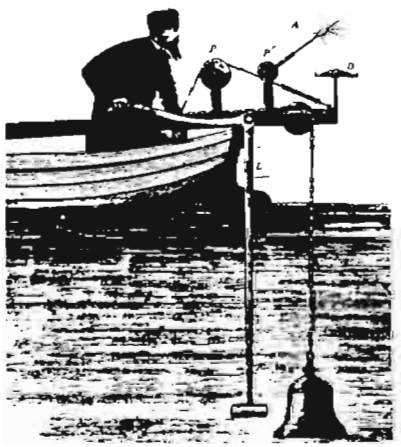
Bell's loops are limited because they often disconnect after a certain time, one of the two numbers must be called first, and they are often monitored and sometimes even charged. The Cheese Box can be extended to many lines, thereby creating conferences, and will let either line be called first and hang on indefinitely. Last but certainly not least, the Cheese Box is free.

Phone voltage is normally 45 volts. When the phone rings, a 90 volt AC signal is applied to the line. The zener diode conducts if the voltage rises to 56 volts, thus it conducts as the phone begins to ring, in fact, before the phone rings. As soon as it conducts, the phone equipment thinks you picked up (because current is drawn by the zener) and the voltage drops below the zener voltage, and it stops conducting. All this happens so quickly that essentially the zener conducts for only a few milliseconds, and the billing equipment does not start. If you call from a local pay phone, you will get your dime back. And you can hold on until someone calls in on the other line or lines. When they do, their line will be answered in the same way and you can then talk to each other. The capacitors prevent the DC voltages on the lines from interfering with each other. Either side of the line can affect the line status if allowed to touch another line.

Install the zener diode to the red and green wires of your phone line. If you install it backwards, there will be no dial tone on your phone, if so, reverse the wires from the zener.

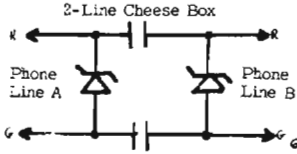
A zener diode will conduct electricity when the anode is more positive than the cathode, or when the cathode is more than a certain number of volts more positive than the anode, in this case 56 volts.

Since the phone company has a special hatred for phone attachments that cause free calls, many bookies use the Cheese Box for only a few minutes, since calls over 3 minutes can be detected if the phone company decides to do something about it.



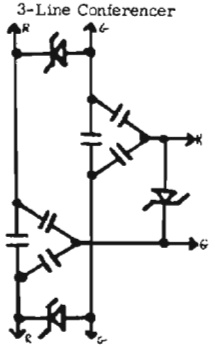


2-Line Cheese Box

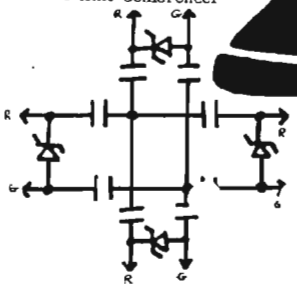


.5 Mfd. 100 Volt Capacitors

3-Line Conferencer



4-Line Conferencer

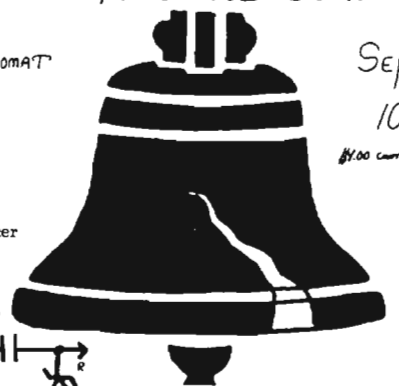


Hi,
Here are some good references on switching systems:
Bell laboratories record Jan. 70 page 13
Bell System Technical Journal Nov. 60 page 1381
This one is the best paper on the Bell switching system and pages 1398, 1400, and 1422 will give you a good understanding of how the toll system works. Page 1422 explains supervision principles. Supervision is returned to the caller when the called party answers. As a result you get billed. If you disconnect (2600) on a toll call after supervision has been returned to you, you will be timed out by your local office. That is, you will lose the circuit in 15-30 seconds. If you are not souped, then disconnecting with 2600 does not cause time out. On what calls are you unsouped? If you call a phone that has a black box or mute, a call to information, service calls, or recorded messages . The phone company does not return supervision on 555-1212 so you will not be charged. Thus only the first billing entry is made. If you MF off of long distance information and call a supervised number, the start and stop of conversation will be recorded. That is, you will be billed for a call to information which is IMPOSSIBLE as supervision isn't returned on those calls. You went from an unsupervised line to a supervised line during the same call which is a dead giveaway that you a blue box. If the phone company is alert you will be na when they check their billing tapes. Never use long distance information from a home phone. Your security should never depend on someone else's stupidity.

Here are the credit cards for two of those companies producing 2600 detectors.

You are cordially invited to the 2nd annual international Phone Phreaks' Convention





HOTEL Diplomat
108 W 43 sr.
N.Y.C.
Grand Ballroom

Sept. 8, 1973
10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
$4.00 convention, Ph. phreakers free



BE SURE AND BRING AN ISSUE OF YIPL ADDRESSED TO YOU FOR FREE CONVENTION ADMISSION.

Northeast Electronics — Concord, N. H. — 224-6511-004U (603 Area)
Teltronics — Lakeland, Fla. — 683-7409-531Z (813 Area)

It's reasonable to assume that these people will only supply independent companies. The Bell system has designed its own. It's been known for some time that Bell has had a few 2600 detectors that recorded the MF numbers. These are probably used when they suspect a blue box is being used from a home phone and want to gather evidence for prosecution. According to Bell security, the computor program which processes the billing tapes now looks for 800 calls longer that 10 minutes as well as an excessive number of 800 calls.

-Alex, U.S.-

Phone operator tells of Ma Bell's "Watergate"

To the Editor:

I work as a telephone operator in New York City, handling "Directory Assistance" (411) calls. Last year, during the election campaign, we saw our boss, N.Y. Telephone (AT&T) pull off its own Watergate-type undercover action against the Democratic Party.

The Democrats had set up a fund-raising "telethon" during the campaign, with the idea that people would call up and pledge donations. We were not allowed to give out this number! Our supervisors received a written memo from higher management, which laid down this procedure: "...If a customer calls asking for the Democratic Party telethon number, instruct the operator to say, 'I'm sorry, I have no listing...' Only if the customer becomes insistent, instruct the operator to transfer the call to a supervisor, who will, if necessary, give the number."

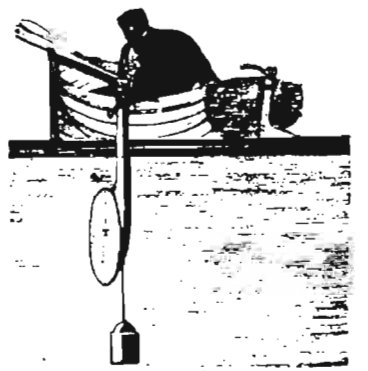
There's an expression that's very popular among telephone company management. It goes, "One hand washes the other." AT&T probably did a whole lot more to help Nixon that we don't even know about. One thing we know that Nixon did though, he slapped us with the wage-freeze one day before our last contract ran out!

(name withheld)
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear YIPL:
Here's a way to beat the high cost of living.
1. Steal an adjustable price marker from a supermarket. It has about 5 wheels that turn to whatever price you want.
2. Go to your local hobby shop and buy a small tube of Methyl Ethyl Ketone, "MEK", a resin catalyst.
You are now ready to fight dat ole debbil inflation. You've got your pricer, your MEK, and some paper tissue. Now go to the store. Stick to canned foods at first. Find what you want. Put a drop of MEK on the price. Wait a second, then wipe it off with your paper tissue. Select the price you want (between 10 and 25 cents less than the store price) on your pricer, and stamp away. If they question the price at the checkout, get abusive. Call them money grubbing bloodsuckers and threaten to call the price commission. They will not bother you again. Bon appetite and good luck.
-Stainless, R.I.-

YIPL-
To get the phone to ring in Denver, dial 6191, then hang up. It will ring one long continuous ring until you pick it up. The 660 thing suggested in #18 doesn't work.
Question- what is the point of driving the Nashville info. ops crazy, as suggested by one of the letters in #18? They are just as oppressed by Pa Bell as the rest of us, and certainly not responsible for the way we are ripped-off. I think its important to remember that the phone co's lackeys are poor and starving like us, probably hate the phone co. as much as we do, and also are being exploited by it. They aren't the enemy, and I'm sure they have enough problems (like maintaining their sanity in a job like that) without being unneccesarily hassled. end of diatribe
-Nancy, Denver-

Dear YIPL;
You may be interested to know that, according to the little booklets 'Pa Bell' sends out to its stockholders, a phone call from a pay-phone costs them 7 1/2¢. This includes buying their equipment from Western Electric (whom they own switch, hook and dial). That means they get 2 1/2¢ as free money. Also, at the end of '72, Bell owned over 105 million of the world's 300 million and the U.S.'s 128 million. There are also 1800 independent Telcos to divide what's left.
-P.A., Tucson-



How to get out of paying deposit:
Feel Free! to lie to phone co. They don't have time to check your answers, especially in spring and fall in college towns. When they ask, "Are you married?' say YES. When they ask where you work, NEVER say, "I'm a student." Tell them you're civil service. When they ask, "Do you have a bank account?" say YES and mention checking account in one local bank and a savings account in another. When they ask, "How long have you been at that address?" say a year and name your landlord. If they still want a deposit, get very insulted and say "To hell with it." Then apologize: "Gee, I'm not mad at you personally, but those stupid company policies! I'll bet working there is a real drag." Call 2 or 3 days later, go thru the above routine again, & you probably will get the phone with no hassle about a required deposit. Very important-After several months, often 6, you are entitled to your deposit back. The phone company will give you interest on the deposit in the form of phone credit, but it's no bargain. The interest can be earned at any bank, but the phone company invests your money in ways to make a fortune for them and much less for you. Don't let them use your money! If you have your friends do this it will mean less money to spend on Western Electric's defense contracts. They were the bloodsuckers behind the ABM.

The phone company also invests money from phone bills and the sooner they get it, the more profits they get. Don't ever send in your bill until the last possible day marked on the bill.

Be sure to call these swell people at convenient times. Area code is 606.

Honeywell...299-0449- Ask them about contract DAAA-21-73-CO286 of January 1973. And ask them about the $30.9 million Navy contract for the Rockeye II cluster bomb. Ask them why they keep working for a company that makes 40% of its profits from anti-personnel weapons.

-M.T., Kentucky-

STUCK STACKS?

A memo from the Director of Switching Engineering to the various Bell Engineers reveals that a device has be built to prevent stacked tandems. It is being installed in all senders with varying degrees of haste. We have some copies of the memo in Destructory Assistance.

Dear YIPL,
While on the phone with a friend, I heard clicks on the line. Then an operator came in and told me that there was another party trying to reach me and that it was an emergency. I heard the clicks a long time and when I asked her why she was listening in so long she told me she was trying to find out if my conversation was important enough to break into. And when I asked her her name, she hung up.

-RK, NY-

Hot News Item! In issue 11 we stated that the Black Box is primarily for long-distance calls, and that local calls may be disconnected if the switch is not immediately switched to "Free". Tests in several areas of New York show that local calls will not be disconnected and will be free! Calls from a pay phone will also be free. There are reports that certain areas will disconnect local calls automatically in 10 to 30 seconds, but often the phone is picked up and hung up too slowly, thus accounting for the disconnection. If the procedure is done within 1/2 second, no disconnection will occur, unless the local phone system is so designed. Highest safety will be afforded when calls are kept under 3 minutes.

GENERAL TELEPHONERS!

We now have a fact sheet identical to our issue 11-Receiving Long Distance calls that is for readers served by GenTel, which uses Automatic Electric phones, not Western Electric. State clearly that you live in a GenTel area when writing us.

Published for informational purposes only by the Youth International Party Line.

BE SURE AND BRING AN ISSUE OF YIPL ADDRESSED TO YOU FOR FREE CONVENTION ADMISSION.

BOOKS
Steal This Book $2.25
Monopoly $1.20

FROM: YIPL, Room 504, 152 W. 42 St., N.Y., N.Y. 10036

CALLS COMING UP It's just a question of time before the 10-cent telephone call becomes history. And very little time at that.

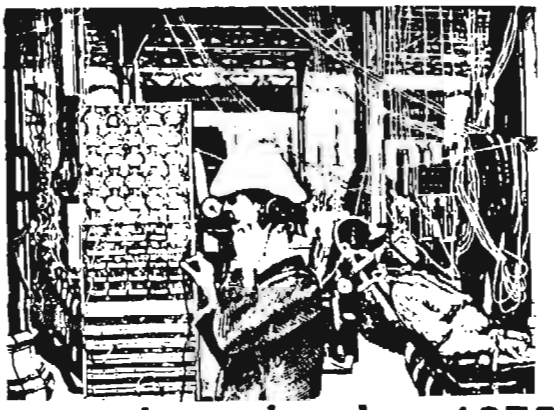
Starting May 1 the cost of a telephone call in the state of Washington rose to 15 cents, making Washington the first state in the Bell System to abandon the 10-cent call.

The Bell System has on file a request to raise all local calls to 20 cents each in the following states: New York, Florida, Maryland, Indiana and Oregon. PARADE • MAY 27, 1973



no. 21

TECHNOLOGICAL AMERICAN PARTY



august-september 1973

No fancy excuses: We changed our name because we want people to know where we really are and what we hope to become. Technological American Party is rapidly becoming a people's warehouse of technological information, and a name like Youth International Party Line simply didn't ring a bell, even if you were trying to find out how to contact the phone phreaks, except of course for the Party Line. We've been receiving so much information lately about gas and electric meters, locks, even chemistry, that a name change is definitely in order. We seriously doubt that phones will cease to be our main interest, but it really isn't fair to ignore the rest of what science has to offer us.

Because so much varied information will begin to be covered and researched, the newsletter will try to mainly cover items of the most general interest, as it always has. In addition, we will start preparing more reprints of the "fact sheet" type, so that those of you who desire certain areas of info can get it.

What we need is for YOU to contribute ideas. We want to know what you know, and what you want to know. Any field, and we mean anything, that would be difficult or impossible to learn about is a likely candidate. This means that, as usual, we will be covering information about subjects that happen to be illegal as well as legal activities. Naturally, we don't advocate performing illegal activities, though our readers sometimes do. There is a question as to whether a free society can even ban advocacy of illegal activities, but our policy of disclaiming the stuff comes from a belief that telling people what to do is like telling them what they can't do.

All of our information comes from readers. If you don't help your fellow readers, we'll have to put out blank issues. So start opening up other fields, such as the ones mentioned above and anything else that you think needs researching and distributing. Remember- TAP is an equal opportunity destroyer.

NEW RATES !!

Back Issues are 50¢ each.
Subscriptions - 10 issues - US Bulk rate $5.
US First Class in plain sealed envelope $7.
Canada & Mexico First Class $7.
Foreign $8.
IMPORTANT! Include mailing label or Xerox copy when writing to TAP about your subscription.
Book - Monopoly $1.20.
Electronic Courses - 50¢ each A - DC Basics, B - AC Basics, C - Phone Basics, D - Amplifiers.
TAP T-shirts $4. Specify size: Small, Med., Large, X-Large.
Send only check or money order (No Cash) to
TAP, Room 418, 152 West 42 Street, New York, N.Y. 10036
This is a mail drop only.
OFFICE: 1201 Broadway, Room 608, New York, N.Y. 10001
HOURS: WEDNESDAY, 5 - 9 pm.

HELP IS NEEDED

Please send all available information relating to the subjects listed below for an upcoming article:

Toll Fraud Detectors- especially Black Box detectors(one made by Hekiman Laboratories, 2351 Shady Grove Rd., Rockville, Md. 20850.)We have all Teltronics literature.

Free Electricity and Gas-include pictures of the meters and feed lines in your area and methods used.

Directory of Alternative Society Projects 1973. 250 pages packed with information, free schools, communes, alternative technology, etc. plus freakier schemes like fucking schools, how to make 25,000 pounds growing dope & how to abolish the money system. Order through your libraryor for £1 from BIT information & help service, 146 Great Western Rd., London W. 11 (tel. KP182ST, KP0442298219ST) The Underground Press Syndicate member list is available free(self-addressed, stamped envelope) from UPS, Box26, Village Sta., NY, NY 10014. (212 242-3888). The Best way to keep up with what YIP is doing is to subscribe($3 or free if broke) to YIPSTER TIMES, Box 384, Staten Island, NY 10302 (212-477-6243).

DEFENSE FUND

As you probably have heard, Abbie's been busted for allegedly selling cocaine to some agents, and the D.A. has made it pretty clear that this isn't just another bust. It's to put Abbie away for life and make a spectacle of him. He and the other defendants intend to challenge the laws classifying cocaine with heroin and they're going to need money to do it. We know most people think Abbie has a lot of money, but he's almost broke. It took 4 weeks to raise bail.

TAP readers have a lot to be grateful to Abbie for. Without him this newsletter wouldn't exist. Aside from giving away over $100,000 from book sales to political groups, Abbie has donated time and money to this newsletter, with no intention of it being an ego booster or the source of a future defense fund. We should return the favor and help him out. Let's let him know that TAP readers support him. Send whatever you and your friends can afford to Abbie Hoffman & Friends Legal Defense, c/o Gerald Lefcourt(Abbie's lawyer), 640 Broadway, N.Y., N.Y. 10012. If you can, try to let others know about the legal fund so they can help,too. Thanks. If all you can afford to send is a buck, please do it.

CONVENTION

We had a lot of fun at this year's convention. There was significantly less paranoia than at last year's Convention. At that time, two men from the District Attorney's office, two men from the telephone company, and some dude who looked like an FBI agent posing as a reporter were really giving the people in the Blue Box workshop the creeps. Everybody was afraid to give out information with these guys taking pictures and making recordings at the workshop. A hastily organized legal workshop with Abbie helped to put things in perspective, and we announced the presence of the phone company agents, who promptly got uptight and left. This year there were quite a few more people attending (several hundred) and it appears even less agents. Black masks were handed out at the door for those who felt they didn't want to have pictures taken. Some people came already equipped with masks, sunglasses, and brain wigs. A pair of security men from a Rochester Independent company admitted that they were only there on their own, but to learn what we were up to lately. The people who attended felt little animosity toward the few agent-types; in fact, a petition was circulating urging that all agents be paid double overtime for attending the convention.

Eight half-hour videotapes on many phases of phone phreaking, power heisting, and using slugs were shown on video monitors around the room. These were alternated with workshops in four areas around the ballroom. One workshop (pictured) dealt with installing extra devices on your phone line, such as extensions, automatic answering equiptment, hold buttons and the like. Other workshops dealt with Con Ed, Boxes of all colors, Credit Card Calls, and "reforming" the phone company.

A number of display boxes were scattered over the area One demonstrated the busy tones and dial tones and how they are generated and timed to 60 and 120 interruptions per minute. Another played interesting things you might hear should you be so fortunate to call around the world to different phone numbers, like Dial-a-Disc in France, weather in Tokyo, or Sex on Sunset Strip. There was a display that demonstrated the 2600 cycle whistle and allowed you to practice it into a telephone handset, and probably the most popular was a Red Box, in which you could hear what each of the main circuits did and how the actual Coin Denomination Tones are produced. Some people were even making cassette recordings from the Red Box display unit!

The press was there in force, filming and interviewing anyone they could get to talk. The atmosphere seemed very light and people did seem to be enjoying the afternoon. Back issues were being sold rapidly, and most people passed up the organic carob cake and brownies in order to watch the videotapes or attend the workshops.

Al Bell gave a short speech on how the phone company plans to raise the public phone rate to 20¢ and blame the increased cost on phone phreaks. A walking pay phone was making the rounds, soliciting 20¢ contributions here and there. Some attendees were circulating credit card lists and back issues of Telephony.

The display boxes were built especially for the convention and we knew that people would want to know how they were constructed. The 2600 cycle whistle detector *is actually a toll-fraud detector since it activates upon hearing 2600.* We had some schematics at the convention but seeing as they were free, they were all gone by noon. If you would like schematics for the 2600 cycle detector, the displayed red box, and the dual-tone oscillator(which is not, by the way, a blue box), we have more of them in and we're asking 15¢ each(free if you can't afford it). They use transistors and IC's in each of them and each circuit can be built for about $15. If you received a circuit, be sure and note the correction on the Red Box sheet. For the price of a SELF-ADDRESSED STAMPED ENVELOPE you can also get a copy of the Convention Schedule which includes Joe Engressia's and Captain Crunch's telephone numbers in case you want to rap with them. We have also compiled a list of typical Destructory Assistance topics which is free if you send the envelope as above.

If you attended the convention, give feedback. What didn't you like? What do you wish there was but wasn't? What, if anything, did you like? Got any ideas on the next convention? Let us know!

We're working hard to get more Phone Phreak Convention T-shirts and others. We'll let you know next issue. Meanwhile, help recruit friends and Telco employees as researchers and contributors to TAP. If you want to do research, tell us!



CORRECTION

CHANGE THIS:



TO THIS:



DISPLAYED RED BOX



LETTERS

Dear TAP,
Been reading Monopoly, & it's changed my whole outlook on the phone company. Before, I had phreaked 90% for kicks, and 10% for saving on long distance calls. Example of how Pa Bell screws the public: NY Tel has been running a big TV & newspaper ad campaign telling people to send for a free booklet on how to save on your phone bills. Even included a billing insert on where to send to. But you couldn't get it by calling the B. O, they had none. You had to write for it. Q. -Why couldn't NY Tel have simply sent the booklet out with the bills instead of only where to send for it? Or simply publish it in the directory, or even let you call the B. O.? A. - Because Pa Bell wants people to think that it wants them to save on their phone bills, but it really doesn't and knows that only a small fraction of all the people will care & bother to send for it.

-The Rochester Phone Book says in the front "In the event that a break-in, burglary, theft, toll phraud, act of vandalism, or any crime involving Rochester Tel property is discovered call Security 921-3353 that's A.C. 716, so tell 'em what you think.

- Now for some info: the Wash. D.C. sweep tone test # mentioned previously (202 560-9944) has been restored to service, toll free of course.

- *Oui Magazine* has an article on phreaking (August, including Blue Box freqs, the first time ever in a non-technical straight mag. They quote a Telco security officer: "Phone freaks are a danger to National Security". - The N.Y. Tel Network Service Bureau Traffic Report is 212 394-0111. -A pay phone rang, I picked it up- & found I was the party of the third part to a call that was going through; in fact I answered before the called party did. Although they said nothing worth listening to, it shows how much privacy you have on the phone. - It would be useful if you could publish what type of equipment such as panel, crossbar, or ESS is used in the various N.Y. exchanges. In NY exch. the 569/942 #1 crossbar, here are some interesting codes: -221 is an alias of 575-that is, 221-XXXX will get you 575-XXXX. -680 is a touch-tone test. When you hear dial tone dial 1 thru 0. If correct "beep-beep" will follow. Press 6 or 7, switchhook once, & hang up, & will ring back. -840 identification has been changed to 958 and 880 which hadn't worked before. -970 gets you a silent line without paying a message unit. -890 gets you the same thing that happens when you leave the phone off the hook too long. -975-XXXX sounds like a toll call going through, including polarity reversal, but I get "unable to complete call as dialed". -As you may know, they're going to start using area codes as Los Angeles central office codes, which will mean changes in switching equipment all over the country. Happy 25th Anniversary of No. 5 Crossbar (July 11, 1948, Media, Pa.)

-H. Gordon Liddy, N.Y. -

The New York News Service-a bi-weekly packet of New York's best underground journalism and cartoons. Send for 25¢ sample. NYNS, 204 W. 10, NYC 10014

Dear TAP,
Mail order fireworks are abailable from: Universal Fireworks and Novelty, Box 123, Muncy, Pa. 17756, Calalog 50¢, and from Westech, Box 593, Logan, Utah. 84321, catalog 50¢. They mail by UPS or freight collect. A friend bought a case of firecrackers from Universal and had no trouble. The shipping statement, that you sign, will say "ICC class C common fireworks, explosive" but don't worry. On the news they said "crackers and bottle rockets are soon to be illegal, so stock up."

-J.S., OREGON-

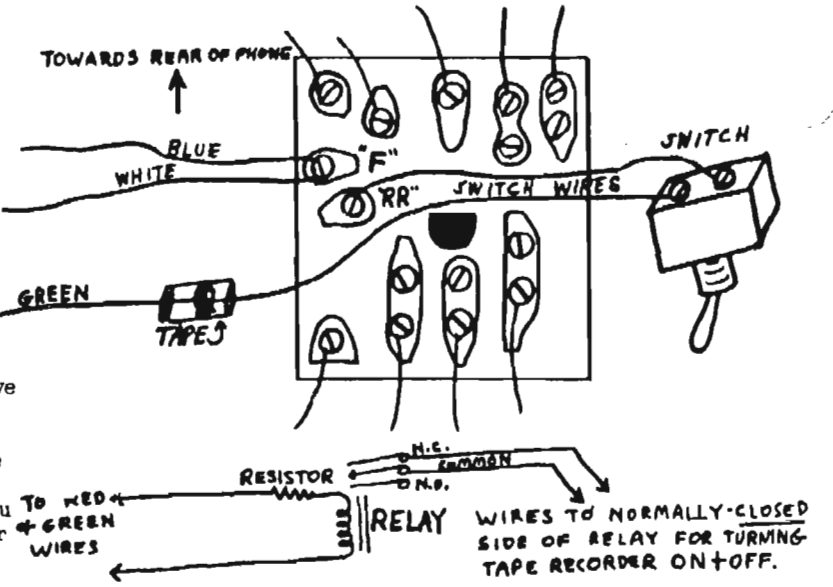
ATTENTION- If you were at the Convention and found Linda's pocketbook, please let us know!

Dear Phreaks:
Want to thank you for the greatest convention ever! Have some questions which might be of broad reader interest. a) So that an extension phone will remain undetected, it is advised that the bell be turned off. How is this done anyway? b) If my current phone is replaced with a "touch-tone", is it possible that the pig company will be able to detect the change? c) Missed the talk about Con Ed. What is the best way to fuck the fucking Electrical Co? Thanks again for the Public Service!!! Yours

-PROFESSOR FIREFLY, NY-

- a) Turn bell off by opening phone and removing the red wire of the bell from the screw it's already on. b) Unless your line is hooked up for touch-tone(many already are), you won't be able to make calls, but you can receive them. The phone company won't be able to detect unless they hear you touch-toning. c) We'll compile info about electrical companies in the next two months. See next page.

AUTOMATIC PHONE TAP



This tap is a device which records directly from a telephone line all conversations on that line. It consists of 3 parts:

1. An ordinary dial phone equipped with a "monitor" switch. (Or a *mute* box, black box, or issue #11)
2. A tape recorder.
3. A line relay.

A monitor switch can be installed quite easily. All you need is a screwdriver, a Single-pole, single-throw toggle switch and some electrical tape. Remove the cover from the phone, disconnect the green wire from the "RR" terminal and wrap one switch wire and the green wire together with a piece of tape. The other switch wire is wrapped around the "RR" screw and tightened. One position of the switch will give you a dial tone. This is the "Normal" position. The other position of the switch will let you hear your phone line without getting a dial tone. This is the same as the "Free" position in Issue #11. Next you need a line relay that will be used to turn on a tape recorder when the phone is being used. Parts: A 1/2 watt, 10,000 ohm resistor (10¢) and a sensitive, low voltage relay, Lafayette Radio #99P60915 @ $2.57 + .43 postage (Lafayette, 111 Jericho Tpke, Syosset, NY 11791.) When the relay is connected to the phone line(red and green wires) that is not in use (on hook) the relay will be activated thereby opening the circuit to the recorder, turning it off. When a phone is picked up, the voltage on the line drops, causing the relay to de-activate, thereby closing the N. C. circuit and turning on the recorder. Things to look for when choosing a recorder are: Cost, Size(small as possible for hiding the tap), Automatic Level Control, Automatic end-of-tape shutoff, and a remote on-off switch (usually in mike). The G. E. M8430 cassette recorder meets all the above for $20.00 at most discount stores. Get a 120 minute tape, and a telephone pickup coil that goes on the handset. To Tap a Line: 1. Hook up a telephone with a monitor switch (on "Free") to the desired line. 2. Hook the line relay up to the same two wires. 3. Switch the phone to "monitor" ("Free"). 4. Remove the handset. 5. Slip the pick-up coil onto the handset (the receiver) and plug it into the mike jack on the recorder. 6. Hook the recorder's remote on-off switch to the N. C. contacts of the line relay. With the GE M8430, a convenient sub-mini jack can be used. 7. Switch Tape recorder to Record. Now when a phone is picked up, the relay will turn on the tape recorder, which will record everything to be heard on the monitor phone. Don't get caught!

Jury indicts president of phone firm

SEATTLE (AP) — David C. Henny, president of the Whidbey Telephone Co., has been indicted by the federal grand jury on charges of fraud.

The panel returned an indictment Tuesday charging Henny, 43, with eight counts of wire fraud and two counts of intercepting phone calls from customers.

It accuses Henny of devising schemes to defraud General Telephone Co., Pacific Northwest Bell and the parent firm, American Telephone and Telegraph Co., of more than $100,000.

Conviction on all charges could result in a maximum sentence of 50 years in prison and $28,000 in fines.

A report on the case was carried in a copyrighted article Wednesday by the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The charges concern the billing system used by independent telephone companies for calls placed through the lines of *larger firms*. Under the arrangement, the independent firm pays the large company the revenue for each call of less than three minutes but gets a larger amount back from the larger company.

The indictment claims that Henny inflated the number of calls "in order to obtain by fraud" a higher share of the revenue than was owed to his firm.

The government also contends that Henny set up an arrangement through the Whidbey telephone exchange which permitted his employes to make toll-free long distance calls.

BEGINNERS ONLY!

You can now learn about Electronics easily and quickly with our new Correspondence Course. The first one is on Basic Electrical Concepts and includes a few TAP-type projects and easy-to-read explanations of electricity. By reading this and others coming out each month you'll learn how to build any of the projects that have been printed by us in the past. You'll learn how to read schematics, buy parts and materials cheap, safety, etc. You can no longer say that what we publish is above your head because any beginner can learn from these courses. Women are especially urged to take the course as they usually have a fear of electronic concepts and this course will be understood by all. Let's hear from you! It's like a back issue and is 50¢, and free if you can't afford it(let us know).

TAP, ROOM 418, 152 W. 42 ST., N.Y. N.Y. 10036

TECHNOLOGICAL AMERICAN PARTY

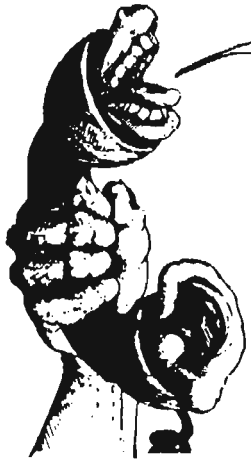
TAP

OCTOBER '73

NO. 22

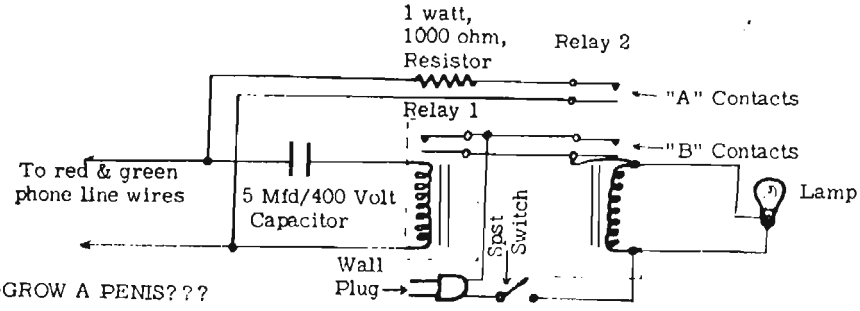


"THE NEWSLETTER THAT ADVOCATES VIOLENCE"



SPIRO AGNEW- is it really an anagram-GROW A PENIS???
-CCR-

BUILD THE ANSWEROO



The Answeroo is a handy device offered by no one (yet) that answers your phone before it rings. This is especially useful to lovers who live in their parent's homes and like to call each other late at night. Instead of the phones in the house ringing, a light or other appliance (radio, TV, etc.) comes on. You can then go to the phone, turn off the Answeroo, and talk.

Relay 1 is the Line Relay(Issue #17). When the phone rings, it sends current to Relay 2 and the light. Contacts "B" lock Relay 2 on, and Contacts "A" put the phone on hold(not free). Using a 56 volt zener diode in place of the 1000 ohm resistor would give a "free" hold until you answered the phone, unless you then answer with a Black Box(Issue #11). The single-pole, single-throw on-off switch, two 115 volt AC relays (one of them should be double-pole, the other single-pole, for relays 2 & 1 respectively), the 5 mfd. non-polar capacitor (200 volts or more), and a resistor are all you need. Cost-under $15. Have fun!

TAP D.A.

Destructory Assistance has a new list of subjects out, which you can find out about by sending us info on that or another subject. If you don't have info to trade, don't worry, we edit and condense the material and put it in TAP. To trade info with DA, just send us a stamped, self-addressed envelope large enough to hold the info you want, which we'll try to find for you. Wait a couple of weeks for us to dig the stuff out of our files. We've got different schematics for blue and black boxes, articles on bugs, a copy of the Bell memo on tandem stacking, newspaper articles on phone phreaks, Free electric and gas meters, and lots more. This is TAP's major source of info so please help us out. Our list of subjects is free with an envelope as above. And if computers is your thing, write to HEAD CRASH- DA's computer password and information exchange to trade info.

And if you're a computer novice, write for Head Crash's new Beginner's Course on Computers (50¢). More Head Crash Courses will be available soon.

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US First Class in plain sealed envelope $7.
Canada & Mexico First Class $7.
Foreign $8.
IMPORTANT! Include mailing label or Xerox copy when writing to TAP about your subscription.
Book - Monopoly $1.20.
Electronic Courses - 50¢ each A - DC Basics, B - AC Basics, C - Phone Basics, D - Amplifiers.
TAP T-shirts $4. Specify size: Small, Med., Large, X-Large.
Send only check or money order (No Cash) to
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This is a mail drop only.
OFFICE: 1201 Broadway, Room 608, New York, N.Y. 10001
HOURS: WEDNESDAY, 5 - 9 pm.

HELP IS NEEDED

We need more information on the following topics for upcoming articles in TAP.

Toll Fraud Detectors and Detection Methods, and especially Black Box detectors(Hekiman Labs). We already have Teltronics info.

Getting Free Gas and Electricity -IMPORTANT- if you know anything about it please write in quick!

Magnets- We'd like to know all esoteric uses for magnets that you know of.

DEFENSE FUND

Please send whatever you can afford to prevent Abbie and his friends from being sent to jail for life (no parole for 15 Years), because cocaine is classified as heroin (though it is non-addictive and shunned by junkies). Send your support to Abbie Hoffman & Friends Legal Defense, 640 Broadway, N.Y., N.Y. 10012. Please don't send cash. Thanks.

Hi-
This may end some of the confusion about the number to call which gives you a computer-generated voice telling you your phone number. In NYC there are 4 numbers-They are:730, 840, 958, 880. One will always work(except in a few C. O.s) The numbers rotate each month. Other boros may lead or lag 1 month. List is for 1973 but I think it will be same next year.

-FLH, NY-

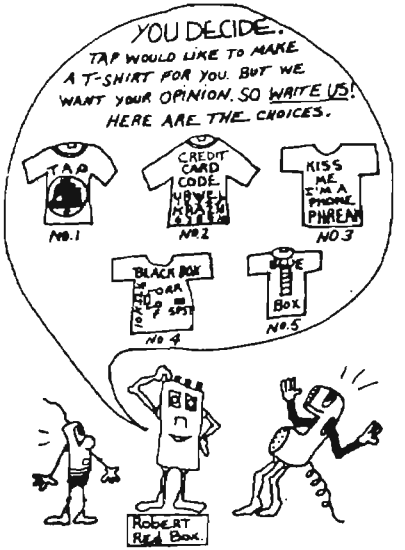
TAP-
You might tell Phellow Phreaks in NYC that there are three different 3-digit numbers to dial for finding out the number you're calling from, and that they are regional. What's more, Pa Bell likes to switch 'em now & then to confuse us. That's the reason(they're regional) that one might work for one area but not another. They are: 958, 311, and 221. If N. Y. C. telephone subscribers have suspected that the number of "additional message units" they're being charged for on their monthly bill is too high, it's probably true. I got it on good authority (a former operator) that NY Tel routinely overcharges customers on additional m. u. 's every month. And they get away with it since message units are not verifiable, because they are not itemized like toll calls. You have to take their word. The padding takes place not in the computers but in Accounting, where Pa Bell's hard-working CPA's are under orders to pile on a heap of extra message units because who'll be the wiser? And when one complains to the B. O. Rep. that he keeps track of his calls and couldn't possibly have made so many, we're told that they will'check our equipment"- a ruse, a diversionary tactic, because that's not where the skullduggery is being done. Get it?

-H. R. Holdafone-

Dear TAP,
There existed among the gang back in Vancouver some very sick minds who delighted in setting various parts of a payphone on fire. What they would do is open the phone book up around the middle, pour gasoline on same, placed a paper cup containing a particular mixture in it upon the soaked book and walk away. In about two minutes, the book would be aflame and would parboil the plastic handset into submission and if the booth itself was molded out of plastic, a cheerful blaze greeted the pigs and other such carbon compaounds. The mixture in the cup was about half a heaping teaspoon of Potassium Permanganate(chemical and hobby stores) and, to be added just before an innocent departure, one drop of glycerine(drugstores for ointment use). This pile of goodies usually erupts into a white hot flare capable of igniting almost anything, including gas fumes. The reaction, by the way, takes from 30 seconds on a hot day with finely ground Pot Per to 6 minutes on a cold day with clunky Compound P. Also ideal for quiet little garbage cans at school or maybe ever. Telco vehicle's gas tank in a small baggie or a gas sodden piece of construction that you feel is bad for the environment or simply remote & safe ignition of fireworks. Fagen Das Telefunken Gesellschaft!! Freundlichst,

-BW, MANITOBA-

We have some inexpensive instructional plan sheets for the display models featured at the Convention. The 2600 whistle perfector is a 2600 detector similar to existing toll-fraud detectors. The Displayed Red Box is similar to Issue #16's circuit with an improved IC timer, LED lights to demonstrate operation, and a few other improvements. The circuit can be used as a portable with a few changes we explain, and is far more reliable than the older circuit. The Dual Tone Oscillator is a circuit for demonstrating signalling tones, and can even be used as a simple blue box. The sheets are 15¢ each(free if you can't afford it). We also have copies of the Convention schedule(free), including Cap'n Crunch's and Joe Engressia's #'s.



Dear TAP,
When using a blue box to call any country which is on the IDDD list, if it has a 2-digit country code you can leave off the zero from in front of the country code once you have obtained a register(i, e, -KP61 2 2074 ST instead of KP061 2 2074). It will be treated as a customer-dialed call, which means you won't be able to reach the inward or other operators. If it is a 3-digit country code then it will be automatically treated as a customer-dialed call unless you use a special "operator country code" which starts with 0 & has no relation to the regular C. C.

-H. GORDON LIDDY, NY-

To Destructory Assistance-
Two IOTC accessable areas are 202 and 713. Any WATS number such as 800-392-XXXXor 800-424-XXXXto these areas will work. Also 800-447-XXXX. (IOTC means you can box KP 011 country code ST and you'll be automatically routed to the correct 18- sender). Is there a direct route to Moscow off of the 182 sender?(White Plains) I've been getting some overseas point by dialing KP182ST, KP171121ST. It's usually a busy signal (distant) and when I call Japan and ask for Moscow she says it's too early in the morning and they don't answer.

Dial KP713 141ST or KP202 141ST and ask for"overseas routing for Paris ,France please", or whatever. Ask for IOTC. She'll give you all the routing instructions(ignore "Mark XXX..."). Call KP713 151ST. It's called '1st attempt failure desk" and it will record everything you say to it. Play a radio newscast for them or talk about phone phreaking.

-SW, TEXAS-

NOTE: You can reach a Moscow Test Center by using overseas sender KP188ST, (although it's supposed to be served by NY4, 183) or IOTC KP011 071ST, then KP071 095 080ST, when the trunk chirps play KP016ST. A Moscow test board will answer. They often speak some foriegn languages(including some poor English). Also, try Israel, 972, or just 72. Here are some cities:

2-Jerusalem	53-38378-Tul Karem	65-23854-Genin
3-Tel Aviv	53-38373-Nablus	2-97-Hebron
4-Haifa	59-Elat	2-922610-Auja
53-Natania	65-Afula, Nazareth	

Dear TAP,
Did you know the restricted line feature of many Centrex installations can be bypassed? One may usually call outside by dialing 9 for an external dial tone and then dialing the number, provided that it lies in the local area. If more than 7 digits are dialed a recording comes on. But this may be bypassed by dialing 9 then 0 followed immediately by the first digit of the # then complete dialing of the number without the area code. When the assistance operator comes on insist that you have been having difficulty, reaching the local number even though you've been dialing the area code. Then you ask her to try the numberfor you, billing it to a credit card or the centrex line. This info should be very useful.

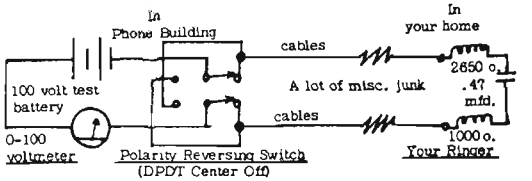
-JA, NY-

Dear TAP,
Toll restrictors are usually used at motels that have direct dial out type phones. A typical one will say " Dial 8 for local""Dial 9 for long distance". When you dial 8 or 9 you will get another dial tone and then you can proceed to dial your own local number. Some phones you can dial info and/or 800 without the operator coming on the line but these are rare and on most types, the operator comes on the line and makes your call. The toll restrictor will not allow you to dial "1" in order to make your own long distance calls. However several of these restrictors only protect the first and second digits and can be beat in the following way... Dial the one digit shown on the phone to make local calls (usually 8) then dial the first two digits of the exchange you're in plus the digit 1 and you will find a new dial tone and the world at your fingertips. You may dial direct and the motel line is charged for the call, or you may use your favorite box without worry, assuming you have used another name at the register.

-Sparky-

Dear TAP,
I am an electronics technician by trade and a past employee of Pa Bell and Johnny General. I have been a phreak since 1958 when I made my first free call.

The resistance of the ringers is not the factor measured when friendly test board "bridges" your line. The circuit(basically)that they use is as follows:
You will recognize the circuit as a simple ohmmeter, but why is the voltmeter connected in series? I don't know but Pa measures current with it. "100 volts of short" means a dead short on the line. Zero volts, an



open. Now the important part, the reversing switch. The testboardman flips it back and forth and the bounce of the meter(hook an ordinary ohmmeter to a capacitor and reverse the leads and you'll see the same effect) lets him estimate the # of ringers. Cruddy insulation, temperature, and distance from the C. O. affect readings. A key telephone may look like 3 ringers, etc. Capacitance is most important with the D. C. winding resistance next. At one flip per second, coil inductance is very important, too. As for detecting phones without ringers, Pa Bell can't do it. I have 17 telephones and a key system(I use my own "one bell simulator", 3650ohms and .47 mfd. in series). You can safely connect as many ringerless phones as you like. Peace be with you on the tandems forever(ka-chirp).

-Almon B. Strowger, CA.-

NOTE: Connecting extra extensions is in Issue #1.

HOW WE CATCH RED BOXERS$

by Milton Moritz, United Telephone System

I personally view the red box as a much less dangerous item to us than the blue box. The basis for this is as follows:

1. The red box does not work on all pay phones. The electronic tones which it produces match those of the new "single slot" pay stations. Older pay phones still use the two internal bells to register the coins dropped into the phone.

2. Telephone operators are trained the electronic tones. Our pay stations all produce exactly the same tones. If the red box is slightly out of adjustment, the operator will normally recognize the tone as abnormal and report the call for further inquiry or investigation.

3. Each toll call, whether from a residence phone or pay station, is rated and billed by our computer. The amount of money collected from each pay station is also reported to data processing and a computer printout compares the calls billed to that station against the money collected. When a pay station starts going "short" we immediately check to see if this is electromechanical failure, operator error, data processing problems, internal theft, or external theft. Thieves and cheats are, like the rest of us(our emphasis), creatures of habit, and their activities will form a pattern in a fairly brief period of time."

Security Letter is an anti-ripoff newsletter for corporations that is itself a ripoff at $48/yr., and who attended our convention last year without permission to rip us off and report on the convention in Telephony. Ed. Robert McCrie's latest issue, we're told, rips off part of Ron Rosenbaum's excellent article from the Village Voice on our second convention. If you happen to be receiving SL, you're wasting your money. The articles are a waste and filled with(stolen)errors. anyway.-TAP.

Dear TAP,
In a past issue, you told us about Security Letter, and I sent off for a subscription. Why the fuck didn't you people tell me that they also charge $48 a year for a subscription to their 4-page deal that comes out every 2 weeks. A little hint about sending telegrams by phone: I sent one to Florida on April 29, and didn't get the bill until September 1. A nice little thing to keep in mind... You mentioned this obliquely in one issue, but I thought I'd clarify it. To get a call for a nickel on a fortress phone: insert a nickel. You will hear a slight change in the background noise. Hold down the hook switch until you hear a very faint click in the handset, about a second. Let up the hookswitch, and you have a dial tone. Unfortunately, the dial will not be connected, so you have to tap out the number on the hookswitch, which takes practice.

-CS, HOUSTON-

Dear Persons,
Under the bank Security Act, passed several years ago, all banks that handle checking accounts must make photo copies of all cancelled checks and keep microfilm records in their central records dept. These copies can be inspected on demand by Treasury Dept. agents without any warrants whatsoever. When the Fed snoops get around to harrassing radical libertarians(individualist anarchists) then I'll be under strong possibility that Big Brother is watching my financial transactions. Until then, however, I'm not going to give them a head start over a miniscule 50¢ check to YIPL. (I'm not saying "I don't care until it hits me"). ACLU, Proxmire and others are fighting the Act, but Chairman Patman of the House Banking committe is for it and won't hold hearings on it.

-RE, NY-

NOTE: TAP suggests readers send money orders, which need not contain your real name or address.

SF CHRONICLE 10/2/73

Ma Bell's Ripoff Warning

Pacific Telephone Co. displeased over the growing gamesmanship of its customers who deliberately won't put postage stamps on envelopes used to pay their bills, took stern steps yesterday to stop "the eight-cent ripoff."

The company started yesterday mailing warnings to all of its six million customers, telling them to stop the illegal practice — or Ma Bell won't accept their mail.

About 2.3 per cent of the customers — about 135,000 per month — have been leaving the stamps off.

In addition, a phone company spokesman said, the errant customers could face Post Office fines of up to $300 for failing to put stamps on mail "with the intent to avoid payment of lawful postage."

The phone company estimates the practice — growing in popularity in recent months — could cost the telephone company here about $140,000 this year to make good on "postage due" envelopes it receives.

The stiff price of the no-stamp game, company people said, will certainly be passed on to telephone customers.

Here's what the phone company has in store for the customers it describes as "postage offenders":

- The Post Office acting on a phone company complaint, will now intercept all mail to Pacific Telephone that does not have a postage stamp on it;
- If the envelope has a return address, carriers will take it back to the sender, collect eight cents for postage and ten cents for handling *and the sender will* have to pay another eight cents for a new stamp to mail his bill.
- If there is no return address, the Post Office will open the envelope in an effort to locate the sender, and, if it can't, postal officials will destroy the checks or money orders or return them to issuing agencies to stop payment on them.
- If the payment is in cash and there is no return address, the Post Office will eventually turn the money over to its general fund (used to pay claims on insured mail).

Phone company officials said yesterday that in where the Post Office intercepts mail and is unable to find the sender, the customers will be considered delinquent on their bills.

Since the average household telephone bill in the Bay Area is $15 per month, the phone company officials admit there is some risk to the company treasury in the crackdown.

"We don't think we will lose a substantial amount in the *first* place," said a spokesman.

"In the second place, we believe our warning will solve the problem."

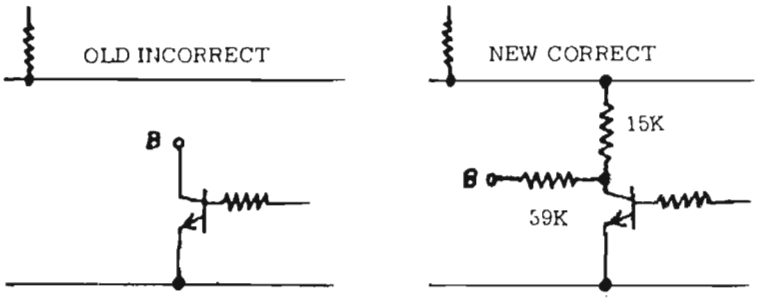
Pacific Telephone, estimating a 30 per cent increase this year in the no-stamp practice, is not alone, of course, in the field.

Other utilities — especially Pacific Gas and Electric Co. — along with banks, insurance and oil companies and big department stores all get caught with postage-due messages from their most loyal customers.

Nothing mentioned about many EMPTY (or stuffed with bill envelopes folded). Ha!

-CALIFORNIA-

CORRECTION



One more correction to the Displayed Red Box sheet.

BEGINNERS ONLY!

You can now learn about Electronics easily and quickly with our new Correspondence Course. The first one is on Basic Electrical Concepts and includes a few TAP-type projects and easy-to-read explanations of electricity. By reading this and others coming out each month you'll learn how to build any of the projects that have been printed by us in the past. You'll learn how to read schematics, buy parts and materials cheap, safety, etc. You can no longer say that what we publish is above your head because any beginner can learn from these courses. Women are especially urged to take the course as they usually have a fear of electronic concepts and this course will be understood by all. Let's hear from you! It's like a back issue and is 50¢, and free if you can't afford it(let us know).

Dear TAP,

Bell's PR dept. has free films available on various topics such as TASI, ESS, EDDD. Call up telco business office, and say you would like to find out about renting phone co. educational films. Put on your best Sunday School voice, and tell them that you're in charge of programming for your church youth group (that's how I found out). If they ask what church, have a name ready. They have a nice brochure, and some of the films are very informative.

Have you ever mentioned the fact that out-of-city phone books can be obtained free from Pa? Just call the business office and say you want to get a phone book for another city. They'll switch you to the rep. for your exchange. Give her the info, and she'll(or he'll) get your name & address. If they ask why you want it, just say that you've just moved from there and have a lot of friends there. When they ask if it's a business or residence, say residence(they charge businesses more).

Dear TAP,

Just thought you might be interested in a few pieces of information. First of all, a guy named Dial has invented a lie detector that can be used over the phone. Fun, huh? It measures the stress in a person's voice. He also said that he had sold them to P. D. 's, Gov't. agencies and Big Corporations! What corporation has more voices to deal with and is larger than our friend Pa? Don't get stressed when calling! Right!

For you bugged phreaks, Samuel Line, Jr., Vice-President of a Bell subsidiary in Penn., says, "We have been historically against wire-tapping". However, Bell provides a line to the FBI if needed directly from the tapee's home.

You can beat the simplest type of bug (A transmitter in the phone's microphone) by ripping a new mic. off from some other phone and replacing your transmitter with it. If you bang a payphone long enough, the mic. will loosen up. Keep up the good work.

-P, ARIZONA-

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TAP, ROOM 418, 152 W. 42 ST., N.Y. N.Y. 10036

NO. 23



YAP

NOVEMBER '73



TECHNOLOGICAL AMERICAN PARTY

The Energy Crisis was finally spotlighted this month by the Pres to the American Public. It was "suggested" to the people that cutting down highway speeds, shortening school hours (good news in some respects), turning off your home and office lights when unneeded, and lowering the thermostat would give us a savings of considerable magnitude on fuel consumption. The second part of project Independence would be to develop within this country a source of energy which would free us from "reliance on a foriegn enemy... er, energy"...

It seems that this country can only be moved ahead in times of crisis, so instead of preventative structuring of our life systems we get problematic solutions. That is to say we do not really rid ourselves of the disease, we only change its name and place and again wait for a crisis.

Take for instance Gas consumption. A better way to take the same amount of fuel and stretch its potential use would be to expend scientific skills in the developement of a gasoline engine with better mileage. Almost all the American car manufacturers have reduced amounts of miles per gallon this year in their cars. And why not? Along with the il interests they stand only to win.

The Pres also said cars usually only have one person in them. Anyone who's stood out on the road for hours, freezing their ass off could have told us that. Us hitch-hikers are probably going to be blamed for the high speeds that frightened motorists travel at (the same mentality that blames phone phreaks for rising phone rates). We know that the American People are being fed advertisements that make us CONSUME. But you didn't really expect Pres to get up there and admit that *our entire* economy (that *means his friends' profits*) depends upon a continuous increase in CONSUMPTION, which is what caused the whole mess. Buy, Buy, Buy, Throw Away, Throw Away, Oops, better conserve, we'll raise our prices so don't worry!

The same could be said for all gas appliances, and even manufacturers of electric lights. Couldn't a low consumption high-brightness bulb be immediately produced? You bet your blue box! But the most recent trend among the Science communities is to use their abilities in developing either weapons of destruction, or useless niceities like better floor wax, instant cheese dip or pocket calculators (for adding up all your purchases). Let's pray that before we start unrestricted strip mining and other rapings we can get maximum output from already existing fuels and decrease our consumption by using decent mass transit & sharing with others. Three color TV's per family! Now is the time for Bell Labs to come forward and tell us what the fuck they've been puttering around with that would help us instead of lowering AT&Ts construction costs and boosting profits.

The Electric and Gas companies are huge monopolies who have the nerve to sell us the Sun's energy. They have free reign over the rates they charge, the quality of the smoke we're forced to breathe and the oceans and lakes they conveniently dump their wastes into. And don't forget that they plan to risk all our lives by installing unsafe nuclear power plants in the midst of population centers. We'll probably find out sooner or later of the corruption & payoffs that allow the Atomic Energy Commission to ignore

(Continued)



BELL LABS:
Just what the hell have they been doing since 1953?
(Nat. Geographic Photo)

Bell Solar Battery Uses Silicon to Turn Sunlight into Electricity

BACK ISSUES-50¢

1- Extensions, conference switches
2- Blue Box Story and Abbie on ripoffs
3- Telecommand Story
4- Pay Phone Issue
5- Blue Box 1
6- Blue Box 2 > Now obsolete(Issue 12)
7- Tuning your organ
8- Credit card calls and 1972 code
9- Super Duper Project (See issue 11)
10- ———
11- Receiving long distance calls free
12- Blue Box Plans
13- International Calls & Box Plans
14- International Calls & AT&T Papers
15- 1973 Credit Code, T Network
16- Red Box Plans
17- Red Box, Line Relay
18- Call Stopper
19 Snoop Light
20- Cheese Box
21- Automatic Phone Tap
22- Answeroo



FACT SHEETS-25¢

1. New Credit Card Fact Sheet
(Code and How to do it Safely)
2. Receiving Long Distance Calls Free
(Gen. Tel. version of Issue 11)
Displayed Red Box - 15¢
2600 Whistle Perfector - 15¢
Dual Tone Oscillator with Interrupter - 15¢
List of Destructory Assistance Topics - Free
Schedule from 2nd Int'l Phreak Convention - Free

ANTI-BELL BUTTON- 50¢ 10/$3.00
DESTRUCTORY ASSISTANCE- Free. just send as much info as you want back in a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Steal This Book-$2.25
Monopoly $1.20

To receive Sub. via first class envelope, add $1.50
$4 Subscription approx. 10 issues/yr.
Number on address area indicates first issue sent.
Renew if your address has a 13 or less on it.
TAP, ROOM 504, 152 W. 42 ST.,N.Y.,N.Y. 10036
Mailing address only, check or money order only, NO CASH!

All information is free if you can't afford it.

our health and safety, but in the meantime it's comforting to know that these death machines cost money, and we can cut down their revenue and put it to better purposes.

Power phreaks have been around a long time, but on such a small scale that the companies haven't done much to stop it. That will probably change, but they move like turtles and won't be able to do anything on a large scale for years. By then we'll be ten more steps ahead. Besides, God is on our side.

Pay strict attention to the safety rules. We all know that strict obedience to the rules is the only way to get power anyway. More power to you!

Electricity works on the same basic principle in all types of meters around the country, though the meters may look slightly different. First a word about safety.

You will be working with 110 volts like any normal outlet in your home, but you will be closer to that current than if you were plugging in a toaster. So you must know how to be careful. 110 volts can kill you. TAP guarantees that if you stand in a puddle of water, 110 volts will kill you. The same goes for working with wet or sweaty hands or feet. Remember the bathtub in Goldfinger? When you work on electrical lines, wear gloves. If you are too bummed out by gloves, at least wear rubber-soled shoes. And keep dry! Don't stand on a damp floor! If you use your head and work slowly, keeping safety in mind, you will not get shocked. It may seem like a dangerous expedition but it's actually simple to do and a lot of fun. So locate your electric meter, which is usually found in the basement of apartment buildings, or on the outside of houses, put on your gloves and rubbers and get to work. Stand on a rubber mat if you're standing on dirt or dampness. If your electrical meter is among others and isn't clearly marked for your apartment, have a friend turn all your lights on and off simultaneously and then look for the meter that starts and stops. You can tell the meter is starting by the little rotating wheel in front that turns the gears of the little pointers. When you've located your meter, how about jumping it? That will slow the meter down to a crawl, even if you use a lot of electricity, which of course conservation-minded TAPPERs don't do, nor do they rip off, blah, blah, ... This requires removing the meter. The meter simply pulls out with a little wiggling, but it is oftener than not clamped on tight with a ring of metal, which unscrews with a screwdriver. Sometimes an additional lock is put on the ring, called a rollersmith lock. You can't cut a rollersmith lock, but you can make a "key" for it and take it off. The insert shows how to pick this lock.

Remove the ring by bending it slightly, then grab the meter with both hands and pull it straight out. The meter has prongs which fit into sockets on the wall panel. The electricity flows from one socket, into the meter, and out of the meter into the socket which leads up to your home. Now that the meter is out the electricity is turned off. Now we have many choices open to us. We can:

1- Turn the meter pointers backwards to some point.

2- Break the meter, or jam it up.

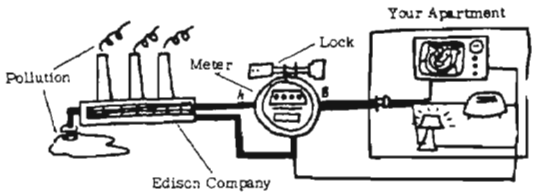
3- Bypass the meter with a jumper so the meter doesn't move.

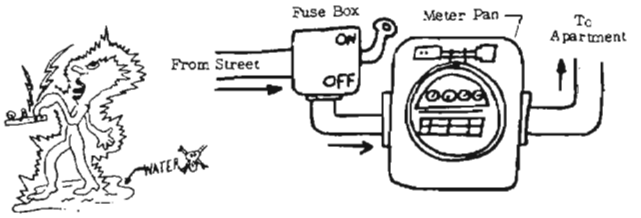
4- Bypass the meter with a thin jumper so the meter moves slower.

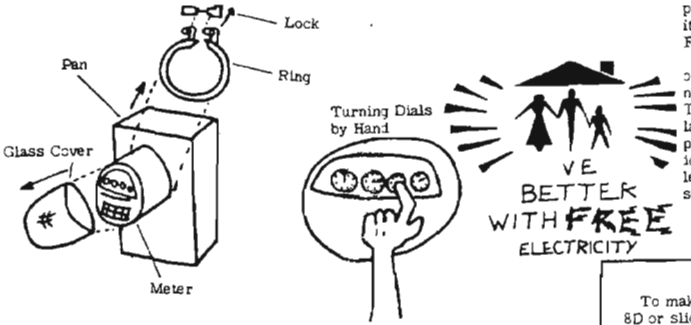
5- Turn the electricity on if it had been turned off.

TURNING BACK METER

This involves opening the meter case and moving the little dials with your hand. Often there will be a small wire with a lead seal that you have to break in order to open the case. Just cut it off, they never check anyway. Then unscrew the glass case one-eighth of a turn, and remove the glass, turn the dials, and close it back up. Be sure to move the dials back to an actual number. This is a tricky thing to do, and you also have to make sure that you don't get your meter read with the reading less than it was before. If they see you used negative electricity they may have a few questions for you. Get to know when the meter reader comes, how often and on what dates. After







be comes, read the meter, and turn it back to that point right before his next visit. Add a few token kilowatt-hours so they look like you went on a trip and left a clock on. Put the meter, ring, and a little dirt back on to make it look lonely. Be sure to push the meter in straight and firm.

BREAKING OR JAMMING METER

This is dangerous because you can't control it precisely. Rather, you get an anarchistic situation which may result in the meter burning up and the meter reader noticing it. Jamming the meter is accomplished by opening up the case and bending or rusting a few gears to make it stop or to slow down. Stopping the meter isn't recommended because almost everybody's meter is moving continuously and it may look suspicious if your meter is completely dead. But physically jamming the meter usually will stop it completely rather than slow it down. A better way to slow it down is to install a shunt wire inside the meter. We'll show how it's done once we get a few meters from the readers to do research on. Meanwhile you can shunt the meter outside of it's case.

SHUNTING THE METER

If we look at a diagram of how the electricity is fed thru the meter to your home, we see that a jumper wire from point A to point B could carry electricity around the meter. Thus, it would be free. Since the wires in and around the meter are thick, our jumper wire will have to be thick to be able to carry all the electricity, so that none goes thru the meter. A piece of insulated #14 wire will do the trick.

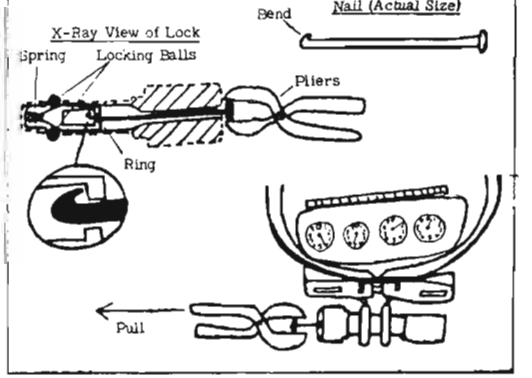
Remove your meter from the meter pan. The back of the meter will have prongs which plug into sockets in the pan. Take a 9" piece of insulated solid copper wire, #14 or #16. Wrap it around the proper terminals, thereby bypassing the meter. In our N. Y. example with a 3-wire Westinghouse meter (for places with both 110 and 220 volts), the proper terminals are the two vertically-oriented pairs. There is a horizontal ground terminal; don't connect on to it with the jumpers. The jumpers may have to go to different terminals on other different types of meters, and you can find out the proper terminals with a simple ohmmeter ($4 or less at electronics stores). Since the proper terminals to be shunted already have internal shunts, the ohmmeter will measure less than 1 ohm, between those terminals that are to be shunted by you. That means the meter will do the same thing as when you touch the two meter wires together when you hit the correct terminals to be shunted. In our example, jumping pins A and B will give you free 110, jumping pins C and D will give free 220. Pin E is ground, and don't jump that to anything. When installing jumper wires, strip off the insulation 2" from the end and wrap it around the prong as shown. The wire must be wrapped around the part of the prong near the plastic base of the meter or it won't fit back into the sockets in the meter pan. Be sure the bare part of the wire touches only the proper prongs and stays clear of all others.

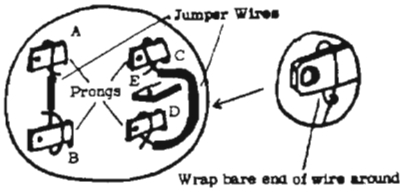
Now, carefully fit the prongs into the sockets and firmly push the meter into the pan. It may not go flush, but push it in and put the ring over the meter and screw it shut. Forget the lock if you removed one.

What will happen now is that the shunt will bypass some of the electricity around your meter, but not all. The thinner wires (#16) will only bypass some of the electricity. The meter will run slower than it normally would. The larger wires (#14 or #12) will stop the meter almost completely. This is a mixed blessing, because it looks suspicious and should only be done in fiscal emergencies. We'll let you know better and easier ways to bypass meters as soon as we hear from you about them.

PICKING THE LOCK

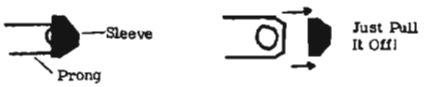
To make a key for a rollersmith lock, take a 2" nail, size 8D or slightly larger, and bend up the tip a little as shown. You may have to tap it with a hammer to insert it a full inch and an eighth. Then use the bent tip to hook one of the rings inside. Pull the nail out very slowly and powerfully with a big pliers or visegrips. The spring in the lock is very hard and it will slip out a few times before you get it, but when it does the lock will open up. If you can't get it, just get a hacksaw and cut the ring.





RESTORING POWER

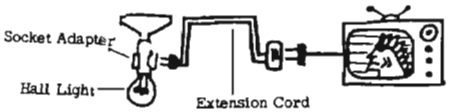
Two ways of commonly cutting off your electricity are removing your meter (Yea!) or by slipping little rubber sleeves over the prongs of the meter, thus preventing the prongs from contacting the sockets.



To get around these methods is easy. Just put in another meter, or jump the socket with wires. If you do this, be prepared for a visit from a Electric Co. representative. Be ignorant but nice. "A jumper? What the heck is a jumper?" Or you can jump the socket from behind the meter pan so that even if the meter is gone they won't see the wires. This will hopefully be explained in a future issue.

To remove the plastic sleeves from the meter prongs is easy, but they'll notice (maybe) that your meter reading is going up and your wheel is moving, so you should install jumpers too. In fact, you can leave on the sleeves and very carefully install the jumpers so the meter is dead but the jumpers are live. That may require some work, though. ANY IDEAS?

Or, you can do the safest trip of all, and that's to steal it from your landlord. Only do this if you hate your landlord, but of course don't do it anyway. Just tap the wires from a hall light or an outside light and run them into your apartment. The maximum current you can use is then determined by the fuse of the hall or outside light circuit. If you use too much current, the fuse will blow and you'll have to wait until it's replaced to get electricity from that circuit. When wiring outside, use thick, weatherproof cable.



All power wiring must be done intelligently. Otherwise you can have a fire. So here is how to figure your current demands: Each appliance you use eats up a certain number of watts. 110 volt appliances use 1 amp (or ampere) for every 100 watts of power. 220 volt appliances use 1/2 amp for ever 100 watts. You'll usually be using 110 volts, so obtain #16 wire for handling up to 1000 watts, and #14 wire for 1000 watts or more. Hardware stores will have all the plugs and sockets and wire you need with people who can show you how to hook it up.

Hide all "tap" jobs by routing the wires through walls or above ceilings. Camouflaging sometimes helps. If you tap off of a hall light, be sure to replace the bulb each time it blows. If someone else does it they may see your handiwork.

Whenever you do a tap job, pay attention to safety rules. If possible, turn off the circuit while you're working on it. Find the switch or the fuse that turns it off. If you must work on it while it's live, get a friend who knows how. It's dangerous, and one must use insulated tools and have enough dexterity to be able to work with gloves on. We suggest you find the fuse and have someone hold a flashlight. If anyone asks, you're just changing the bulb.

Special thanks to George Metesky's double- DS

Dear TAP,
If anyone there is into short wave and has a receiver that can tune 17,436.5 Kc. (ITT's frequency) for facsimile transmission, you can intercept all sorts of memos, schematics, etc., by hooking it up to a Xerox 400 Telecopier(rents for $50. a month).
-ML, PENNSYLVANIA-

Dear TAP,
Two good books on sabotage: Beasty Business, (computer sabotage) $1.95 British Book Center, Ecotage, (general sabotage), $1.95 Pocket Books. Also try Laissez-Faire Books, 208 Mercer St., N.Y., N.Y.
-D., NY-

RUMOR DEPT.

We've heard that a certain Judge has declared that Phone Phreaks are only practicing "Malicious mischief" and can not be fined. We also heard that he has declared all fines already paid null and void and returned to Phreakee. Has anyone heard this, and if so, would you send us what you can? (Newspaper articles, names of radio stations, etc.)

DEFENSE FUND

Abbie's defense fund is doing very poorly, probably because of a few myths in peoples minds. One is that the new drug law in N.Y. went into effect after he was busted, so the penalties won't be that bad. But the penalty for cocaine dealing in Abbie's case is MINIMUM 15 years before parole. Maximum (and he may get it) is life. They didn't make that penalty any harsher with the new law, because cocaine was already classed with heroin. To a judge, all white powders are just as dangerous. Well, that's one myth, but the other is that supposedly Abbie ripped off the movement. It's not surprising that our peers like to condemn prominent people, but Abbie is, in the minds of us at TAP, different. He did articles for us, gave us ideas(like raising our price to $2 so we'd stop losing money), helped us (by helping to get Captain Crunch in touch with us) and contributed financially. He helped us more than any other single person outside of TAP. Without asking for his name on articles, without asking for publicity or thanks, without expecting anything in return. If you dig what we print, thank Abbie. Isn't it refreshing to hear something nice about Abbie from people who know him? If you believe us, please send some money to Abbie Hoffman & Friends Defense Fund, 640 Broadway, N.Y., N.Y. 10012. Don't send cash. Thanks.

HELP IS NEEDED

We need more information on the following topics for upcoming articles in TAP.

Getting Free Gas and Electricity- What types of meters do you have in your area, and can they catch on to you?

Magnets- Have you heard any weird uses for magnets besides on bulletin boards?

Locks- Code books, picking, drilling, tampering, etc.

Vending Machines- Anything!

Overseas Phone Phreaking- From or to overseas places.

Chemistry- Use your imagination.

Automatic Blue Boxes- Can you believe no one's sent it?

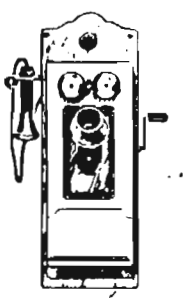
Dear TAP,
I am enclosing this little thought; though I am sure that no one would ever use it for illegal purposes, it is an interesting theory. In many of the older electric co. installations I am told that the wheel they used was of a ferrous alloy, and I have heard of people who, at peak electrical periods (in evenings) attached a small but powerful magnet to either the top or the sides of the electrical meter and actually slowed the meter down so that they were in effect recieving free electricity. Unfortunately the newer meters have aluminum wheels, however the motors which turn them must still be affected by magnetism (and could possibly be slowed?).

Dear TAP,
The part in your article that reads "Women are especially urged to take the course as they usually have a fear of electrical concepts..." should read something like "as they usually have been strongly discouraged from learning electrical concepts." The problem is not women's timidity, but sex-role stereotyping. But it's good you mentioned women in particular.
-S., D.C.-
Note: We should also mention that people of both sexes are strongly discouraged from learning electronics so as to keep us technologically naive and sell us more expensive garbage. Also, of course, to prevent us from tampering with the system. And to keep people on different levels. Course B, Alternating Current is ready. The correspondence courses are 50¢ per course (free if you can't afford it). We think that after reading 6 of the courses you should be able to build any project that we've published. We're trying to make it a simple and fast way to learn to build electronics. The first course is Basic Electricity Course A.

Published for informational purposes only by the Technological American Party.

RENEW if your address has a 13 or less next to it.

TAP, ROOM 504, 152 W. 42 ST., N.Y., N.Y. 10036



TECHNOLOGICAL AMERICAN PARTY

Season's Greetings

TAP

NO. 24

DECEMBER 1973

HELP IS NEEDED

We need info on the following subjects for future articles in TAP.
Automatic Blue Boxes- With info about where they're necessary.
Vending Machines- Locks, getting stuff, etc.
Locks- New code books, picking Medeco, Sargent Keso, tricks, etc.
Radio- Setting up your own station, transmitter schematics and building jammers, info on pirate station legal hassles.
Burglar Alarms- Such as Holmes and other central station alarms, bypassing, electronic keys and picking, etc.
Also, Magnets, Overseas Phreaking, and Chemistry.

Dear TAP-
Your advice on turning back Con Ed meters by hand is great-been doing it for years. However, you should mention that when turning the dials back, one should be very careful not to touch or even slightly rub the face of the meter. The black ink used to form:



smudges very easily on the white background-They must use a special ink to get that effect. Also the white background stains easily from the slightest touch. Smudges put the meter reader on notice that the meter has been tampered with.

The seal on the meter can be replaced so it will look untouched if you use common sense in cutting it (Any one know how?). But if there are smudges the meter reader closely examines the seal, which he wouldn't ordinarily do, and then puts Con Ed hip to the game. This happened to me once and I don't know their next step since I moved (for other reasons) right after Con Ed put in a new unsmudged meter with a new seal. But that is the only way Con Ed ever caught on in about 5 years. You should advise participants to be careful not to get caught since sect. 165.15-5 of N. Y. penal law states "with intent to avoid payment... for a charge... measured by a meter he tampers with such device or related equipment or in any manner attempts to prevent the meter or device from performing its measuring function ..." is a class A misdemeanor and with a legal aid lawyer you'll do the maximum sentence of a year.

Also in any payphone, a 1/4" brass washer works for a dime-not by putting tape over the holes which rarely works but simply by spitting on the washer, both sides. It takes some practice until you learn just how wet to get the washer; you may have to drop it in the slot a few times. Use a 1/4"brass washer-not a #14, which is the same diameter, but has a bigger hole. I have never yet used a phone that didn't work on these. Works best on phones with lever coin returns-knob return phones must be tried a few times.

Keep up the good work. Fuck them all.

S. - If you wrap some drano in aluminum foil then drop foil in water, hydrogen is produced. Don't know what concentration is explosive, but it has possibilities-dropped in a toilet, quantities of explosive gas are produced.

-NY-

The New Year season makes us feel
Full of joy, zest, and zeal
The joy we feel when we explode
The 1974 Credit Card Code!

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
N	X	Z	A	G	S	Q	F	U	J

To use this code, add the city code and then the code letter to a phone number of the desired corporation. The letter is determined by the 5th digit of the phone number. Example- Litton Industries in Los Angeles is 273-7660, Area Code 213. The code for Los Angeles is 124, and the 5th digit is 8. The Credit Card Number is 273-7660-124 F.How people make calls is outlined in the Credit Card Fact Sheet.

Dear TAP,
I have noticed that all the envelopes I have received from TAP have been opened. Twice they were resealed with a lot of glue, and once the envelope was just taped up loosely, after being opened at the top. It seems someone has made it their duty to monitor private mail. Is this legal? Maybe some of your readers have had this same problem.

The number of the American Embassy in Moscow is 252-0011. To test Blue Boxes, dial KP 402 009 ST, then dial KP 11 + digits + ST, up to 10 digits. The computer will read back the numbers you dial correctly. 901-725-9021 is a test # with the sound of a train.

-TEXAS-

Ed. Note: For two years we have had problems with our mail, as you all know. But getting it intercepted by Bell is another story. In 1972, one reader reported that Bell security men knocked on the door and asked if they were the same person whose initials had appeared under a certain letter in YIPL. They said, "We know you receive YIPL" (now TAP, of course). Another reader overheard Bell security calling their employer and saying,"He receives a newsletter called YIPL, which is part of a national conspiracy of about 600 people". And we recently learned that in a bust, a Bell man was carrying an issue of TAP addressed to the bustee, THE ONE ISSUE THAT THEY DIDN'T RECEIVE. This is totally illegal without court order, and we are sure that some of the above cases weren't ordered by any court. We are examining several possibilities at this end, but any of you can pick up a few bucks if you have a witness to evidence of mail tampering without a court order, and institute a suit against your local pigs. If any of you know of direct evidence liking Bell or Post Office officials with mail tampering, let us know about it.

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Movement groups may reprint with TAP's address, and please send us copy of reprinted work.

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REPORT ON TOLL FRAUD DETECTORS

It is now widely acknowledged that Phone Phreaks have contributed greatly to society. For example, we have been regarded by AT&T as "a threat to national security". This has been of service to our President in his more trying moments of attempting to rationalize his grand larceny of the Bill of Rights. We have similarly enabled AT&T to blame rising phone rates partly on us. And now it seems that we are putting people to work making devices to catch us. A definite contribution to the nation's economy!

The most obvious way to eliminate Blue Boxing is to change the frequencies. Fortunately, that's impossible. The whole fucking world has adopted MF (multifrequency) as the standard. So the next thing tried was to detect the 2600 Hz. tone, which is normally not present on customer phone lines, or even between certain Central Offices(C. O.) Teltronics (we printed their credit card # in Issue 20) has a FFF-100 Fone Freak Foiler for detecting 2600 Hz. tones longer than .1, .2, or .5 seconds(selectable). Two units are mounted on a card for rack mounting in a C. O. for $98. For $350 they sell a PFFF-1 Portable Fone Freak Foiler that also has two channels and is smaller than a breadbox. When activated by a 2600 Hz. tone, it closes a relay that can be hooked up to a tape recorder, alarm bell, buse, etc. It can also be wired to disconnect your line, too.

Dianatek makes a $295 SF and KP counter. It only responds when it hears 2600 (SF or Single Frequency) followed by Key Pulse within the next 20 seconds. Since most senders time out by 20 seconds, you can't beat it by blowing off and then counting to 20 before KP. This means that it won't be fooled by false alarms of people picking up their phones, dialing long distance information and whistling. However, it also won't respond to SF fraud, done by sending pulses of 2600 for each digit. SF is still around in some places and we'll report on it soon as we receive info on it.

Hekimian Laboratories(301 424-3160) sells a $4000. 51A Dialed Number Recorder. It records on paper tape like an adding machine, noting such trivia as every time you pick up the phone or hang it up, every call you receive, and the exact numbers you dial or touch-tone. Oh, yes it notes when 2600 appears on the line above -31 dBm in volume. Time is kept by an internal clock with the date, and for a measly $1000 you can add Multi-frequency printout so that all Blue Boxed numbers will be recorded. It can also activate other equipment like the others. A remote signal extender allows the Recorder to be used at a point that is not connected by a DC loop, such as over carrier (and multiplexed) facilities. 5000 calls can be recorded before the paper tape has to be replaced, so don't hesitate to jiggle the switchhook before you go to sleep tonite!

Northeast Electronics makes a similar Dialed Number Recorder, a little less expensive, and a capacity for only 500 calls on a roll of tape. Voiceprint labs has another but it doesn't even detect 2600 unless you fork over another $200 (after the initial $2000).

Bramco (513 773-8271) makes cheapie tone decoders that you'd have to modify to turn into a fraud detector.

Hekimian also makes a Black Box detector that detects voice currents on a line which is not drawing "off-hook" current from the C. O. It also has a 2600 detector that is used to prevent "Reverse Sig" boxes, which simulate a black box by sending 2600 back to the caller. Information on Reverse Supervision boxes will be forthcoming.

As for Red Boxes, the Phone Company is relying on operator's ears. A lamp is usually able to tell if coins are present, but only when an operator manually collects or returns (or tries to) coins. Still, operators are so used to broken equipment that you can usually act indignant if they get suspicious and get away with it. The trick is not to have them collect or return money when there isn't any.

Bell's bad their own stuff for a while, like a 2600 detector which activated a normal tape recorder. They would then use the tapes in court. And the Dialed Number Recorders are just fancy versions of the old Pen Register. A computer program that counts 800 calls for normal statistical data is now used to call attention to excessive or for. 800 calls or 555-1212 calls. Suspects get 2600 detectors placed on their lines as the next step. Bell's own stuff was all designed to be compatible with the rest of the system, thus their 2600 detectors have "talk-off" protection. Though some 2600 detectors have a narrow acceptance bandwidth around the center frequency, in this case 2600, Bell's have an additional feature which rejects as false all 2600's that are accompanied by other sounds. These can be bypassed by using guard tones, also coming up soon in TAP, but the poor quality of all the other manufacturers doesn't allow the use of guard (because they don't use talk-off).

All of these units work, and they all have limitations. Obviously, putting filters in all of the phone lines in the country is too expensive. Even putting in filters at points of concentration that all lines must go through is rough, and will take time. These would procably be set up to drop a call rather than trace it in order to discourage further phreak activity. This would be a definite bummer. But we have one hope, and that is that we must rely on the inflated egos of Bell's crack security force. These dudes know damn well that putting in filters and even the detectors won't earn them any points with the top brass. If Bell's own security can't stop phone phreaks, what the bell are they on the precious payroll for? If any agents are reading *this*, and we know they are, we hope they ask themselves that question and get to work finding us with their own ingenuity, IF THEY CAN! Bob Kitzinger of Illinois Bell Telephone admits they spend more to catch us than they get back. One day, Bob, even JD might be forced by the biggies to abandon this charade, along with the clowns. But Bob knows this and that's why phone phreaks have hope. If Bob gets every phreak in Illinois he'll be out of a job. Yes, we'll bear rumors of busts as filters and detectors all over the place, and each time someone is caught a hundred papers will scream headlines, but in reality it will all be people like Bob who want job security, being PR people rather than recommending the most effective methods to their superiors and being replaced by a machine. We don't blame you, Bob.

How do we get around the detectors that are around? By using common sense. Don't use home phones for Blue Box calls. Don't have a "favorite" booth for Red or Blue Box calls. Don't stay on long on Black Box calls. Without calling attention to yourself, try to find out what the story is in your local C. O. This is possible by asking your Business rep. what kind of switching system you've got. They tell you sometimes, if you say you just read an article about ESS (Electronic Switching System), and you're doing a report for school. Get a job or have a friend get a job at your C. O. And keep all calls, even from pay phones, under 10 minutes and even less if possible. You can make twice as many calls safely if they're half as long. Try this gem: Use a Red Box to call a cheap long distance number, and beep off to Blue Box Land! At the end of the call, give the operator her money. Why use a Blue Box if you've got a Red Box? Europe, Australia and Africa, for example! Most booths won't hold enough Red Box $.

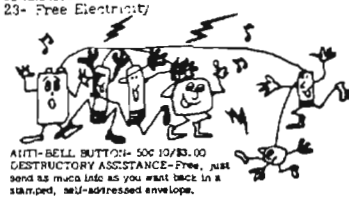
If a Blue Box Detector records your call, there's a chance that the number you box will also be taped. So be sure to call only cool people, or amnesiacs, or corporations. However, the most important security precaution you can take is to watch what you say. More phreaks have been caught because of big mouths than anything else. Before they put a detector on your line, they have to suspect you, right? Don't brag about your black box when people you don't trust are within earshot. Bob says, "Most of our help on Black Boxes comes from informants". Don't tell your friend that you just talked them with a hot credit card or a red box or the operator may hear you. Just act like every phone you're on is tapped. If you subscribe to TAP, they probably are!



All information is free if you can't afford it.

BACK ISSUES-50¢

1- Extensions, conference switches
2- Blue Box Story and Abbie on ripoffs
3- Telecommand Story
4- Pay Phone Issue
5- Blue Box 1
6- Blue Box 2 > Now obsolete(Issue 12)
7- Tuning your organ
8- Credit card calls and 1972 code
9- Super Duper Project (See issue 11)
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11- Receiving long distance calls free
12- Blue Box Plans
13- International Calls- Box Plans
14- International Calls - AT&T Papers
15- 1973 Credit Card, Telecom
16- Red Box Plans
17- Red Box, Line Relay
18- Call Stopper
19 Snoop Light
20- Cheese Box
21- Automatic Phone Tap
22- Answerboo
23- Free Electricity



FACT SHEETS-25¢

1. New Credit Card Fact Sheet (1974 Code and How to do it Safely)
2. Receiving Long Distance Calls Free (Gen. Tel. version of Issue 11)

Displayed Red Box - 15¢
2600 Whistle Perfector - 15¢
Dual Tone Oscillator with Interrupter-15¢
List of Destructory Assistance Topics - Free
Schedule from 2nd Int'l Phreak Convention - Free

ANTI-BELL BUTTON- 50¢ 10/$3.00
DESTRUCTORY ASSISTANCE- Free, just send as much info as you want back in a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Red [illegible] Only issues in return [illegible] of cards.

Steal This Book-$2.25
Monopoly-$1.20

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Dear TAP,
Black Box Detection depends on the kind of switching equipment you have in your C. O.: Identification: Step by Step: Dial your own number and listen after each digit. If it makes a distinct click or clicks after most of the digits you have SXS. If you get nothing except a distinct Klunk Klunk sound after the last digit only, before you have a busy you have Crossbar, either no. 1 (the first kind Ma Bell created) or no. 5, the improved variety. If your busy signal sounds real musical rather than the normal harsher busy you probably have no. 1 ESS. Black boxes are considered safe only on no. 5 or possibly no. 1 crossbar. It can be used on SXS but for only very short periods, unless your C. O. switchroom is unattended at the time you use the box or if the C. O. doesn't have CPH alarms. The purpose of these is not to catch boxes (although it works for that) but to keep someone who called you from holding your line up in case they don't hang up. If the alarm comes in once in a while the switchman will just get up and knock down the connection (you'll be disconnected, and after a minute or more) but he'll get VERY suspicious if it happens too often and he may listen in. If he hears a conversation and the alarm says one person hung up, well... Some cheap offices don't have alarms, they're safe for boxing. To find out, call some business you can't stand in the same office (same prefix or first 3 digits) and after they hang up sit on the line. Make the call just before they close for the day, or they'll call the phone co. and have the connection knocked down. Or try a friend who doesn't mind his line being held up for half a day. After that time, if you're still holding the line up, either the office doesn't have alarms or it is unattended during that time. ESS is almost impossible to use any kind of box with; move to a different area. Or find a friend who works in the switchroom to re-program the computer to give you the neat extra cost features like call forwarding free!

California loop around numbers vary widely across the state, but in Southern California the pattern is XXX-1118 and XXX-1119 or XXX-0118 and 0119. Most charge, some are free when called from the same area code but charge outside that area code.

-CALIFORNIA-

SF CHRONICLE 12/16/73

Kidnapers Get Van, $3000

Oakland police were still looking yesterday for a telephone company van stolen Wednesday afternoon by two men who kidnaped and robbed a woman phone booth collector of $3000 in coin.

Sergeant Ed Subica said Nancy Alesi, 21, had just completed her rounds and was sitting in her Pacific Telephone Co. van in front of 5617 Foothill boulevard at 1:35 p.m. when a man with a gun suddenly appeared beside the van.

She told Subica the man pointed the gun through the window and ordered her to move over. As he got in behind the wheel, she said a second man entered the van from the passenger side.

With Mrs. Alesi between them, the two drove three blocks to 55th and H... ...n avenues where they stopped and the driver got out.

A third man, who was apparently waiting for them there handed a pair of bolt cutters to the driver who then got back in the van and drove off again.

They returned to an area near where the holdup began and the driver got out again. This time he cut the padlocks off the rear doors of the van, grabbed the money inside, then returned to the cab.

They drove to the Oakland Hills, where the two men took an additional $21 from Mrs. Alesi and ordered her out of the van on Redwood road near Skyline boulevard. They left her there and drove away in the van.

Dear TAP,
A friend showed me an amazing catalog from American Colonial Armament, 1 Riverside Road, Riverside, Ill. 60546. In addition to a large selection of electronic bugs, bug detectors, surveillance units, and other electronic goodies, it contains weapons, police equipment, army surplus and books. Just about everything Abbie mentions in Steal This Book. It's a little right wingy in tone, but a real trip to read. Cost is $2.00. Keep up the excellent work.

-OHIO-

Dear TAP,
Better tell people to turn off most if not all the power in the house when they pull the meter. When you put it back in, if there is a good load it could blow out. Just throw the main switch at the fuse box. There is a meter direct wired here that is working fine.

-FLORIDA-

Dear TAP,
Brainstorm! If you want to find out who owns a local #, call the business office and say "Service rep please, 329 residence (or whatever the exchange is, and whether business or residence)". The operator will switch you, and when the rep. answers, order an out-of-town directory. They'll ask you a number of questions, and then they'll ask for your phone # so that they can get your name and address. Give them the number you want to check, and then when the rep comes on and says, "Alright, Mr. Roberts, I'll handle your request", complete the call and then check the directory for which Mr. Roberts matches the number. This is a way to get around the telco ripoff of allowing law agencies to find who owns a number, but not Joe Public.

-TEXAS-

Abbie's case has gone to court with a motion to drop all charges on the grounds that cocaine is improperly classified as a narcotic with heroin. The judge complimented the defense on the extent of their research and documentation but refused the motion. His case goes to trial soon & money is desperately needed, so if you can help with a few bucks please send it to: Abbie Hoffman & Friends Defense Fund, 640 Broadway, N. Y., N. Y. 10012, don't send cash!

TAP has courses on Basic Electricity that are easily understood, no matter how little knowledge of Electronics you already have. You learn by building useful projects and experiments such as those in TAP. In fact, you should be able to build any project in TAP after 6 courses, which are 50¢ each (free if you can't afford it). 3 courses are available now, A-Basic Electricity, B-Alternating Current, and C-Basic Phones, with more coming soon. We urge you to send for them if you want a quick education in electricity.

If you want to meet other phreaks in your area, and are willing to be met, write to Meat. We'll accumulate a list of names and match you up with someone nearby as soon as possible, and notify you both.

T-shirts will be coming soon, but we don't have them yet. They'll look like choice no. 1 in Issue 22.

TAP, ROOM 504, 152 W. 42 ST., N.Y., N.Y. 10036



TAP

JAN.-FEB. 1974

NO. 25

AMMO

AT&T Chairman John deButts said 1973 was "a good year for our business. We are now setting our sights for 1974 with a view to making it even better." Their $800 million net income was a piddling 24% above 1972's. Passing along an increase of 23% to shareholders leaves $6.3 million unaccounted for, eh John?...deButts also blasted interconnect companies who sell private phone systems to businesses, saying that the FCC should stop them before they totally ruin all phone service. Meanwhile, Bell Labs has developed a new improved key telephone due to competition from interconnect companies...The Illinois Supreme Court ordered Illinois Bell to stop using customer's money for lobbying, executive's club dues, charity contributions and other expenses...General Telephone appears to be shaping up as a mouse with an elephant's appetite; from an ad for their new CAMA billing system by Automatic Electric, "Timing is precise to one second; your customer gets no free time due to inaccuracy". And an ad for their new single-slot phone, "Simple strapping changes revise local initial calling rates all the way up to 35¢, in 5-cent increments. It's an easy field adjustment that only takes about ten minutes. There's nothing extra to buy. Nothing to install. "They're handing out leaflets at schools showing a guy in jail for making free calls, and they say, "We know most people are honest. But a few think it's clever to cheat and steal...that the phone company won't miss a few bucks. That's why we're telling it like it is. Thanks to modern electronics, it's easier than ever to catch people who try to rip us off. And when we catch them, it can be a real bad trip." TAP responds, "We know most people are honest. But a few think it's clever to cheat and steal...that the public won't miss a few billion bucks. That's why we're throwing in a few hip phrases totally out of context. Thanks to modern printing presses, it's easier than ever to expose corporations who try to rip us off. And when we expose them it really can be a trip". Two GTE former district managers charged that GTE fixed their books for the last 10 years and the Kentucky Public Service Commission has concluded that it's "likely". They can't tell for sure because there's only one source of the "real" books- GTE! The originals have probably been erased 5 times by now.

DEAR TAP,
I recently complained that my mail had been opened and resealed. I thought this was the phone co. or the post office. Well it's not, my own parents were opening my mail. They told me they respected my privacy and would never do such a thing, well now I would like to warn anyone who has had their mail opened that it might not be Bell but your own flesh and blood! Who said blood was thicker than water?

I found some good literature you may be into- A mag called Moneysworth. It tells how to get many things wholesale and cheap. (Strictly legit). 5 bucks a year, write Moneysworth, 251 W. 57 St., N.Y.,N.Y. 10019.

I'm sure some readers have the old problem of finding other phreaks and if you think you know one you just can't go up to them and say it, so some phreaks here have found a great solution. When you say goodbye on the phone say bā. This is the word bye but as if you hung up too fast, not completing the word. Try it.

-CALIFORNIA-

TAP is no longer Technological American Party. TAP is TAP. We are not a political party. We do not advocate anything, as an organization. All opinions are those of individual readers and staffpersons, and you may agree with them or not. There is, however, one policy of TAP; TAP will print technical information that is otherwise unavailable or unclear. Information which could be of help to the most readers is printed first. Information which is illegal, and devoid of informational purpose doesn't make it, and an example might be a printed circuit board or a parts list.

TAP will soon publish information on lockpicking. As usual, this is technical material that is hard to learn elsewhere and is valuable for many readers. And it can be used to rip off ordinary people, so we have been asked not to print it. Not one person who ever wrote in TAP wants to see individuals hurt with TAP information. Most would like to see corporations get it bad. So, we emphasize our opinions frequently as to where the energy should be aimed. If there are people reading TAP who do use their talents to hurt others, they probably don't need TAP to do it. If publishing lockpicking or anything else encourages people to turn on each other, we would not apologize. We would condemn society and hope that such people could be lovingly taught to respect others.

Here is the recommended procedure for writing to TAP.

-Don't send cash, don't send coins, send a Postal Money Order. Save receipt but don't put your name on money order. Then it can't be traced like a regular check.

-Use enough postage, don't send postcards, scotch tape all seams on your envelope, and leave off your real name and return address.

-If possible, drop off the letter at our mailing address.

Dear TAP,
People might check out Wm. Powell's The Anarchist Cookbook which is published by Lyle Stuart, Inc.,239 Park Ave,NYC 10003 ($5.95).Topics on drugs,electronics & surveillance,explosives, booby traps and guns. Some of it is too simplisticly explained, but it serves as a point of departure for the creative. A better section on weapons is Beat the Heat($2.45, Berkeley Int'l Lib. School, Ramparts Press, SF,Ca.) The firearms chapter substantially reprints "Firearms and Self-Defense" (1969) by the Int'l Liberation School & Red Mountain Tribe,which had been distributed by Juché and the White Panthers.

The most elegant syntheses & explanations of effects of drugs can be found in the Journal of the American Chemical Society. Most university libraries have it. If you know German, check out Beilstein in a chemistry library. For example, one can obtain purer and better THC(Tetrahydrocannabinol) in the optically active form by synthesis than by extraction(eg, from grass,hash, etc.).If you've got business letterhead stationery or science dept. connections with a university you can buy most necessary reagents directly from chemical supply companies.

An addendum to your note on page 1, Issue 24 is that anyone who is being prosecuted who feels that a possibility exists of illegal government activities in obtaining evidence (ie, without a court order) like opening mail or tapping lines should his/her attorney make a motion for disclosure of this and ask court for all logs of conversations and copies of letters, etc. Experience is that the government would rather dismiss a case than have it widely circulated through the media that it was engaging in illegal surveillance.

-MASSACHUSETTS-

©Youth Hot Line Reports, Inc. 1974

THE METHANE GAME IT'S A GAS!

As part of its continuing coverage of the energy crisis, TAP presents Part 2- Free Gas. In most places, the local power company also supplies the gas, thus they strangle people with two hands. As usual, we do not advocate following the simple money-saving techniques outlined here, as they are reproduced for informational purposes and to follow them would be illegal, though extremely difficult to be caught doing. Many of the tips are valid for electric meters, too, so keep that in mind.

Most common gas meters today work on the bellows principle, i.e.- a gas bag, usually made of leather, is forced to"breathe" like a lung when gas flows through it. A metal rod connected to the bag pushes the wheels which turn the dials of the meter, which displays the amount of cubic feet of gas which has passed through the meter. This meter is common for houses and apartments because it is accurate with small flows, such as in pilot lights in stoves and heaters. Since pilot lights use up 1/3 of the average gas bill, the power company wants to be sure to get it registered properly.

To be a Gas Raider one must follow these important rules: First, before doing anything, write down the conditions that you're starting with and the situation that you will end up with. Second, do not allow the power co. to become suspicious. Finally, and most importa , use all safety precautions, bar none! A careless Ra or is a dead Raider!

The first step is to make notes on the before and after situations. This is important because even agas-oned professional Raiders can easily forget where a particular screw came from, or whether the washers were under the frame or over the frame, etc. And by knowing in advance what changes you're going to make, it will be easier to see what notes you'll have to make on the "before" situation. Some things you'll have to watch are in the next step, below.

Second, you must keep a grip on your security by not leaving tell-tale signs. Here's how:

1- Don't cut down your gas bill to nothing overnight. The power company knows how much you use and if the computer notices a sharp dip in your bills they'll ask you why. Saying that you've been on vacation helps, but it's best to cut down gradually. Remember, greed is the power company's downfall. Don't let it be yours.

2- Check old bills and use them as a guide. Figure out your usage in cubic feet and you'll know how much to cut down your reading by. The bills also tell the date that the meter reader comes by, another good thing to know.

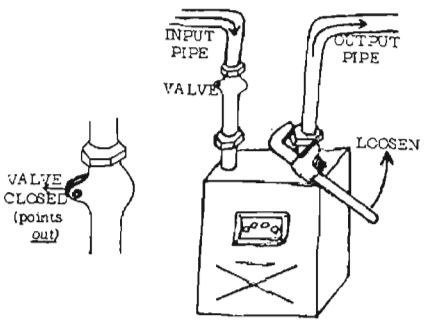
3- Some meters are clean, but most are filthy. The face of the dials are usually unsmudged. Write down the appearance of your meter before you touch it, and make sure it looks exactly the same when you're done. This is absolutely imperative. If you're lazy, plan on getting caught. Gas Raiding is a precision art, requiring patience and finesse.

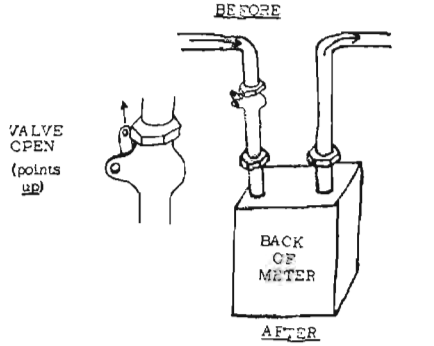
4- Use proper tools. Without a big enough pipe wrench you may scratch the pipe and/or the bolts enough to be noticeable.

5- Seals are often used on meters. You may be able to use a technique that doesn't require breaking the seal. You may be able to break the seal and put it back looking uncut, but it's not too easy. You can often get a seal and a sealing tool from a friend in the company, from a friendly employee who needs a few bucks, or by getting a job *yourself for a month and ripping off* a few hundred thousand. Sometimes meters are boxed on, and the threads on the bolts or nuts have a sealer-type glue. Get a bit of the stuff and be sure it looks the same when applied (and dried). If you have to break a seal that you can't replace, wait at least 8 months before touching the meter again, because they may be suspicious and waiting. Waiting is also important to see if they put a new seal on. If they don't, then they just don't care and you're in business again.

REVERSING METER

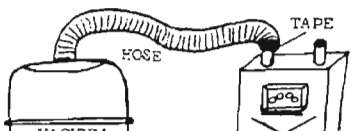
This is the easiest method of rewinding your meter. First, turn off the valve that supplies gas to the meter. When the power co. cuts you off, it uses this valve to do so. They use a wrench to turn the valve so that the hole on the pipe and the moving hole on the valve handle line up. Then they put a lock(usually a rollersmith look-see Issue 23) or a seal through the two holes. When the valve handle is pointing in the direction of the pipe the gas is on. Turn the handle with a wrench so the holes line up. Take a bigger pipe wrench and loosen the big nuts that connect the input and output pipes to the top of the meter. Then turn them by hand, holding the meter so it doesn't fall when it comes off. Now turn the meter around so the dials face the opposite direction that they did before, and the gas is going backwards through the meter. Tighten the nuts by hand while pushing up on the meter. Make sure they are turning smoothly and properly, straight onto the meter. Then tighten them snugly,(but not as tight as possible, or you may strip the threads) with the big wrench. As you use gas the meter will run in reverse, unless it has a ratchet mechanism to prevent it. At the very least the meter won't move, thus-Free Gas! Check for leaks as shown in the safety section.





BLOWING BACK METER

This ingenious method requires a vacuum cleaner. To blow back the meter, connect the output of the vacuum to the output (supply) side of the meter. To suck back the meter, connect the input hose of the vacuum to the input of the meter. Tape up the connections with plastic tape and let 'er rip! Be sure you disconnect the meter from the pipes (Method 1) before connecting the vacuum cleaner, stupid!



REMOVING DIALS

Some meters have a removeable dial assembly that is simply removed by unscrewing the frame and pulling the *whole thing off. Then plug up the hole where the rod* comes through so that no gas leaks out. Any gas that you now use won't register on the dials, and you can even open up the assembly that you just removed and turn the dials back to a more equitable reading. When repositioning these dials it is extremely important to understand how the numbering system on the dials works. Every time the "Cubic feet" dial rotates one full turn, the "Tens of cubic feet" dial moves one digit upwards. Thus, when the "Cubic feet" dial is on zero, the "Tens" dial should be pointing right at a particular number. And when the "Cubic feet" dial is halfway around, the "Tens" dial must be halfway between two numbers. The same holds true for all the dials, when compared to the dial right next to them. Meter readers do nothing but read meters all day, and they will know if the dials are pointing in the wrong positions. Mark down the dial readings of your meter before playing with it. If the dials aren't labeled with "Feet", "Tens", etc., then turn your gas on and see which dial moves fastest. This will be the "cubic feet" dial, usually the right-most dial. The "Tens" dial will be next to it, and so on. Be sure no one in your home lets the meter reader in with the dials off, the meter reversed, or anything else looking funny.

SAFETY

Natural gas is a mixture of 80% methane and smaller amounts of ethane, propane, butane, nitrogen and a few other gases. It is highly explosive and very poisonous. The shutoff valve should be regarded as your "Live-Die" switch. You MUST remember to turn it off before working on gas lines. You can faint before you realize it if you have a gas leak.

Super-Important- Work with plenty of ventilation. If impossible to have ventilation, don't work! Even after you shutoff the valve there is still enough gas in the pipes to be dangerous. With fresh air coming in you'll have no problems.

Sparks or flame will ignite any gas in the air. Do not smoke. Electric motors, drills, saws or appliances make sparks and must not be used while working on gas lines.

When you're done, check for leaks by cupping your hands around the pipe and pouring in some water. Watch for bubbles of gas escaping. This method is better than sniffing because your sense of smell will decrease if you've been smelling gas for a few minutes, and either everything will smell like gas or nothing will. do not try the old trick of lighting a match to find a leak!

Do not work alone. With two people you have protection from fainting and not being found until it's too late. Both of you should know all safety rules and be aware of how you are feeling while working. Work slowly and carefully and you should have complete success and safety.

Before starting, locate every single pilot light that works on gas in your home. They must be relit after you finish or you'll be finished off. In one house there was a gas heater, a gas dryer, a gas water heater and a gas stove, each with its own pilot light. The stove itself had 7 pilot lights! Know your appliances and it's a good idea to have the manuals for them so you can find the pilot lights before you begin to work. Some people have gas refrigerators. Many N.Y. people only have a gas stove with one or two pilots. Your pilot lights are also good for checking that the shutoff valve is working before you turn the nuts on the meter. If you smell gas in your home after finishing, turn off the valve at once You'll breathe easier for it!

BACK ISSUES-50¢

1- Extensions, conference switches
2- Blue Box Story and Abbie on ripoffs
3- Telecommand Story
4- Pay Phone Issue
5- Blue Box 1
6- Blue Box 2 → Now obsolete(Issue 12)
7- Tuning your organ
8- Credit card calls and 1972 code
9- Super Duper Project (See issue 11)
10-
11-Receiving long distance calls free
12-Blue Box Plans
13-International Calls & Box Plans
14-International Calls & AT&T Papers
15-1973 Credit Code, T Network
16-Red Box Plans
17-Red Box, Line Relay
18-Call Stopper
19-Snoop Light
20-Cheese Box
21-Autom atic Phone Tap
22-Answerco
23- Free Electricity
24-Fraud Detectors, Index, 1974 Code

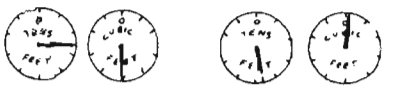
ANTI-BELL BUTTON- 50¢ 10/$3.00
DESTRUCTORY ASSISTANCE-Free, just send as much info as you want back in a stamped, self-addressed envelope.
Head Crash-Send us computer passwords and operator-only codes in return for more of same.

FACT SHEETS-25¢

1. New Credit Card Fact SHeet ('74 Code and How to do it Safely)
2. Receiving Long Distance Calls Free (Gen. Tel. version of Issue 11)
Displayed Red Box- 15¢
2600 Whistle Perfector- 15¢
Dual Tone Oscillator with Interrupter-15¢
List of Destructory Assistance Topics- Free
Schedule from 2nd Int'l Phreak Convention- Free

Steal This Book-$2.25
Monopoly-$1.20

To receive Sub. via first class envelope, add $1.50
$4 Subscription approx. 10 issues/yr.
Number on address area indicates first issue sent.
Renew if your address has a 15 or less on it.
TAP, ROOM 504, 152 W. 42 ST., N.Y., N.Y. 10036
Mailing address only, check or money order only, NO CASH!



Dear TAP,

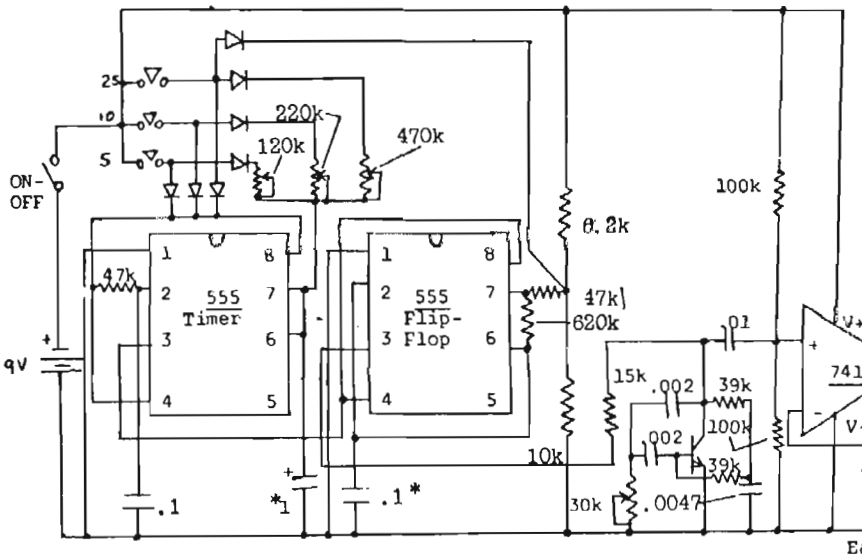
FREE COPIES!!! The 3M "400" Reader-Printer (microfilm) so often found in schools and libraries will give you all the free copies you want if you know how. When you put in a dime it gives you a copy of whatever you were looking at. The copy comes out of the top front, and you're supposed to tear it off...but not if you're smart. The paper comes on a roll. When the copy comes out, find something else you want copied, and when it's focused on the screen, grip the paper firmly and pull straight out. This will start the machinery and a few seconds later you'll have two copies for the price of one. Stay there a few hours, and you'll have two hundred for the price of one.

Space shooter discs, (small pieces of plastic made for the space shooter toy-19¢ per box at Woolworths) work as a dime in parking meters. Just make sure it's pushed all the way in, before turning, or meter will jam. This has saved us about $50 so far-we'd like to share it.

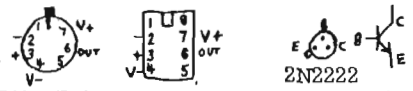
-NEW YORK-

For the names and numbers of war company executives, send a stamp and 25¢ for the Stop the War Phone Book; c/o Thomas Paine, Box 20605, Phila., Pa. 19138...Another way to find who belongs to a particular phone number is to look in Polk's City Directory in your library. #'s are listed numerically followed by name and occupation. ...A amusing book "The Poor Man's James Bond" is $5 from Hillcrest Publications, Box 395, McDonald, Ohio, 44437 and is a manual of homemade bombs, mace and zip guns. It's the revised version of the "Militant's Formulary". Catalog is 25¢, and they're not cool so write a straight-looking letter...Heath Company, Benton Harbor, Mi. will lend you a frequency counter on a 30 day trial basis. You have to have a business letterhead($5 per 100 offset) and pay a $-00 advance deposit. Write or stop by nearest dealer for details. They're real nice about it. Say you want to compare theirs with the Hewlett Packard or some other brand.

NEW RED BOX!



Resistors are 1/4watt, 5%. Capacitors are 10 volts or more. * denotes bi-stability. Transistor is 2N2222, Hep 55, or RCA SK3020. Timer is NE555, top view of 8-pin mini-DIP shown. Diodes are 1N914 or any small-signal silicon diode.



741 OP AMP-TOP VIEW

Current: Idle-1.5 ma. On-6.5 ma.

Leakage: None. 30% fewer parts.

Output: -7 dBm(.3 volt RMS) at 100 ohms.

Circuit operation is similar to Issue 16, but simplified with two IC timers. Leakage has been eliminated. Pushing button supplies power to timer (pin 8&4) which turns on for a short time according to the selected 120k, 220k or 470k resistor. The timer, when on, supplies power from its pin 3 to the flip-flop (pin 4&8), which turns on and off power through the 15k resistor to the oscillator, which in turn feeds signal to the amplifier and earpiece. The flip-flop speed is first set for 25¢ by adjusting the value of the 620k if necessary, then for 5 & 10 (they're the same) with the 6.2k resistor. The 120k, 220k and 470k are rough values for the timer length. They can be 500k miniature pots or resistors. An alternate way to set times is to adjust the value of the * capacitors by paralleling others on it. The 1 mfd. is the timer, and the .1 is the flip-flop. Buttons are normally-open miniature pushbuttons; the on-off switch is necessary & shouldn't be done with diodes in this box. Try a real nickel if booths in your area are hip to red box tones. For more information see issue number 16. Adjust the 30k pot for 2200 Hz tone, or compare to the real thing.

HELP IS NEEDED

We need info on the following subjects for future articles in TAP.

Automatic Blue Boxes- With info about where they're necessary.

Vending Machines- Locks, getting stuff, etc.

Locks- New code books, picking Medeco, Sargent Keso, tricks, etc.

Radio- Setting up your own station, transmitter schematics and building jammers, info on pirate station legal hassles.

Burglar Alarms- Such as Holmes and other central station alarms, bypassing, electronic keys and picking, etc.

Also, Magnets, Overseas Phreaking, and Chemistry.

Dear People,

I'm glad to see your concern with areas other than phones. In the Nixonoid era we all need to learn all sorts of ways to save and survive. TAP seems sometimes too techno-oriented so I'm glad you're putting out intro courses in electronics.

I've decided to send something to help Abbie although I don't think he is blameless. Yipster Times seems to want to see him in jail but they are sometimes too heavy-handed. Your view convinced me to dig in and find a dollar or 2. Venceremos,

-C-

Note: Please send contributions to Abbie Hoffman & Friends Defense Fund, 640 Broadway, N. Y., N. Y. 10012. The case is about to come to trial and funds are urgently needed. Abbie and his friends need our support; please help.

Dear Sirs,

I INSIST that you remove my name from your mailing list. I was unaware that TAP had all these other materials, in addition to what appeared to be some simple useful ideas.

-FLORIDA-

Published for informational purposes only by Youth Hot Line Reports, Inc.

NEW CREDIT CARD PLAN: To combat the fraudulent use of credit cards, a new card numbering plan will be introduced in 1975 by the Bell System. The plan is the result of soaring credit card fraud that began in the late 1960's.

One phase of the plan is that long-distance calls placed with credit cards will be checked for validity by computers. The 1975 credit cards will bear a 10 digit number that will have none of the characteristics of the customer's phone number. When a long-distance call is placed, a validity check of the credit card number will be made by a system of computers.

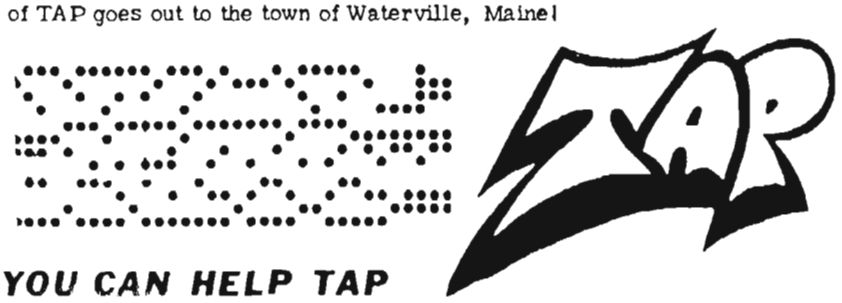
The checks will vary according to the equipment available to the operators. For example, those on TSPS will have automatic access to the computer. Cordboard operators will query the computer manually. In all cases, the computer will advise the operator if the card number is valid.

TAP, ROOM 504, 152 W. 42 ST., N.Y, N.Y. 10036

25

RENEW IF YOUR ADDRESS HAS A 16 OR LESS ON IT

This issue of TAP goes out to the town of Waterville, Maine!



MARCH 1974

NO. 26

YOU CAN HELP TAP

If you can contribute any information that you think other readers would be interested in, please do so. TAP readers are the main source of our information. You can help by meeting employees of phone and power companies, alarm places, etc., and asking them about questions other people raise in the newsletter. Be sure to get details and maintain contact in case you have additional questions. Most employees of those companies would be glad to screw their boss and they'd probably be interested in TAP, too. We hope that a lot of you will gather information so we know what the scene is around the country and Canada.

We also need info on the following:

Automatic Blue Boxes-With info about where they're necessary.

Vending Machines-Locks, getting stuff, etc.

Locks- New code books, picking *Medeco*, Sargent Keso, tricks, etc.

Radio- Setting up your own Station, Schematics, legal stuff, jammers, etc.

Burglar Alarms-Holmes and other central station alarms, bypassing, electronic keys and picking, etc.

Also, Magnets, Overseas Phreaking, and Chemistry.

Pay Phones- How they work, operator's consoles and procedures, bypassing, using boxes on, coin relay info, etc. We need a digital genius to develop a 74161 programmable divider circuit that needs work. Can someone do it?

Are you interested in building projects in TAP but afraid that you don't have the know-how? If so, you should know that our Electronics Correspondence courses are designed to give you a *fast* introduction to electricity and to get you started building projects. We're trying to put out 6 courses that will allow beginners to build any project in TAP by the time they're done reading them and doing the experiments. Four courses are ready now and they're 50¢ each (free if you can't afford it). The newest one is Amplifiers, Course D. Also A, Basic Electricity, B, Alternating Current, and C-Basic Phone Operation.

Dear TAP,

Union Oil Co. is reportedly salting away gasoline in its dead service stations. Next time you find such an ostensibly folded station, it wouldn't hurt to see if the storage tanks are really empty(Union may not be alone in the use of the tactic); if there's gas there, feel free to indulge in the "spirit of '76".

-CALIFORNIA-

Dear TAP,

I have heard a rumor that operators in Boston have been ring only minor hassles to C. C. callers, the usual ploy being a question as to whether the caller is using the 1974 number or last years. This has proven to scare off only the most nervous of customers.

-MASSACHUSETTS-

The Benevolent Association of Relentless Exhibitionists association with the American Streaking Society, better known as B. A. R. E. A. S. S., announced in Daytona Beach, Florida that the world's first streaking championship will take place on the world's most famous beach during the Easter Holidays. Champion streakers from all over the U. S. A. are expected to compete as well as a large contingent of foriegn competitors. For further information write General Delivery, Peninsula Station, Daytona Beach, Fla. 32018. . . BIT in London publishes the best guide around to going to or through any country-$6.00 airmail and it's called Overland through Africa. Has methods and tips for getting through cheaply. They also publish stuff that you should see if you're heading to Europe. Write BIT, 146 Great Western Rd., London W11(tel. 012298219 alias KP0441229 8219 ST). Send Int'l Money orders only, no checks please. . .N. J. Bell is replacing glass phone booths with Kayrex, a rigid vinyl, as part of their Coin Patrol program(Quack!). Doors are being removed from booths and they'll convert all the phones to single-slotters by 1976. Finally, they're installing curved pieces of sheet metal at the appropriate level inside the booths so that liquids directed at the sides of the booth are deflected to the customer's feet. . . Paranoid? Aren't we all! RESIST, 763 Massachussetts Ave. #4, Cambridge, Mass. 02139 publishes a Movement Security Kit which tells what to do to keep your cool with police, agents and grand juries and even has some true stories about a few sicko agent-types who give radicals a bad name. Send a stamped, self-addressed 8x11 envelope and $1 to them.. This month TAP salutes Detroit, Michigan, home of the unemployed big car workers and the pollution-causing companies that had the foresight to build 10 mile-per-gallon cars for the last decade. General Motors (556 4651 0835) helped make this country what it is today. And with April 15 coming up, the IRS (226 7220083X) and (226 7340 083Z) and (226 7727 083Q)is looking forward to spending your dollars in freedom-loving enterprises around the world. Detroit is area code 313.

Dear TAP,

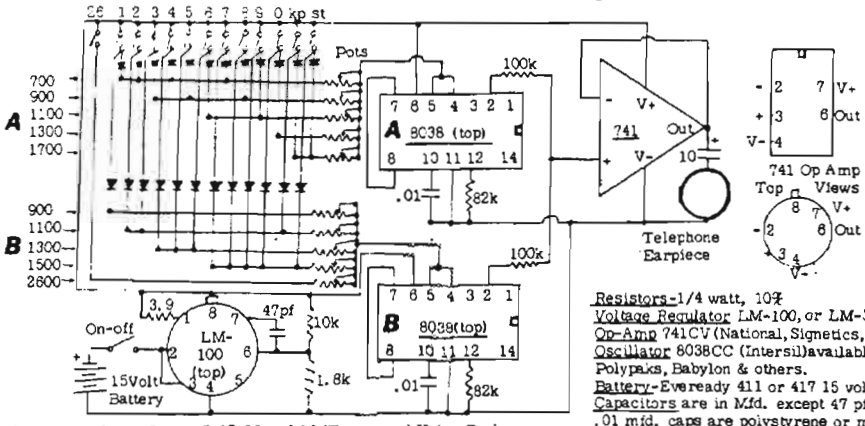
There is a type of sandwich machine, with 13 tiers of 10 compartments, which cycle past a column of sliding doors in chain fashion at the push of a button. Cycle the sandwich you want to the door for that tier, pay your money, and take your chances. If, instead of sliding the door to the right, one slides it up against the track, pries the bottom of the door slightly outward via the crack at the bottom, & then pulls the door down and slightly outward, enough space is left at the top to squeeze a sandwich past (or maybe more than one);no deposit, no return. Don't do this; some gluttonous fool may observe your technique, empty the machine and inflict a serious case of indigestion upon themselves. It is considered lacking in style to cave in the front panel of this (or any vendor) with a hammer, or to remove it with a glass cutter (or chemicals, in the case of plastic panels).

When the man comes to refill the vending machines, and leaves his keys in the lock with his back turned, do not take the key ring away; this will get him in trouble.

-CALIFORNIA-

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NEW BLUE BOX!



For more info see Issues 7, 12, 13 and 14 (Tuning and Using Box)

Resistors-1/4 watt, 10%
Voltage Regulator LM-100, or LM-300
Op-Amp 741CV (National, Signetics, etc.)
Oscillator 8038CC (Intersil)available from Polypaks, Babylon & others.
Battery-Eveready 411 or 417 15 volt.
Capacitors are in Mfd. except 47 pf.
.01 mfd. caps are polystyrene or mylar.
All capacitors are 15 volts or greater.
Diodes-small-signal matched germanium, or silicon.
Pots- 25k, 10 or 20 turn trimmers

The new Intersil 8038CC Function Generator forms the basis of the Multifrequency generator. By varying an external resistor we change the frequency of the 8038. Unlike the phase-shift oscillators in Issue 12, however, the distortion remains at a low 1%, and the circuit requires only two oscillators instead of 7. The diodes route +10 volts to different pots for the different tones. As in Issue 12 a diode matrix can be built with two pieces of perf-board forming a diode sandwich, but the new circuit requires 12 lines on one side and 9 on the other. 2600 is a single tone and needs no diode.

The pots are small 20 turn (or 10 turn) trimmers. They can be obtained surplus for under $1 each. If you use single turn pots your resolution will be too small to precisely calibrate the box, and a small vibration may upset the tuning. Single-turn pots can only be used if a series resistor makes up most of the needed resistance and the pot trims in the difference, but that requires 10 more resistors and time spent determining their value.

The 8038 Box draws 20 ma., so keep the switch off when possible. The smallest 15 volt batteries will work but not for too long. A regulated supply is needed, and the LM-100 or 300 works fine. The hookup shown supplies 10 volts to the circuit. The on-off switch should not be replaced with diodes in this box for maximum stability.

Tuning is super-easy because the 8038's plug into IC sockets(don't build it without sockets!) and by inserting 1 8038, you can calibrate single tones easily. To tune 700, for example, plug in Oscillator A only and press button # 1(or 2, 4, or 7) and tune the 700 pot to 700 using a counter, or an accurate signal generator by "beating" method. 900 is tuned while pressing 3, 5, or 8. When you're done with all 5 tones on one oscillator, switch the oscillator to the B socket and tune the other 5 pots. Then install both 8038's and let your fingers do the walking!

LAB NOTES

We didn't think we'd need the regulator at first but the frequency doesn't hold with supply changes as well as it's supposed to. Also, 10 volts is the minimum operating voltage and so is the lowest current drain. Since the battery wears down, it's nice to have a time margin before the supply voltage drops. Germanium diodes are used to minimize differences in voltage drop. Only diodes that feed the same pot need be matched to each other.

The 82k resistor is supposed to be 81k for minimum distortion but it's unnecessary here. Acoustic coupling induces more than 10% distortion alone. The best coupling is realized with a telephone earpiece. To use an 8 ohm speaker you need a 500-8 ohm transformer which isn't worth it in our opinion. Earpieces can be disected if you're size conscious.

We're especially proud of the amplifier circuitry, or to be more accurate, the lack of it. Since the 8038's sine wave output is referenced to V+/2, we use the outputs to bias the op amp to 5 volts, so the 100k mixing resistors end up killing two birds with one stone. And unity gain yields 3 less parts and a beautiful +2dBm at the phone set terminals with tight acoustic coupling to the mouthpiece. That's the same level (for a single tone) as a Touch-Tone phone signal! Felicitas est canis parvus calidus, Bell Labs!

Thanks to all of you who helped us by sending in your ideas for this box.

If you want to cut your phone bills, cut out this chart.

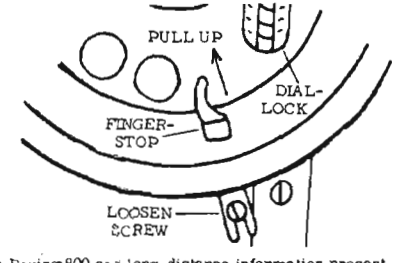
Back Issues are $.75 each. Issue #50 is $1.50.
Subscriptions - 10 issues - US Bulk Rate $7.
US Bulk Envelope Rate $8.
US First Class in plain sealed envelope $10.
Canada & Mexico First Class $10.
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IMPORTANT! Please include your mailing label or a Xerox copy whenever you write to TAP about your subscription.
Electronic Courses - $.75 each. A - DC Basics, B - AC Basics, C - Phone Basics, D - Amplifiers.
TAP "Ma Bell" Patch - $1.50.
TAP "10th Anniversary" Pen - $.50.
TAP Cassette Tape - $4. Hear Capt Crunch, Al Bell, Joe Engressia & Bell Security Chief John Doherty.
TAP Fact Sheet #1 - $.50. Credit card call hints.
TAP Fact Sheet #2 - $.50. Free BELL phone calls.
TAP Fact Sheet #3 - $.50. Free GTE phone calls.
TAP Fact Sheet #4 - $.50. Dual Tone Oscillator, Displayed Red Box, & 2600 Whistle Perfector plans.
Send CASH, check, or money order to:

TAP, Room 603, 147 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036.

Dear TAP,
When down and out, without any boxes or ripoff aids at a payphone & you must pay on a L.D. call, if you drop only about 2/3 of the money in super quickly, the operators don't listen anyway & will often let you off on that much.
-KANSAS-

Dear TAP,
Con Ed issues two "FINAL" notices of service suspension. The blue one is the first. Ignore the shutoff date. The red notice is the real one. When the blue one arrives, phreaks have been known to write to Con Ed, claiming that they'll be moving into the apartment & wish to have Con Ed service turned on in their name. A deposit is likely to be extorted. However, service is to be billed to a phoney person. The blue shutoff notice is voided as Con Ed switches service to the new resident. Except for the deposit, the phreak refuses to pay any more. So, a blue notice eventually comes. The phreak then uses a new name & has service "started" for the new resident. Except for the deposit, no more money is paid. When the blue notice arrives, a new resident moves in....

Telephone dial locks have been circumvented by 1) Unscrewing the two screws on the bottom of the phone and removing the case, 2) Loosening the screw that holds the finger-stop(see diagram below) and 3) Dialing numbers by stopping at the point where the finger-stop used to be before you removed it. This is easier than tapping out the number on the switchhook (And less obvious than just bending the finger-stop out of the way with a pliers).



Blue Boxing: 800 and long-distance information present some dangers when boxing since these are recorded or supervised. Are you overlooking the obvious? That is, dialing a nearby area code which is a toll line(eg. in N. Y. calls to 914, 201 and 516 from 212 do not count as toll calls and can't be 2600'd. Parts of 203 (Conn.) can be offed. Get a phone book to find out the nearest beepable exchange. Thus, although giving PA BELL some cash, it is completely foolproof, since we're only billed to the nearby toll number and not the final destination. (This method still has dangers if used from a home phone. Using it from a pay phone is much safer, and with a red box, cheaper!)

Sunday N. Y. Times "Travel & Resorts" section has pages of ads for Florida hotels with 800 numbers- in case you need them (And WATS information is 800-555-1212).

Chemistry- Would-be amateur underground chemists should exercise extreme caution in ordering chemicals & reagents, which although legal to possess, bring down Fed. or local investigations. Example-A friend ordered ordered a chemical described in an underground manual as the last step in synthesizing mescaline. He had it sent to a valid & official laboratory address, but had no explanation for why be ordered it. Always have an excuse or non-traceable address. He was busted for "synthesizing a controlled drug".
-NEW YORK-

Dear TAP,
Having worked a few years in the coin machine industry I think I can give much valuable information on certain types of vending machines. The easiest type of machine to hit is the pinball game. The front door of those machines can be easily popped open and the cash box removed. Surprisingly quite often enough it is unnecessary to pop it open. Any straight-locking dude can buy keys from Wurlitzer. These keys will open the majority of machines in the N. Y. area. To purchase these keys it is necessary to ask by number. The following keys are for games: 1093, 1150, 1155, 1350, 2255, 1234. These keys will open almost all pool table drawers which will enable you to play for free. Pool tables quite often have an alarm on them which consists of a bell battery and a switch so observe carefully when you open them. Pool table cash boxes are usually master locks and are a job to break open. Juke boxes also use a master lock to lock up cash but contain records which can be easily removed. The proper keys for jukeboxes can be obtained on 10th Ave. The majority of coin machine companies are between 40 and 44 st. The only other is Wurlitzer at 1161 Rogers Ave. Juke Box keys are broken down by Corp. #'s:
Wurlitzer: RW 95, RW 100, RW105, RW 110.
Seeburg: 264, 278, 314, 336, 340, 291, 203, 205
AMI: C70A, C250, RI303
Rock-Ola: 486, 592, 593
Juke Boxes are never alarmed and in the newer ones the amplifier and other digital parts are well worth it. The only other machine worth breaking into are the TV games. Steal both the TV and the circuit board. Any friend who knows TV will be able to restore the TV to operating condition and the circuit board has dozens of useful ICs(7400). Try the following keys in the back doors: 8013 and 8114 from Wurlitzer plus the game keys listed above. Cigarette machines have individual keys and are often alarmed. Try a Rowe 87 Key (Ace) available from Simon on 10th Ave. That's about all I can tell you.
-NEW YORK-

Dear TAP,
I've been using this method for acquiring IDs; you've probably heard of it, but what the hell. Most university libraries have local papers on microfilm. Pick the year you want to say you were born and find a child who died shortly after birth; usually the approximate age at death is given. Go back to the birth notices and find the child's date of birth & parents name. Birth certificates and death certificates aren't cross-referenced (at least where I've done this), and the records office will give you a copy for a few bucks. Then you get genuine driver's license, etc. If you haven't been fingerprinted it's undetectable.

The advantage of using such a young child is that they have no records, prints, etc. The advantages of using a deceased person are obvious.

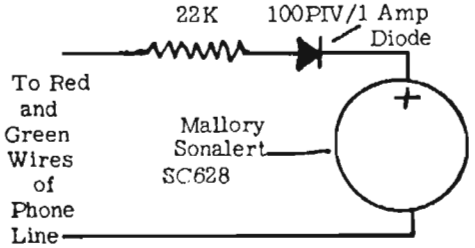
Not all papers bother with obituaries for such young people. Sometimes fires, traffic accidents, etc. provide the info. If not, you can just work off birth notices. This way, though, you could wind up assuming the ID of someone with a warrant out on them (You could probably get the info. off of tombstones, also). One thing I've been wondering about is getting a passport with one of these IDs. I hear that if you go to one of the main offices & pay an extra fee, your passport will be processed while you wait. Do you know, or your readers know, how thorough a check is made? I'm wondering if they make an extra check for a death certificate. If not, Jesus....
-RHODE ISLAND-

Dear TAP,
Free Envelopes! The Banks in Penn and Grand Central Stations in NY and in many other cities(like Boston) have free envelopes for depositors who use a Bank Charge card. Inserting the credit card-sized Bank card into a slot in a panel pops out an envelope. The latches are purely mechanical and any credit card will yield an envelope. These machines are found wherever banks have remotely located deposit booths, preferably unmanned.
-H. GORDON LIDDY-

Pacific Telephone and New England Telephone are starting programs to track down extra extensions installed by customers. The programs are expected to run several years and they'll eat up a lot of money for the sole purpose of making people pay outrageous charges for Bell-owned extension phones. They check the number of ringers that are connected as we've said before, by measuring the capacitance in series with the ringer. We were told that the voltage used to check is 100 but we'd like to know for sure. A line relay using a sensitive relay and a .5 Mfd. capacitor (Issue 17) can drive multiple bells or other signalling devices if you need extra bells. Or a Mallory Sonalert can be hooked up to provide non-detectable signalling. Or the capacitor in the phone can be hooked up in series with 2 bells instead of one, thus giving the same capacitance. If the phone company tells you they've detected a freebie, say you'll disconnect it. You can put it on later after removing bell. Not appearing cooperative will lead to a visit from Security, so be nice and dumb.

Here's a neat way to double the number of bells in your home undetectably. Simply replace the .5 or .4 Mfd. capacitor in your only ringing phone with a .2 Mfd. 200 volt capacitor in each of two phones. The bells won't be quite as loud as the old one was but they'll be loud enough for most purposes. In Western Electric phones, remove the wires that go to the A and K screws and attach one to each end of the .2 capacitor, wrap up tightly with tape, and you're done. In Automatic Electric phones, the big gray capacitor is sitting next to the bell. Remove the two wires from it and wrap them tightly around the new capacitor, seal the whole mess with tape and close up the phone. Doing this to each of two phones makes the phone co. think you still have one .4 or .5 Mfd. capacitor because the two .2's add up to .4.

Reverse Red & Green if you get constant tone.

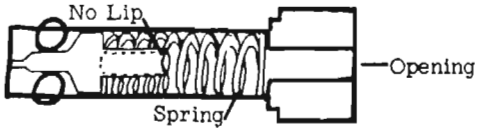


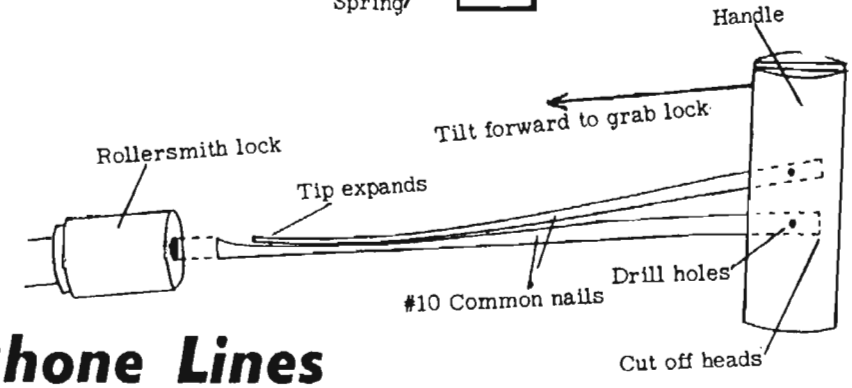
MAKE A KEY FOR YOUR ROLLERSMITH LOCK

One of our master craftspersons just built this beautiful rollersmith key and it works like a dream. Unlike the nail method in TAP 23, this key allows you to put the lock back on! (As well as take it off, of course). You'll need an electric grinding wheel and two 5/32" diameter nails that are at least 3" long. Since the hole on the lock is exactly made for a 5/32" rod, grind the nails down so that they'll slip into the hole when the top nail is slid back, but not when it's slid forward, as shown in the diagram. Bend the backs of the nails so that there's a 1/8" space between them yet they lie flat against each other along their length. It's easy to see that when you tilt the handle forward the tip of the key expands and grabs the moving cylinder in the lock. Now pull the key outwards while keeping the top of the handle tilted forward, and voila! off it comes.

Drill the holes in the nails for the pivot screw and mount it in-between two pieces of wood for a handle. You can put a rubber band around them so they don't flop around when not in use.

We smashed open a lock to find that it's built a little differently than we pictured in Issue 23. The spring is in the middle and there's no lip for a nail to grab.





Blast Damages Phone Lines

By ADRIANNE THOMAS
Denver Post Staff Writer

An explosion under the west end of the W Colfax Avenue viaduct Monday night severed three main telephone cables and caused minor damage to homes, businesses and cars in the area, police reported.

Detectives Fred Stevenson and Robert Weyand of the police bomb squad said the blast, at 8:50 p.m., was caused by a "high explosive—either plastic or dynamite."

Stevenson said the U.S. Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms was assisting local police in the investigation.

Debris collected at the scene will be examined in the federal agency's laboratories.

Heaviest damage was to five Mountain Bell telephone cables that enter an underground conduit at the site of the blast.

Jim Kercheville, Colorado public relations manager for Mountain Bell, said three of the lines were severed or torn up and the other two were "nicked."

The explosive apparently was placed directly on the telephone cables, Kercheville said. He said he has no idea on possible motives.

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TAP, Room 603, 147 W. 42 St., NY 10036

RENEW IF YOUR ADDRESS HAS A 17 OR LESS NEXT TO IT.

NO. 27

NOVEMBER 1974

TAP

UP FROM THE PITS!

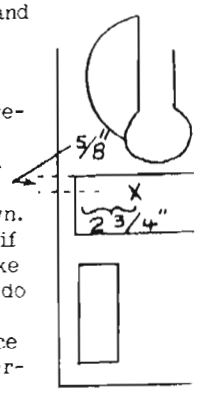
Yes, after 6 months in the pits we're back! Our unannounced vacation took place for several reasons the main one being a shortage of help and a surplus of work. By now we have sold alot of back issues & the income has helped to put us solidly in the black.

We will try to come out fairly regularly from now on, but this depends also on reader contributions & printing costs. We are also planning a 1975 Convention and need ideas for the convention from everyone. Possibly contests and exhibits and such. Please write to us if you've got suggestions.

In addition, we will be having technical seminars as always. If you are well-versed in any phase of phreaking covered in TAP or otherwise, please get in touch with us to teach at the convention.

Dear TAP,
Checking the guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications (House document 398) I noticed the absence of TAP or YIPL-Then I noticed the date was 1961. Did you make the new list?

Anyway, tell your readers that it's illegal to remove the dialing instruction plate on payphones (below dial) if they were planning on using a high carbon bit on a hand drill to drill a hole exactly 2 3/4" to the right and 5/8" down. Not only is it illegal, but if someone were to accidentally poke the end of a paperclip through the hole, it would do all sorts of terrible things like releasing all the money they had just put in to make a long distance call, preventing them from supporting the wonderful phone company. (Note- drill will cut through cast iron case, though not steel lock or coin box.)



-NEW YORK-

-And the dialing instruction plate could be put back in, obscuring the hole and allowing nefarious individuals to continue their plundering-TAP.

Dear TAP,
On a recent trip to Paris I was able to make free calls to any point in the U.S. (except Hawaii) and Europe from a special yellow public telephone booth situated all over Paris called "Interurbain". The only catch was that the called party had to be muted otherwise a loud tone makes conversation impossible. As you know, the mute prevents supervision, on overseas trunks this is accomplished by sending 2400 Hz to the calling party C.O., indicating that the called party has answered. It is the lack of the 2400 Hz tone which prevents the loud blocking tone from coming on the Paris phone.

Wait for dial tone, dial 19, wait for a second dial tone, then dial 1 + area code + number. I tried to off a 800 or 555 number, but you can't dial them nor off any number for that matter with an SF. I'm not sure, but you might be able to do this from other European cities. I believe that the black box is international, since most European telephone systems are still step or crossbar.

-NEW YORK-

NEW BLUE BOX INFO

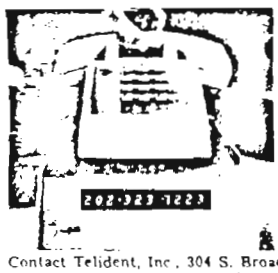
We've gotten feedback on the New Blue Box Circuit (Issue 26). One problem of the circuit is that all the diodes for one frequency must be matched. The Motorola Silicon dual diode MSD 6150 (common anode) saves PC board space and is a matched pair. 25¢ each in 100 quantity. If regular diodes are to be used, use only silicon. Though we said germanium diodes are ok, they usually have too much leakage current and the pots will cross-affect each other.

In fact, you can eliminate the hassle and matching of diodes altogether by using double-pole push-buttons. Polypaks sells a $6.88 General Telephone Data entry keyboard with 10 buttons. You'll need 2 more DPST and a SPST for 2600, but you'll save money on diodes. The same 10 trimpots are used. And keep the wiring to the pots and switches good and secure electrically. A loose connection is a changing frequency. We also have an unchecked report that eliminating diodes with double pole switches makes the regulator unnecessary.

Dear TAP,
As for picking Medeco and Keso locks you can forget it. Medeco is a sidebar type of lock like the Briggs and Stratton locks G.M. uses in their cars. Locksmiths usually use codes for auto locks as they can't pick them. A more efficient method for vending machines would be to use an awl & 5 lb. hammer to make a hole in the sheet metal of the cabinet and then a nibbling tool (for electronic construction) to enlarge the hole enough to reach in and disengage the lock cylinder from the locking bolts. The nibbler can be bought at Lafayette or Radio Shack but may not cut through all thicknesses of machine doors.

-COLORADO-

Dear TAP,
According to the N.E.T. news line, you people are breaking the state law of Mass. when you published the 1975 Credit Card Code. Upon conviction you can be fined $2000 and get a year in the slammer. When I heard this I called the head of Security in Boston with a phoney c.c. number and told him what I was doing. Then I asked him what he was going to do about it. Was he ever pissed off. Yours in conspiracy- Stainless Steel Rat



Device catches obscene callers and other phone criminals

A new system from Telident Inc. connects to any telephone and displays the incoming caller's number. Its purpose is to help catch obscene and other objectionable phone callers. The caller's number and exchange remain visible throughout the call, this pinpoints any phone being used for the obscene call, whether it's a private or pay phone. The maker says the system will also discourage those making bomb threats or ransom demands, if you are bothered with these problems.

Contact Telident, Inc., 304 S. Broadway, Los Angeles for information.

Science Digest

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MORE FREE ELECTRICITY

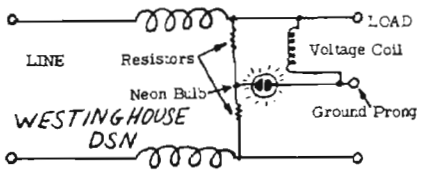
Our article on Free Electricity prompted great reader response and we've got more info on how to do it. Several meters were sent to us and we've learned alot about how they work.

Several readers suggested that the speed-adjust screws do work but not very well and are sometimes labeled backwards to confuse Robin Hoods. However, we tested the New York standard meter which is a Westinghouse DSN, and found that the front screw was labeled correctly (F for Fast is counterclockwise) and could reduce the meter by 40%! And the screw on the side can make the meter start moving in the wrong direction if you turn it enough! These revelations are very encouraging indeed. The other meters also have adjustment screws, and one unmarked meter with large brown coils inside had 5 speed adjustment screws!

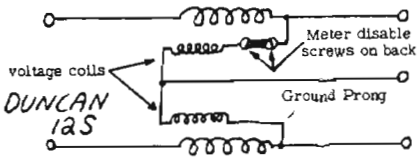
Most home meters are of the 220 volt dual-phase (3-wire) type which supplies 110 and 220 volts at the same time. There are two 110 volt "hot" wires that are out of phase with each other, which means that there is 220 volts between them, and there is a ground wire. From either hot wire to ground is 110 volts. One reader writes in that on the 220 volt, GE single phase meters, about a 50% reduction in rotor speed can be obtained by wiring the potential coil so it receives only 110 volts, not 220. The potential coil is the small coil wound out of thin wire & connected in shunt across the load side of the meter. This is accomplished as follows:

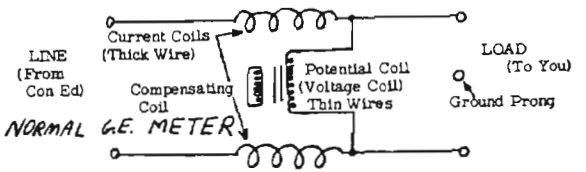
1. Remove meter from socket. (Issue 23)
2. Remove case from meter (usually unscrews).
3. Locate the 2 small wires that are connected to the two line terminals (bottom two terminals).
4. Disconnect either of these wires (but not both), from the line terminal it's attached to.
5. Connect it to the ground terminal. This is the smallest prong on the back of the meter and usually points a different way (like horizontal). Of course, you're connecting it not on the back of the meter, but on the inside of the back, as the ground terminal goes through the plastic back of the meter.
6. Get electric heat. It's cheaper!

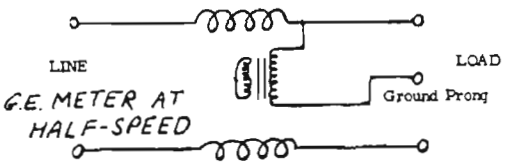
Before doing this you should make sure that your meter has the same hookup as the GE meter used in the above letter. Some meters have a different hookup. For example, the Westinghouse DSN has a voltage coil across one side of the line and ground,



NORMALLY. So this can't be "Halved". The Duncan 12S has TWO voltage coils, one from each side of the line to ground. One controls the reading of your 110 volt appliances, and the other controls the reading of your 220 volt appliances. On this meter, the meter will have to be tested to see which voltage is controlled by the two screws on the back. Turn on a 220 volt appliance (with the screws loosened and the metal piece pulled out) and see if the wheel turns faster. If it does, the screws control your 110 volt appliances. If not, then your air conditioner and other 220 volt units will only cost half as much.









We hear you

All the meters we tested have 5 prongs. 2 are the input, 2 are the output and 1 is ground. Disconnecting the ground stops the meter but leaves you with the lights on. Breaking off the pin and putting back the meter is good, but less suspicion will be aroused if you bend the prong (the ground prong is the odd one out of place from the others and pointed a different way) so that it doesn't go in it's socket. In the Westinghouse meter they have a cute circuit to show whether this has been done. Disconnecting the ground or another wire makes a neon light in the meter glow, alerting the meter reader. If you have this type of meter, you can disconnect the bulb, or remove it and blow it out. Just make sure it looks like it's working but simply not lit. To blow out the bulb, hook it in series with a 500 ohm resistor of 10 watts or more to a wall socket and let it slowly burn itself out.

We're told that a GE type 1-60-S meter can be slowed down 4% (every little bit helps!) with the adjustment screw, but as in all meters, GENTLY! You don't want to damage the meter.

It's also been suggested that to remove the seals that hold the meter closed, just snip it as close to the plastic or lead part and bend the end over so that it will grip the inside of the hole again when it's re-used.

Another idea is to simply turn over the meter and it will run in reverse, unfortunately this is easy for a meterman to spot and is usually impossible with 5-prong meters which are the most common.

Most electric companies estimate your bill for several months and adjust it when the meter is actually read, which is less often than every month. It's good to know, however, when the man actually comes if your setup is slightly detectable. If he's on to you, does anyone know if it's legal to offer him a present to keep it in the family? (Not for him, but for you). Let's hear from the lawyers out there.

Dear TAP,

For your edification, I'm enclosing a photocopy of the current ITT Telex guide showing country codes. If you have access to a teleprinter, you can access the ITT system quite easily by dialing 710-599-3211. Dita Beard will welcome you. Many universities have time-sharing computer terminals that could be used. You know, I assume, that the code for TWX operators is 954-1212. You can dial most any big-city area code plus the code and get the operator.

More common than mail tampering is the MAIL WATCH. The postman delivers your mail--but he makes a record of the return address on every piece. Recommended: a Canadian post office box. Ever since Lee Harvey Oswald, American Postmasters have required positive ID from prospective box renters. Not so in Canada, and the price is right-about $10/yr. in small towns. Good for ordering reagents.

We understand that the British Post Office and Scotland Yard are now battling the SILVER BOX (also known as a 'bleep'). Inasmuch as out-of-band signalling is far more common than in-band class 5 types (cf. Japan, Australia, Europe) is is urgent that North American phreaks inform themselves on this subject. Other than info about prosecutions, nothing has been received so far. We are continuing to monitor all legal developments in phreaking on a regular basis. Of course black boxing should be easy even under an out-of-band system, but redirecting calls? And what codes would access overseas senders?

Re Con Ed: Happily I am far removed from them these days. Telling them that you are a new tenant often doesn't work without a lease to prove it. You have to pretend to be the OLD tenant, and say you are moving. (Give any old address). That gets you off the hook; they transfer your account, especially if they already have a deposit. After the account is cleared up on the computer (remember, they use microfilm for their records, and it's several days behind) you can open your new account.

-CANADA-.

Dear TAP,

A few years ago a friend and I were into faking the money dropping in old 3 slot payphones by using an old payphone top, containing the bell and gong for coin sounds. Thru operator responses, visiting the switchboards, and looking at coin collect mechanisms, I discovered that when handling a payphone call, a red light is lit on the operator's switchboard until the 1st coin drops. After that the light goes out and a green light goes on & stays on until money is collected or returned, when the green goes off & the red comes on again. The lights don't indicate if the money was collected or returned, just if a first coin was deposited, and whether the lever has returned to normal position after collect or return.

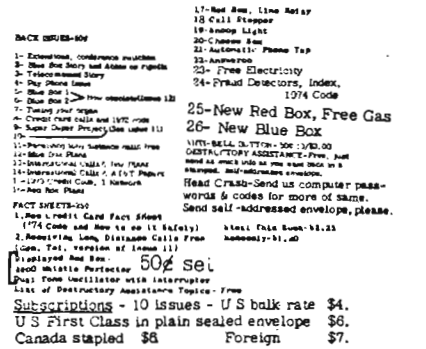
On some operator boards, they have a BV key. One operator told me that she was only told it was for computer access to dial Rate & Route, such as BV 009 ST, then KP-AC-XXN-XXN-1-ST(first XXN is desired exchange, second is calling exchange) to get the computer-generated voice. But BV can also get local verification, which the fuckheads didn't tell our operators. Is there an MF tone to the BV key? What is it? Does anyone know how to use the 700 + 1700 coin collect and 1100 + 1700 coin return tones?

-KANSAS-

YOU CAN HELP TAP

If you can contribute any information that you think other readers would be interested in, please do so. TAP readers are the main source of our information. You can help by meeting employees of phone and power companies, alarm places, etc., and asking them about questions other people raise in the newsletter. Be sure to get details and maintain contact in case you have additional questions. Most employees of those companies would be glad to screw their boss and they'd probably be interested in TAP, too. We hope that a lot of you will gather information so we know what the scene is around the country and Canada.

All information is free if you can't afford it. Let us know.

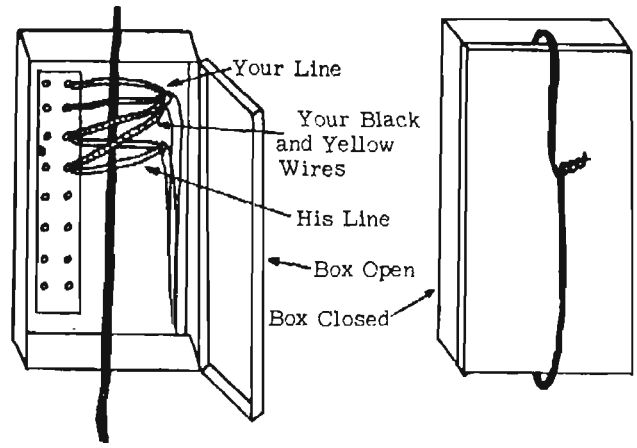


Dear TAP,
Thought I'd write and tell the rest of Phreakdom about a technique for tapping neighbor's phone lines that I used to use, for whatever it's worth. The problem with a direct tap is that sooner or later, some phone company type is going to come and check the line. To make it indetectable:

We are going to use the 2 spare wires of the 4-wire cable running to your phone(usually yellow & black). First locate your cable and the tappee's cable in the main box for your apartment. (A phone with clip leads will help). Then trim to length and strip the ends of the 2 wires. They should be just long enough to reach the terminals of the other phone with NO slack. The wires should then be attached to the terminals just loose enough so that they pull off easily. Straighten and strip some of the other cables' yellow and black wires too so that your's won't look different later. Then run a big wire (12 gauge house wire is fine) under your wires as shown. Close the box lid as tight as possible and twist the wire ends together as shown. Now when the box is opened the wires will be ripped loose. The Foneperson will not cut the outside wire before opening it up because the whole thing might fall apart. With a DPDT toggle switch (and line relays, recorders, etc.) you may now freely use the line. A BB will be safe and cause no charge to the other party's line-Ed.

I built the Red Box from your last issue and like it. The two diodes feeding the 500K pots for 5¢ and 10¢ aren't needed. I'm also doing research on bank machines and "money cards". If I can crack their code on the cards and rewrite them it could be good for $1000 a day. I will appreciate any help on this (bank employees could really help).

-INDIANA-



Dear TAP,
"The best things in life are free, almost..." according to the Theta Cable TV ads in Los Angeles. On April 26 Theta introduced the "Z channel". You can watch first run movies for $6.95 per month for the first TV and $1.95 for each addt'l TV, right? Wrong! Because if you want to watch the Z channel all you have to do is press the "2" and the "8" buttons on the channel selector at the same time. So don't forget, 2 + 8 = Z. And it's free!

-THETA, The goddess of TV

Dear TAP,
Alabama Power has increased my line voltage from 115 to 130 volts. They won't lower the voltage(they claim it's impossible) and I have blown the flyback transformers on 2 TV sets. This voltage increase has also increased my electric bill by 27%. I know the Power Company is having difficulty but if they are going to raise their line voltage and cheat me into into paying 27% more I'd like to cheat back. Here is the formula for computing your own power company's ripoff on you:
Power= Voltage X Current so if the voltage is upped the increase in power is:

$$\text{Power increase} = \frac{(\text{New voltage})^2 - (\text{Old voltage})^2}{(\text{Old voltage})^2}$$

Multiply this by 100 to get the percentage increase.

So, All an electric company has to do for an Instant rate increase is step up the line voltage. My electric company has done this to me without regard for my appliances or my pocketbook. Any back issues that you have to help me outfox their meters will allow me to strike back.

-ALABAMA-

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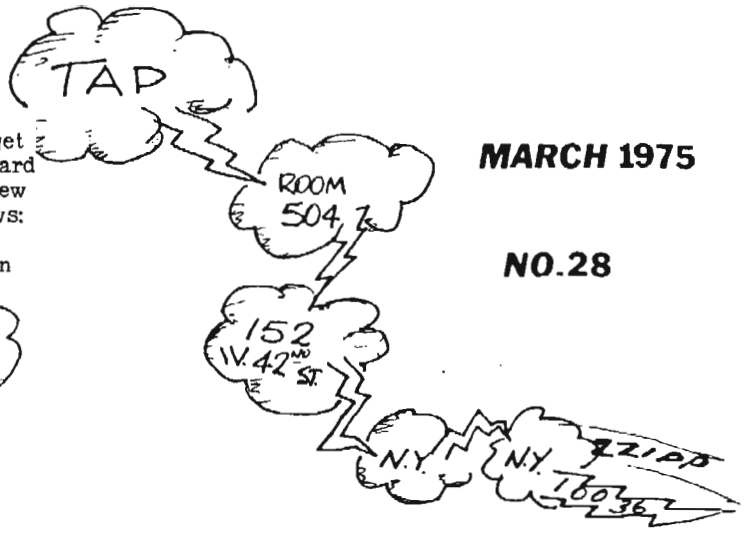
Hot line cooled

LONDON (UPI) — "I'm a post office engineer," said the voice on the telephone to Mrs. Hannah O'Flaherty. "Your phone is in danger of overheating and bursting into flames. Place the handset in a bowl of water."

Mrs. O'Flaherty did so. Five hours later, a straight-faced official of the telephone exchange told her:

"Placing receivers in water is not, and never will be, an emergency repair technique."

THE STAR-LEDGER, Monday, March 25, 1974



MARCH 1975

NO.28

We've been getting swamped with requests for the new Credit Card Code. Apparently the phone company can't get it together to impliment their new computerized credit card system in all areas at once. There is a report that the new credit card code is based on the 4th digit and is as follows:
1-E 2-M 3-U 4-J 5-Q 6-A 7-W 8-Z 9-H 0-R
Please send us your experiences with this code so we can determine if it works and where.

You may have noticed that your mailing label is being produced by an infallible space age giant electronic computer brain. If you are like 12% of our subscribers, you will never have any problem with your subscription. However, the computer is very literal-minded. When writing to TAP to change your address or renew you must, must, MUST include your mailing label or a xerox of it.

Many readers could be interested in a device to clip onto pay phone wires like a testset, but could actually simulate a pay phone, beeps and all. Such a device would also have the same electrical responses as a real pay phone to ringing, coin collecting and returning, although no coins would be necessary for its operation. Readers who would be into working on this are urged to report their results for publication. Refer to this as the "Portable Pay Phone".

Finally, a note about the Telident phone call tracer. Our clipping last issue was from Popular Mechanics who now claims that Telident has moved or gone out of business and left no forwarding address. Top phreaks have felt the unit could not work and must be a hoax. PM claims Telident did a demo at the Waldorf Astoria in New York and it seems real. Could be publicity of this myth might frighten certain potential bomb callers, and that the press conference at the Waldorf was set up? Or maybe it does work and the Govt. or others are trying to keep it secret!

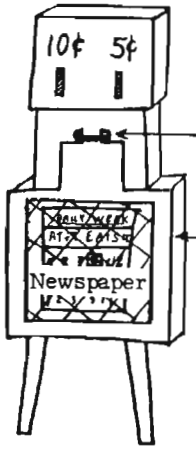
The following is a loop suffix list. These may or may not be free calls, and some may have changed recently. The suffix is added to the first 3 digits of your phone no. (the prefix) and when two people call the two numbers, they are connected to each other. Sometimes one number must be dialed before the other for connection to take place. For example, one dials 215-265-0094 and the other dials 215-265-0095. For people in Philadelphia the 215 would of course be unnecessary.

AREA CODE	STATE	LOOP ENDINGS
201	N. J.	9929/9930
213	Ca.	1118/1119
215	Pa.	0094/0095
303	Co.	0009/0068
312	Il.	9930/9931
313	Mi.	9996/9997
412	Pa.	0092/0093
415	Ca.	0044/0045
416	Ontario	1186/1187
503	Or.	1000/1001
914	N. Y.	9905/9900 9934/9935
918	Ok.	9932/9933

YOU CAN HELP TAP

If you can contribute any information that you think other readers would be interested in, please do so. TAP readers are the main source of our information. You can help by meeting employees of phone and power companies, alarm places, etc., and asking them about questions other people raise in the newsletter. Be sure to get details and maintain contact in case you have additional questions. Most employees of those companies would be glad to screw their boss and they'd probably be interested in TAP, too. We hope that a lot of you will gather information so we know what the scene is around the country and Canada.
We also need info on the following:
Automatic Blue Boxes-With info about where they're necessary.
Vending Machines-Locks, getting stuff, etc.
Locks- New code books, picking Medeco, Sargent Keso, tricks, etc.
Radio- Setting up your own Station, Schematics, legal stuff, jammers, etc.
Burglar Alarms-Holmes and other central station alarms, bypassing, electronic keys and picking, etc.
Also, Magnets, Overseas Phreaking, and Chemistry.

Dear TAP,
Enclosed is a drawing of my ripoff newspaper discovery. I get a long, thin, strong wire like the type used on newspaper stacks. Stick equal lengths simultaneously down the two coin slots, and the door should pop open. Pull the handle, take all the papers you need. It usually takes 15 seconds.



IT'S SOMETHING LIKE THIS.
IT' USUALLY PAINTED BLUE.

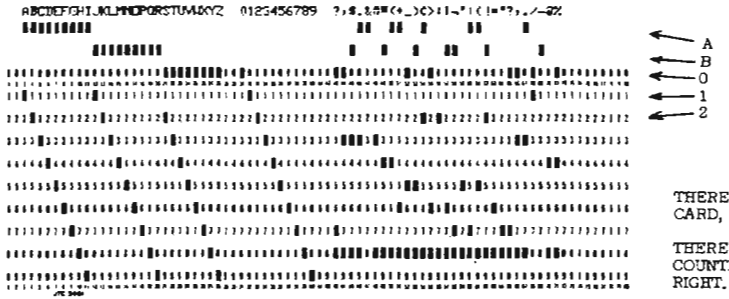
CURVED PULL HANDLE.

WIRE & PLASTIC SCREEN WINDOW.

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HOW TO READ COMPUTER BILLS

The standard IBM keypunch code is used on computer bills sent you by the Phone Co., Blue Cross, Con bills sent you by the Phone Co, Blue Cross and everyone else who does alot of computer billing. Knowledge of the code can prove very interesting. Here's how it works: The card contains information printed on it, and you can read this information. But the computer reads this info by means of little rectangular holes punched in various rows and columns. The number "4" is represented by a hole in the fourth row, while the letter "B" is two holes, one in row A and one in row 2. A space is when no holes are punched.

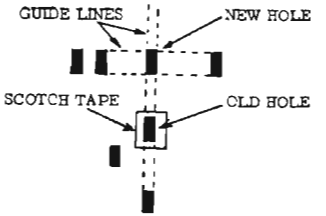


THERE ARE 12 ROWS ON THE CARD, 0-9 and A and B.

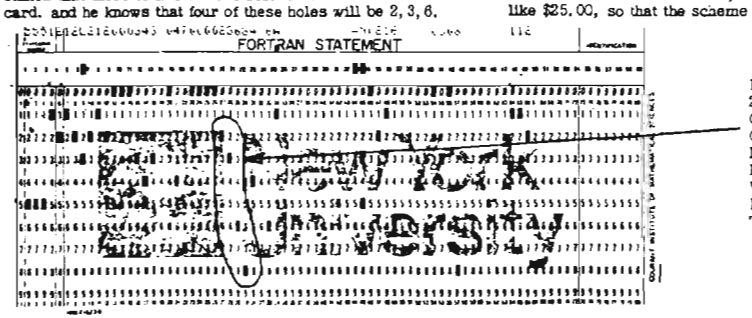
THERE ARE 80 COLUMNS, COUNTING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT.

When you get a bill like this, the writing on it will not directly above the letters and numbers in this coded form. This is to keep the computer information secret. However, on a standard keypunch machine, which can be found at most college computer departments and in most large office buildings, computer cards can be punched out with the numbers and letters they represent right above each column. Plus, all the rows and columns are marked. Column 28, 27, 28, 29, and 30 contain the amount you owe them on a N.Y. Telephone computer bill. It's unbelievable what some people would do out of spite towards the phone company. I know of one person who regularly crumples his computer card before sending it back to the phone company with payment. And talk about people who actually manipulate the holes so as to pay less money than they actually owe! Yes, it's a sad fact but many of these wonderful corporations have left themselves wide open to ripoff artists. Let's see how one of these commie punks, Chris "Crash" Creech is attempting to do this.

"Crash" doesn't have access to a keypunch machine, so he can't duplicate the phone bill and see instantly where the $23.68 is punched out, but he knows another way. He assumes that there is at least one hole in each row of the card, and he knows that four of these holes will be 2, 3, 6, and 8, in four consecutive columns. He examines the rows and labels them with a pencil. Then he looks for the $23.68 and finds it near the middle of the card. By covering up the 2 and cutting a new hole in the "0" row, he has changed his bill from $23.68 to $3.68, a savings of $20.00. He covered the 2 using a tiny piece of scotch tape that overlap the hole by only 1/8" all around, except where it would cover another hole. He pressed it down firmly and then cut the excess off with a razor blade. To cut the hole, he drew lines with a ruler from other "0" holes and from the "2" he just covered up. These lines intersected in a small rectangle the size of the other holes, which he cut out with a razor blade. He



knew that if the hole wasn't placed and cut exactly in the correct spot, the computer card reader would detect an error. His tiny piece of tape was pressed on firmly and he knew this would not be spotted. But, on the off chance that it would be, he covered himself by sending a check for the original amount, hoping to get the $20.00 in the form of credit on his next bill. In fact, he sometime will send more, like $25.00, so that the scheme might not be looked at like an overpayment by mistake, but rather as an installment or even as a desire of credit by him. The person who opens his letter notes a check for $23.68, and a bill for $23.68, but if the computer indicated a credit of $20.00, a nice round number, the person may be used to seeing people accidentally send in too much money by slipping a digit on their check, and investigate further. If the person saw a credit of $21.32, however, it wouldn't appear suspicious.



HERE IS THE 2, 3, 6, 8, IN CONSECUTIVE COLUMNS. BILLS DON'T HAVE THE ROWS OR COLUMNS VISIBLE OR NUMBERED BUT THEY ARE STILL IN THE SAME PLACES.

Some card readers are mechanical, using little fingers feel the holes in the cards. However, more are now using light beams, which would not be stopped by the scotch tape unless it was colored. Also, card readers are precision machines that can be jammed by a small piece of scotch tape should it happen to come loose. Even a slight bend in the card, when straightened out, can still cause the card to jam, and when it does, someone is going to have to remove the card and possibly retype it.

Other variations on this theme are possible. When the amount on the bill is a credit due Crash, the last digit of the amount has a hole punched in the A row in addition to the number hole that is punched. One might assume that

All information is free if you can't afford it. Let us know.

BACK ISSUES-50¢

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3- Telecommando Story
4- Pay Phone Jokes
5- Blue Box
6- Blue Box } New chapters/issue (2)
7- Thinking your crime
8- Credit card calls and 1972 code
9- Super Duper Project/See issue (1)
10-
11-Receiving Long Distance calls free
12-Blue Box Plans
13-International Calls & Box Plans
14-International Calls & AT&T Papers
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22-Answerbox
23- Free Electricity
24-Fraud Detectors, Index, 1974 Code
25-New Red Box, Free Gas
26- New Blue Box
27-Free Electricity

FACT SHEETS-50¢
"Ma Credit Card Fact Sheet
& Code and How to do it Safely)
...ontrol Lock, Distance Calls Free
...tion, Tel. versions of issue 11)
Displayed Red Box- 15¢
2600 Whistle Perfector- 15¢
Dual Tone Oscillator with Interrupter-15¢
List of Destructory Assistance Topics- Free

ANTI-BELL BUTTON- 50¢ (3/$1.00
...atest Frits Sheet- $2.25
honomely- $1.25
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Mailing address only, check or money order only, NO CASH!

Bills Of $210,117 Written Off By Phone Firm

Some $210,117 in unpaid customer bills has been written off as uncollectible by the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company during the first six months of this year.

C. & P. usually gives customers 120 days after a "final bill" to pay after that, it either searches for the customer, or, if the bill is a small amount, writes it off as uncollectible, according to John G Schuler C&P spokesman.

The figure is only .28 per cent of all C. & P. customer bills, but it is an increase over the first six months of 1973 when C & P wrote off about $173,000, or .16 per cent, of all bills.

Bill Problems

A problem C. & P. faces with unpaid bills is that "after a phone has been disconnected, only a person's conscience or the sheriff can make him pay," Mr Schuler said.

"There's nothing of value we can repossess," although the company does pursue collection of bigger bills, he added.

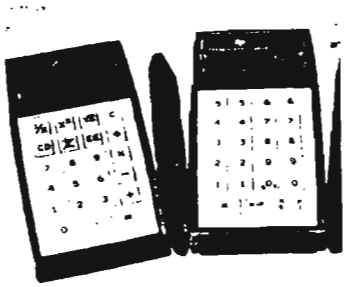
He said C. & P. is not that disturbed about the write-offs "If this were some dramatic increase over last year, we'd have to raise phone rates or crack down on credit collection policies," he said, but that's not the case now

punching this particular hole would result in a "reversal of the charges", in Phone Co. language. This is probably in addition to other codes for credit on the bill, and more information on this and related subjects would be welcome from readers. It makes fascinating reading, doesn't it? Crash knows some companies that this works at, and some where it doesn't. His warped mind tells him that any company big enough to have computer billing is worth ripping off, and so he continues his habit to this day. Beware!

SOME INTERESTING IDEAS FOR PAY PHONE BOXERS

By now, most phreaks are aware that boxing must be done with care to avoid getting caught. Most blue box arrests involve someone using a box on a home phone line for many calls. Rarely are busts made at pay phones, and so booths are becoming very popular. And since you can't bust someone for carring a tape recorder, many boxers tape the tones and then go to the phone booth and make the call. If the tape is erased after completing the connection, it's hard to prove a box was used.

Sometimes, however, the phreak wants or needs his or her box right there at the phone booth. One phreak has built a box into the case of a TI SR-10 calculator. We'd really like to see someone build a blue box into a calculator case and still have the calculator work! One possible way



to switch between blue box and calculator operation would be a multipole relay for the diode matrix and power switching. A relay that would consume little current could be built using FETs as switches, or using a prepackaged IC analog switch.

In the phone booth, of course, there is that basic problem of holding the box or cassette up to the phone mouthpiece while looking out for people who might see. Most phreaks with cassette recorders use an extension speaker with a 3 foot cord. Some suggest running the cord inside the phreaks jacket and down the sleeve, emerging in the left hand or clipped to the inside sleeve. This hand also holds the phone mouthpiece and outside observers do not see the speaker. The recorder or box can be worn on a belt, also inside a jacket.

Perhaps the ultimate idea in avoiding detection is to use a radio link from a car or home to the pay phone. A simple FM transmitter can transmit the tones to a small FM radio, which is entirely unsuspicious-looking and legal. A two-way radio would be more suitable for informing the person at the home base that the tones should then be sent. A continuous loop cassette or cartridge would eliminate the need for a partner and two-way radios.

I'd like to comment on a few statements being moronically repeated again and again by Pa Bell, via his public relation and security force regarding FAIRNESS. These are my own ideas mixed with those of some of the readers.

"We reluctantly allow billing to a third number from a pay phone, so as to allow the pay phone customer maximum service, although fraud losses are quite high". They really ate their foot this time. Pa Bell claims he's just so nice to risk billing to a third number from a pay phone, and then, without any publicity, they remove the bells from payphones. What about people who have to get a call back? What if they can't afford a phone, or they're moving, and they'd like to recive a call on a PUBLIC PHONE? Tough! The phone company would have us believe it's practically fraud to call someone back when their dime runs out, even though it costs us money to call them back! Telco is so greedy for those few extra pennies.

"We feel people who spend a long time on message unit calls should pay extra for each minute. This way people pay their fair share." This one's a gem. So they feel that people shouldn't have to subsidize the calls of others, huh? Do they publicize the fact that their one million employees get a discount on their phone bill each month? In fact, on their family's phone bill?

"Phone phreaks and illegal extension owners are picking the public pocket". Well, maybe compared to the grand larceny on the public by AT&T. Are they for real? How does putting in your own extension make other people pay, if, as they always claim, they don't like to make other people pay for the habits of some? AT&T simply wants to monopolize the manufacture, sale (or rental) and installation of every phone in the U.S., except for about a petty 15% so they can claim their not a monopoly! They have a testing program on now that is using up so much time and money just to detect illegal extension phones. They claim they have to protect the network. 99% of all store-bought phones are in no need for "protection", as our mob-oriented phone company claims. And the other 1% don't work when the owner installs it, so they remove it immediately. One reader says that all Western Electric phones made after 12-74 have a capacitor in the network box that does one thing; it allows detection even if the bell is disconnected. That's our money being spent to catch us trying to shop around in a so-called competitive economy.

As for phreaks ripping off the public, this is not too evident to us at TAP, who know that most phreaks enjoy exploring the system electronically, harmlessly, making a few calls that they would not ordinarily make. AT&T is afraid that word will spread and half the population will simply stop paying altogether and start phreaking. Not a bad idea, but that is far from happening at this time. But as I said before, we provide AT&T with the excuse that we're partly at fault for rising rates, which is simply a lie to cover up their ever-increasing greed for profit.

A man who had bumped his head and gone into a coma awoke clearheaded and refreshed in 1993. The first thing he did was to phone his broker who informed him that his AT & T stock was now worth 5 million, his GM stock $10 million, and his Xerox stock $15 million "Golly", the man exclaimed excitedly, "I'm worth millions!" Then the telephone operator interrupted him. "Your three minutes are up, sir. Deposit $1 million please."

Dear TAP,
In Issue 27 a reader said that the Z channel on Theta cable TV can be obtained free, but Theta is making this impossible by installing small white filter boxes on top of the telephone poles feeding houses with cable TV. This filter could be bypassed, but a better way is to open the white box and remove the insides, replacing it with a straight piece of wire. This then looks the same as before. Don't do this when police are cruising by; they wouldn't think you were sleepwalking and ended up on the telephone pole.
-CALIFORNIA-

Dear TAP,
In the 213 Area (excluding Gen. Tel.) we have an interesting method of making free calls. This system works after 6 on weekdays and after 5 on weekends. This is when telephone repair service is at a different office and there's a call-diverting device on 611. When repair service is called you get a dial tone, which is then broken by dial pulsing & you get connected to another office. If you disconnect as soon as you hear the dial pulsing and call back, an uninterrupted dial tone is heard which can be tough-toned off of. Long distance people can still do this by calling the operator auxilliary number to repair service(after eight pacific time) and touch-toning the first digit when the dial tone is heard. The dial pulsing will occur, and then they can finish dialing the rest of the numbers(only in the 213 area).
-CALIFORNIA-
- Note: By making the first impulse to the digit receiver a tone, the receiver then ignores any dial pulses. If a dial pulse is received first, however, all touch tones will be ignored. Two aux. no.s are 769-4010 and 346-0009 (213).

TAP has courses on Basic Electricity that are easily understood, no matter how little knowledge of Electronic you already have. You learn by building useful projects and experiments such as those in TAP. In fact, you should be able to build any project in TAP after 6 courses, which are 50¢ each (free if you can't afford it). 4 courses are available now, A-Basic Electricity, B-Alternating Current, C-Basic Phones, and D-Amplifiers, with more coming soon. We urge you to send for them if you want a quick education in electronics.

If you want to meet other phreaks in your area, and are willing to be met, write to Meat. We'll accumulate a list of names and match you up with someone nearby as soon as possible, and notify you both.

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TAP, ROOM 504, 152 W. 42 ST., N.Y., N.Y. 10036

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Issue 29

TAP

Oct. 1975

A lack of staff has prevented the newsletter from being published as often as we would have liked. However, we are attempting to remedy this situation by opening a New York office where prospective volunteers can help to put out the newsletter. In addition, readers can come in to ask questions, donate articles and information, obtain subscriptions and back issues without using the mails, and meet other readers. Due to the sensitive nature of our publication, we must insist that no materials of an illegal nature accompany you when you visit us. Until further notice the office will only be open at the hours and days listed below.

Address: 1201 Broadway (Between 28th and 29th Street)
Room 608

Many readers have difficulty obtaining parts for our projects in TAP. Most parts can be obtained from mail-order companies such as those below. To read their catalogs is an education in itself.

Babylon Electronics, P. O. Box J, Carmichael, Ca. 95608
B&F Enterprises, P. O. Box 44, Hathorne, Mass. 01937 (617)532-2323
Burstein-Applebee, 3199 Mercier, Kansas City, Mo. 64111 (816) 531-5614
Digi-Key, P. O. Box 126, Thief River Falls, Minn. 56701
H. J. Knapp Co., 3174 8th Ave., S. W., Largo, Fla. 33540 (813)584-0034
Lafayette Electronics, 111 Jericho Tpke., Syosset, N. Y. 11791 (516)921-7700
Poly Paks, P. O. Box 942, South Lynnfield, Mass. 01940 (617) 245-3829
Solid State Systems, P. O. Box 773, Columbia, Mo. 65201 (314)443-3673

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YOU CAN HELP TAP

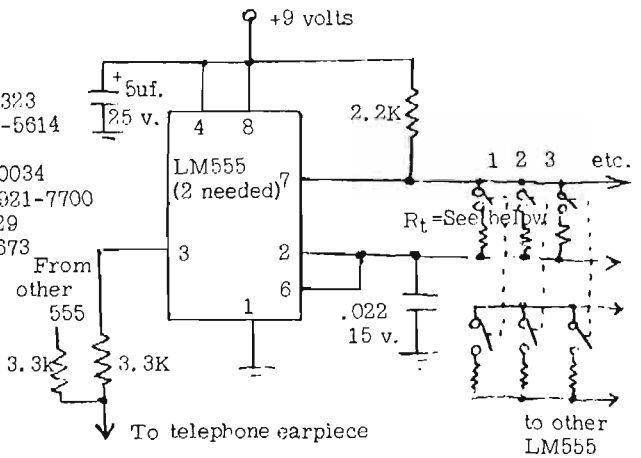
If you can contribute any information that you think other readers would be interested in, please do so. TAP readers are the main source of our information. You can help by meeting employees of phone and power companies, alarm places, etc., and asking them about questions other people raise in the newsletter. Be sure to get details and maintain contact in case you have additional questions. Most employees of those companies would be glad to screw their boss and they'd probably be interested in TAP, too. We hope that a lot of you will gather information so we know what the scene is around the country and Canada.

We also need info on the following:

Automatic Blue Boxes-With info about where they're necessary.
Vending Machines-Locks, getting stuff, etc.
Locks- New code books, picking Medeco, Sargent Keso, tricks, etc.
Radio- Setting up your own Station, Schematics, legal stuff, jammers, etc.
Burglar Alarms-Holmes and other central station alarms, bypassing, electronic keys and picking, etc.
Also, Magnets, Overseas Phreaking, and Chemistry.

ADVANCED BLUE BOX

This circuit was sent in by a reader and we've checked it out to find that it's beautifully stable with voltage and temperature (assuming the capacitor .022 is stable). The 8038 circuit in issue #26 is very convenient but it requires a voltage regulator IC. This circuit does not. It uses a 555 timer, which, used in the free-running mode generates a square wave, which is ok for two reasons: First, the phone line, earpiece and telephone mouthpiece you're using can't reproduce a square wave so it's shaped somewhat into a sine wave, and secondly this circuit makes up for it's wave-shape by its excellent frequency stability. It needs double-pole buttons, admittedly a hassle to obtain, however it of course needs no diode matrix. Current drain is under 20 ma. for two 555s.



Approximate value for R_t (Use trimmers)

Hz	R_t
700	42k
900	35k
1100	28k
1300	24k
1500	22k
1700	18k
2600	12k

For example: 700 Hz- use 50k trimmer pot, 10 or 20 turns, or else use a single turn 5k or 10k pot in series with a resistor, so that the center of the pot(1/2 the value) plus the resistor equals 42k. Thus a 10k pot at its center is 5k, plus 37k =42k.

Build two duplicate circuits, connect outputs, ground, and power. Can drive a telephone earpiece strongly. Remove the varistor dual-diode on the earpiece before using.

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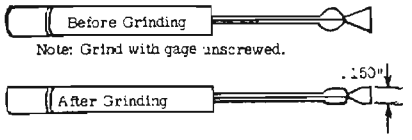
Letters From Readers

Dear TAP,

A modified Starrett #29B small hole gage- available from most machinist supply companies- is an effective key for the Rollersmith lock(See issue #20 and #23). Accept no substitutes-General makes a similar tool but it is of lower quality and may require a special order. The gage is hardened steel, so you'll have to use a small bench grinder, not a file, to reduce the diameter of the ball halves and cone to about .150" (That's one hundred and fifty-thousands of an inch) unscrewed. Finish grinding by hand on a bench stone until it just enters the hole. Insert all the way, tighten, and retract it, and Voila! The lock is opened.

The gage costs about $7 and can be sold at a nice profit. Be sure to grind the manufacturer's name and number off the gage to insure its anonymity.

Mr. Phelps
Advisable Missions Force



Dear TAP,

A good way to nail those anti-phone phreak manufacturers is to go to a pay phone and call one up. It is not necessary to pay, instead, simply call the operator and tell her that you just dialed a wrong number. In most cases, if you are convincing, she will connect you. When the company answers, have nice long talk about how good you think their device is to protect life, limb and property. Sound sincere, and stay on for as long as possible or until an operator comes on. Almost always, after using the 'wrong number' approach, the operator will forget about you, and by the time she remembers, you will already have run up a huge bill (staying on for an hour across country will come to over $20). When you think you must, hang up, making sure you have left no clue to your identity. The operator will call back, and ask you to deposit an amount equal to GM's yearly sales. By this time, you will be long gone, so guess who gets stuck with the bill? That's right, the good old manufacturer!

NEW JERSEY

Dear TAP,

Wisconsin Telephone Newsline is a pretty typical Telco newsline, except they have a mania for phone phreaks. They always have the latest on busts across the country, as well as up-tight references to publications they think are out to subvert them. (414) 678-3511. Unfortunately, it is suspec and you get charged if calling from outside 414 area. The info is almost worth it.

Milwaukee Ring-back- 971, wait for tone, dial 8 and hang up. Loop suffix for 414 area is XXX-0010 &0011. They've been closed for a year but someone gets sloppy once in a while.

There's a magazine called Amateur Radio 73. It's a ham magazine supposedly published in the Northeast and distributed by ham dealers. The June 1975 issue has an article entitled "Inside Ma Bell" which (according to Wis. Telco newsline) gives "precise technical details on blue box construction." I've searched for a copy but they were gone quick. You may have better luck in a library.

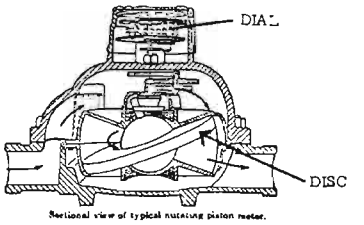
Incidentally Pacific NW Bell is sueing the magazine for $100,000 for distributing it in their area! Freedom of the Press? Shit.

I "have heard" that some criminally insane persons buy coin folders made for coin collectors and use the quarter and dime size cardboard discs in these as slugs. Seems these cardboard discs work in the "slide-in" type coin acceptors used in Laundromats and on small vending machines. Apparently they even work in the "slide-in" acceptors that have magnets to reject metal slugs. Although these people have to hunt around for the "wood-grain" type folders with the cardboard discs still in them, that doesn't seem to deter them.

INDIANA

Dear TAP,

Shown below is a rotating disc flowmeter. This is the type used in gas pumps, fuel oil meters and to measure water used in your house. It is usually found under a round steel plate that says "water" which is located in your yard or in the street, etc. It is held together with 6 or 8 bolts around its circumference. When these bolts are removed everything in the meter can be removed. This is a positive displacement meter which means for every cycle or revolution of the disc a fixed amount of water is transferred registered on the dial. The fixed amount of water is trapped in a sealed fixed space and carried thru the meter by movement of the disc. Tell your readers that it is illegal to do this but if you were to shave or grind off 1/8" off the outside circumference of the disc and then put it back in, a large amount of water will pass through without registering on the dial. This results in a large savings on



Sectional view of typical nutating piston meter.

water bills. Remember that failure to put the disc back in will result in no water registering and the meter reader will get suspicious unless you tell him that you've stopped taking baths.

Please print my article cause I always wanted to get something published. Yours,

BALTIMORE

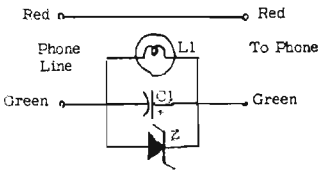
CORRECTED SNOOP LITE

The Snoop Light article in issue #19 listed incorrect values for the bulb and capacitor. The bulb is a #48 screw base or a #49 bayonet base, both 2 volts and 60 ma. The capacitor is a 500 mfd. at 15 volts. The complete circuit operation is as follows: When the phone is on the hook 48 volts DC is across the red and green phone wires. Since the phone is drawing no current now, the snoop light (in series with the green negative line) does not light. Ringing is a 90 volt AC 20 Hertz signal superimposed on the 48 volt phone line. The bulbs cold resistance is small no appreciable voltage develops across it, so it remains unlit. When you pick up, the bell is switched out of the circuit and a large surge current flows thru the line and bulb causing it to lite brightly. This large surge is caused by the low 100 ohm phone resistance being switched across the phone line. If you pick up during the ring the voltage is 48 plus 90 volts AC, and so this can be quite a surge. The capacitor opposes the voltage change and helps absorb the surge of current. The bulb will momentarily brighten if you pick up during a ring, so to increase bulb life only pick up between rings. If the bulb goes out while you're talking the phone will go dead. To prevent this a zener diode (5 to 10 volts, 1 watt) is added. When the bulb burns out 48 volts is across the zener and it conducts. The zener does not let the voltage across the capacitor exceed 10 volts so the capacitor is protected. Thus a 15V capacitor can be used, instead of 50V, saving space and money.

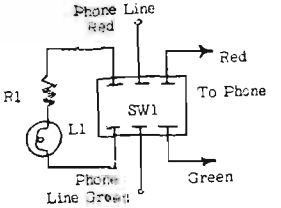
Remember, the snoop light is not a phone tap indicator, it only indicates that all extensions are hung up. It will not work on a Black Box call. If the snoop light is connected before a hold button it will also light up on hold. The hold resistor is 100 ohms 1 watt. If you Sybarites want music on hold add a 10 ohm resistor (2 watts) in series with the resistor and bulb. Connect the audio output leads of a radio or stereo with Transformer output to the 10 ohm resistor instead of the speaker it normally goes to.

TAP is working on a snoop lite that will work with a Black Box. A schematic will printed as soon as possible. Ideas are welcome. Also we need to know if the off-book current in your area is different from 60 ma. as in New Jersey. A different bulb may be needed for different places.

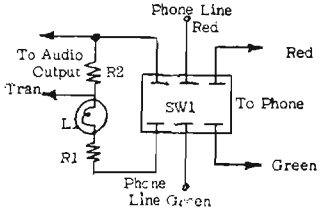
basic snoop lite



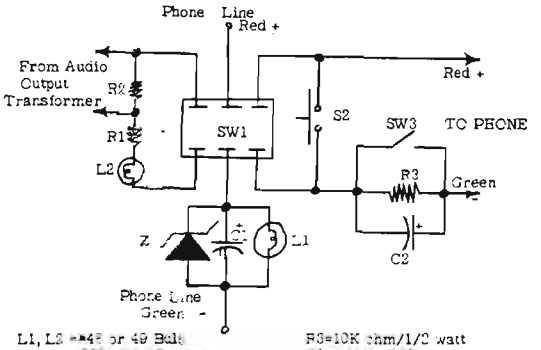
hold lite



music on hold



complete circuit



L1, L2 =#47 or 49 Bulb — R3=10K ohm/1/2 watt
C1 =500 Mfd/15 volts — C2=1 Mfd./100 volts
Z =10 Volt Zener Diode, 1 watt — SW1=DPDT Switch
R1 =100 ohm/1 watt — SW2=Momentary SPST
R2 =10 ohm/2 watt — SW3=SPST Switch

BACK ISSUES- 50¢ each
1-Extensions, Conference Switches
2-Blue Box Story and Abbie on Ripoffs
3-Telecommand Story
4-Pay Phone Issue
5-Blue Box 1 — OBSOLETE
6-Blue Box 2 — OBSOLETE
7-Tuning your Organ
8-Credit Card Calls/1972 Code
9-Super Duper Project (Issue 11)
10- Same as 9 (obsolete)
11-Receiving long distance calls free
12-Blue Box Plans
13-International calls /Box plans
14-International calls/AT&T papers
15-1973 Credit code/T network
16-Red Box Plans
17-Red Box/Line Relay
18-Call Stopper
19-Snoop Light
20-Cheese Box
21-Automatic Phone Tap
22-Answeroo
23-Free Electricity
24-Fraud Detectors, Index, 1974 Code
25-New Red Box/Free Gas
26-New Blue Box
27-Free Electricity
28-Computer Bills

FACT SHEETS -25¢ each
1. Credit Card Calling Hints
2. Receiving Long Distance Calls Free
(Same as Issue 11 for General Telephone Co. Customers instead of Bell Telephone Co.)
Displayed Red Box — 15¢ each
2600 Whistle Perfector — 15¢ each
Dual tone oscillator — 15¢ each
Anti-Bell Button-50¢ 10/$3

BOOKS
Steal This Book-$2.25
Monopoly - $1.20

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Address: Room 504, 152 W. 42 St., N.Y., N.Y.
(This is a Mail Drop only) 10036

Each Course 50¢
A-Basic Electricity
B-Alternating Current
C-Basic Phones
D-Amplifiers

Working Within The System Dept.

You're reading TAP because you want to smash the State, right? Want to abolish monopolies, right? Believe you have the the right to do whatever you want so long as you don't force or fraud against other individual? Would you believe there's a political party that feels the same way? It's called the Libertarian Party and has chapters in most "states". Many of the members may seem moderate to us bomb-throwing radicals, but they're the only game in town". Headquarters are at 550 Kearny St., San Francisco, Ca. 94108. Tell them you read about them in TAP.

"Thomas Jefferson"

Foreign Codes

Australia	61
Adeleile	82
Brisbaine	72
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Hobare	2
Melbourne	3
Perth	92
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Klagenfurt	4222
Linz	7222
Salzburg	6222
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Esbjerg	5
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Kolding	5
Nordborg	44
Nyborg	9
Odense	9
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Ringsted	3
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Ettlinburg	724
Frankfurt	151
Hamburg	411
Hanover	511
Heidelberg	621
Mannheim	621
Mannheim Mil. Switchboard	621+730
Munich	811
Nurnberg	911
Stuttgart	711
Greece	30
Agrinion	641
Athens	21
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Larissa	41
Patrai	61
Piraeus	21
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Cheung Chow	981
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Fan Ding	090
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Kowloon	3
Lamma	982
Ma Wan	986
New Territory	0
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Tsun Wan	040
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Haifa	4
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Phone TAP

May 21, 1975 The Real Paper

While we're on the subject, we'd be remiss if we didn't pass along a Berkeley Barb report that phone phreaks in the maximum security prison at Wayside Honor Rancho in Los Angeles have been busted on charges of making long-distance calls using counterfeit credit card numbers. The inmates are accused of running up $600 in calls. One prisoner had the temerity to charge all his calls to the Chino, California municipal court. Another inmate, according to sheriff deputies, used the phone to call Washington and talk personally to Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas shortly before Douglas suffered his stroke. And a third inmate, according to police, was actually using the prison phone to talk to friends on the outside to plan robberies. The scheme was discovered when the inmate called a wrong number — that of a police lieutenant.

NOVEMBER 1975

ZAP

No. 30

THE PARTY'S OVER

by
tom edison

On Sept 29, 1975, N J Bell discontinued all 4-party line service. Bell customers were given the choice of either 2-party line or private line service, at an increase in price, of course. Bell stated in their propoganda ad that increased costs of operating 4-party line service forced them to take this action. We all know the real reason, however, namely that Pa Bell wishes to squeeze its customers a little more. and force them to pay more money for the same lousy service. But take heart, all you N J Bell customers- Pa Bell's greed will only add to his defeat! By forcing us to use a private line, Pa Bell has now made it possible for everyone to have a working Black Box on their phones. Previously, it was risky to use a Black Box on a 4-party line because if any one of the other three parties picked up their phone while you were boxing a call, the box circuit would be inoperative and the caller would be charged for the call. With a private line this cannot happen.

Another problem that plagued 4-party line users was the connection of extension phones. The extension ringer would ring whenever any one of the other three partys' phones were called. Due to the unique way the party line phones were connected to the main Tip and Ring lines, all of the party line phones had one side of the ringer going to ground (yellow wire). The other side of the ringer was connected through a cold cathode tube (which acts like a solid state rectifier diode) to either the Tip(-) green wire or the Ring (+) red wire. Phones A and B had the cold cathode tube connected so that they passed only + pulses and phones C C and D had the cold cathode tube connected so that they passed only - pulses. Thus a positive pulse on the Tip line rang only phone A, + on Ring rang B, - on Tip rang C, and - on Ring rang D.

Another way that ringing was done on 4-party lines was by the use of frequency selective ringers. Each ringer would then only respond to its own frequency. Frequencies ranged from 16 Hz to 66 Hz.

And while we're mentioning extension phones, let's not forget that playing with your phone and adding on the various accessories that we've shown in past issues is half the fun of having a phone, something that Pa Bell just does not want to share with you. Many of you are probably a little paranoid about doing anything to your phone and this paranoia is partially justified for Pa Bell does make unannounced house calls to replace phone cords, dial plates and transmitter mouthpieces as part of their "service" to their customers and how would it look if theycame into your home and saw all kinds of goodies and wires coming out of your phone?

The obvious answer: INSTALL AN EXTENSION PHONE for fun, profit and experimentation. And now that Pa Bell has FORCED private lines on us, all you have to do to connect an extension phone is to connect it to the red and green phone line wires. For any kind of dial phone the line polarity doesn't matter; the phone will work with the wires connected red to red, or red to green. However, on Touch Tone phones, polarity is important because transistors in the oscillator circuit must have the voltage of the correct polarity or it will not work. In N J Pa Bell is very sneaky and the red phone wire must be connected to the green Tip line and the green phone wire must be connected to the red Ring line for operation of a Touch Tone phone. In N J the red Ring wire is positive and the green Tip wire is negative. The red Ring wire is also connected to ground at the Central Office. The phone wires usually go to the basement where they are connected to the lightning arrestors in homes and panel junction boxes in apartments. While this is a very nice easy access point to attach your extension wires, it is also one of the key checkpoints for phone men and as such should be avoided. The wires then run up from the basement to the floor junction box from which the phone gets its connecting line.

Pa Bell, in a feeble attempt to frustrate do-it-yourselfers, is now using clear vinyl covered wires, thereby eliminating the old standard red and green wires. Don't let this worry you. Remember, if your phone doesn't work one way simply reverse the wires and call away. The best place to hook into the lines is between the basement and the floor junction box. A good way to hide your splice is to cover it with a large carpet and then nail it down. Pa Bell is pretty cheap with his wire but if you can pull down a little excess from the basement, attach your two extension wires and then pull up the whole mess so that nothing shows, you're in. An excellent wire to use is the flat 300 ohm twin lead used for TV antennas. It's very easy to hide, and even if it's spotted it'll look like a TV antenna lead-in wire. It's also a good electrical impedance match to the phone line. Once you've got the extension lines run to where you want the phone located, terminate the extension line in a standard 4 hole floor jack. You can now simply plug in your extension phone, or if you want, plug in your various accessories. One of the best ways to plug in accessories is to use a jack-in-a-plug which is a standard 4 prong plug at one end and a standard 4 hole jack at the other end. With this great device you'll be able to plug your accessories into the floor phone jack and then plug your phone into the accessory jack.

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FORTRESS FUN
by
tom edison

A Fortress makes an excellent extension phone. Should you come across one lying in the road or sticking out of a trash barrel behind TPC's office, it is your public duty to remove this hazard to prevent it from falling into enemy hands. Once you have sneaked it safely into your home and are satisfied that the men from Department "S" have not seen you getting a hernia as you carried it down the street wrapped in a blanket, you may safely unwrap it for closer inspection.

There are four wires connected to the Fortress. For home use, connect the red Ring phone line to the red wire and the green Tip phone line to the green wire. The ringer is across the red and green wires so that you can receive incoming calls simply by lifting the receiver off the hook. In order to make a call, however, you must deposit 10¢ but have no fear, since it's your phone and you're playing operator, simply connect the output of a power supply capable of generating a + 50 vdc. at 40 ma. to the yellow ground wire and the negative side of the power supply to the green Tip or red Ring wire. This 50 vdc. pulse (negative with respect to ground) will drop the deposited coins into the coin return slot. A positive 50 vdc. pulse sent down either the Tip or Ring wire will drop the coins into the coin box, a definite no-no, especially if you don't happen to have it open yet.

One reader suggested carrying a regular phone into a pay phone booth, splicing into the pay phone wires, and dialing away. This will not always work because Pa Bell does not put 48 vdc. battery on the line until you deposit money. When you deposit money, you trip a switch which places a 10kohm resistance between the yellow ground wire and the green Tip wire which completes a loop which operates a relay at the CO which then places 48 vdc. battery on the line.

If you ever have to make a life or death emergency call and you don't have any change but you do have a 10kohm resistor and a portable telephone with you, try splitting open the pay phone wire and connecting the 10kohm resistor that has an alligator clip on each end between the yellow and green wires of the pay phone. This should get you battery on the red and green wires. Connect your portable phone (also equipped with alligator clips) to the red and green wires and make your emergency call.

If you ever have to make another emergency call and you forget to bring along your 10kohm resistor, you might try depositing 5¢ without picking up the receiver. This again should get you battery on the red and green wires. Hook up your portable phone and dial. To get your 5¢ back (you cheap bastard) you might try connecting a 50 volt battery + terminal to the yellow wire and - terminal to either the red or green wire. Remember to use these techniques only for life or death emergencies, like to order a pizza or to place a bet with your neighborhood bookie (who, if he's smart, is using a cheese box circuit shown in issue #20).

ACHTUNG!

Beginning in the next issue, we will feature a column "Ask Mr. Phelps". Send in your questions and he will try to answer them. Mr. Phelps' field is mechanical devices and metalworking - research and development - and conspiracy masterminding. Questions on electronics will be given to Barney. If you send a deposit to his bank account in Zurich, he will make an all-out, maximum effort to answer you.

TELEPHONE LOCKS

We often fantasize about "picking the lock" or "getting a master key". Well, you can forget about it. I don't like to discourage people, but it will save you from wasting a lot of time - time which can be put to better use (heh, heh). If these were "the good old days", it would be different. The old three slotters used a simple lever tumbler "locker" or "mailbox" lock which could be picked with a couple of modified Allen wrenches (accept no substitutes). Old timers tell me they hit two or three boxes every day. They always contained at least $75 each, and that was back when the $ was worth something and the coins were silver.

It was too good to last. Whatever else I think of The Phone Company, I must admit that they learn from their mistakes. TPC added a tubular lock. It was smaller in diameter that the standard Ace so one couldn't use the regular blank and key machine. To pick it, one had to make a very special pick, instead of buying it.

Then TPC brought out the Fortress Phone. The lock has a hardened surface and the frame has hardened stainless steel inserts. It is an eight lever type and highly pick resistant. Only seven hundred have been picked in the country, according to a report in an AT&T house organ a couple of years ago. Each of the eight levers has five positions, so 5^8=390,625 possible keys. There is no such thing as a master key for this type of lock. It is difficult to pick because when you throw each lever, it is easy to throw it too far and it jams and you have to start all over. The most practical method is to train fleas to crawl inside the locks and read the sizes of the levers and then fit individual keys to each lock.

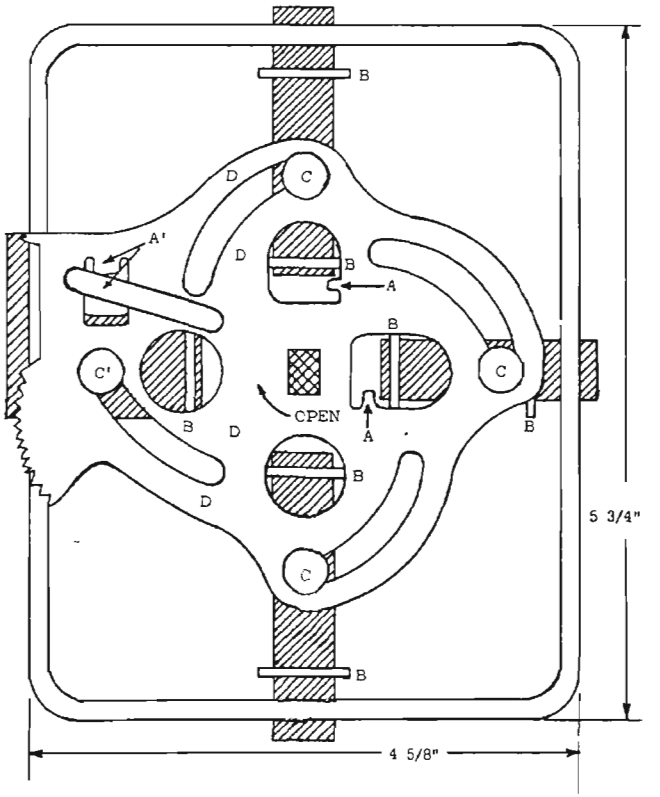
One often sees Fortresses bearing indications of unsuccessful assaults. Attacking one with a chisel or crowbar is a waste of time and energy. The picture of the back of the cover plate shows how formidable it is. You will note that hardened stainless steel bolts lock into all four sides. But like any safe, the Fortress has its vulnerable areas. When someone (I wonder who?) puts epoxy in the lock, TPC has to open it somehow without destroying the whole thing, so they drill in the proper places through the cover and the rotating plate, which are not hardened. Where do TPC's employees drill? Well, I imagine they might drill out the stop at A', drill and punch out the pin at C', and drill away the four places marked D. This would permit the one side bolt to be retracted and permit the plate to rotate, retracting the other three. An alternative method might be to drill and punch out the four pins, but the stops at A prevent the bolts from moving in the guides B. If they then drill out the stops A, I believe the four bolts can be retracted manually. Gravity helps the top one but hinders the bottom one. The extension on the side (left in picture) remains in either case and may necessitate use of a crowbar.

I am not suggesting that anyone use a battery powered electric drill with quality cobalt high speed drill bits (not Canal Street Japanese junk) to rob TPC. Whether the amount of work and risk required is worth it is something only the prospective perpetrator can decide. However, if you are determined to lead a life of crime, it is advisable to determine how much money is in the box before proceeding. This will cost you 10¢ or a slug. Make a phone call and when the coin drops into the box, you can tell how full it is by how it sounds. If it bounces off the bottom, it is empty; if it quietly slushes in, heh, heh...

One still finds the old three slotters without Ace locks in some rural areas. GTE, I believe, uses pin tumbler locks on the left side of the Fortress. Any info you have about these would be appreciated. Offhand, I would guess they are reasonably easy to pick, though not as easy as is shown on TV.

Mr. Phelps

TOP



Right side when viewed from outside

Coin's eye view of Cover Plate

Drawing may not be exact size due to alteration during printing process

Letters From Readers

Dear TAP,
Theta the pay TV company has gotten wise to 2+8=Z (Issue #27) and put a scrambler on all non-Z lines. It's a resistance filled white box on the telephone pole where the house cable joins the main line. Easy to remove or to bypass its guts with a simple co-ax wire. So Z is still free if you can climb a telephone pole.

-CALIFORNIA-

Dear TAP,
How elaborate a design do you seek for a radio jammer? You may know already that it takes a signal only slightly stronger than the "bonafide" one to completely block an FM station. You know about capture ratio... So, if one is sufficiently close to the victim receiver with his small FM oscillator, you can kill the legitimate broadcast (or even utility) service. I built a small (single) transistor oscillator, tunable, to kill the offending audio in the apartment next door. If you radiate a clean signal (no audio modulation) you can completely silence an FM set. I suspect the effort required on an AM station, to be successful, would be too great, needing much more power, not to mention antennas. Here, we rely on the nuisance value of heterodyning against the "bonafide" signal; it simply makes it difficult or unpleasant to hear. But, you don't wipe it out unless you're really hosing some power! Might as well concentrate only on FM stations. HMMM... It sure would take a lot of jammers to put the NYC pigs out of business, but it might be somewhat easier if one jammed their repeaters. Guess they have a few.

-SINBAD-

Inflation Hits TAP

You know what that means. For four years we've kept the price at $2, which isn't much. Compare that to your monthly phone bill. Starting Dec. 1, bulk rate 10 issue subscriptions will be $4, the first-class sealed rate and Canada stapled rate will be $6, and the foreign surface rate will be $7. An establishment newletter of equal value would cost at least 5 times as much. Unlike them, we will continue to send free subscriptions to indigent students, prisoners, and others who explain to us why they can't afford to pay.

So you won't think we're getting rich on it, here's what the money will be going for: Increased postage and printing costs, office expenses, and increasing our bail fund at the insistence of our more paranoid volunteers. Al Bell didn't want to raise the rate but finally agreed to, when we agreed not to defenestrate him.

Here is our revised Destructory Assistance list. See previous issues for trading conditions.

Phones
- Black, Blue, &Red Boxes
- Bell Reprints
- Bugs and Scramblers
- Interesting phone #s
- Test numbers
- Installation & attachments
- Payphones
- Domestic & Foreign Codes

Locks and Security
Vending Machines
Slugs and Foreign Coins
Personal Survival
Utilities (Electric & Gas)
Miscellaneous

Laws
Electronics
Chemistry
Politics
Radio & TV
Credit Cards

We need info on:
Vending Machines- locks, techniques for getting your money's worth.
Locks- code books, picking methods, safe manipulation, sources of supply.
Radio- pirate stations, jammers, etc.
Cable TV- tapping into the line.
Utilities- info on N. J. Public Services' round ceramic electric meter seals.
Burglar alarms- Holmes & other central station systems.
Printing- methods, magnetic ink used in printing checks, etc.

Back Issues-Listed by feature articles
50¢ each, 40¢ each if complete set is ordered.
1-Extensions, Conference Switches
2-Blue Box Story and Abbie on Ripoffs
3-Telecommand Story
4-Pay Phone Issue
5-Blue Box 1 → Early Model
6-Blue Box 2 → Early Model
7-Tuning your organ, 3-slot ripoffs
8-Credit Card Calls/1972 Code
9 → Black Box
10 → Black Box
11 → Black Box
12 Blue Box Plans
13 Int'l calls & Codes, Bluebox plans
14 More codes, AT&T Papers, Ca. Test numbers
15 1973 Credit Card Code, T network
16 Red Box plans
17 Red Box, Line Relay, Don't Get Busted
18 Outgoing long distance call stopper
19 Snoop light, Taping Fortress tones
20 Cheese Box(Conference line, or loop-around)
21 Automatic Phone Tap, Convention Report
22 Answeroo, "How we catch Red Boxers"
23 Free Electricity
24 Fraud Detectors, Index of TAP issues, 1974 CC Code
25 New Red Box, Free Gas
26 New Bluebox, Con Ed key (also 23, 29)
27 Free Electricity, Blue Box Correction
28 Reading Computer bills, loop suffixes
29 Improved Bluebox & Snooplite, Int'l codes

FACT SHEETS -25¢ each
1. Credit Card Calling Hints
2. Receiving Long Distance Calls Free
(Same as Issue 11 for General Telephone Co. Customers instead of Bell Telephone Co.)

Displayed Red Box → 50¢ per set.
2600 Whistle Perfector → 50¢ per set.
Dual tone oscillator → 50¢ per set.
Anti-Bell Button-50¢ 10/$3

BOOKS
Steal This Book-$2.25
Monopoly - $1.20

Courses-50¢ each: A-Basic Electricity, B-Alternating Current, C-Basic Phone Operation, D-Amplifiers.

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● Credit Card Scanner

A holographic memory unit that can check a credit card holder's rating within three seconds is now being manufactured in California.

The device—which spells doom to con men or those who utilize stolen credit cards—is already being used by several hotel chains. In addition, some gambling casinos in Las Vegas have installed the system.

The miniaturized mechanism is keyed to a laser beam and permits as many as 700,000 credit ratings to be put on a 30-foot strip of 35-millimeter film.

The memory unit is used only to keep track of bad credit risks. By inserting the credit card into the device, it can be determined whether or not the card holder is on the list of bad risks.

The International Teamster

EDITORIAL
by
TOM EDISON

As 1975 comes to a close let us reflect upon some of the major events of the past year: the big fire in N Y Bell's C O touched off by Pa Bell's own arsonists in a feeble attempt to prove to the world the necessity of absolute monopoly over the communications industry; the never-ending rate hikes that Bell's puppet, the P.U.C., forces on us in the name of giving its shareholders a fair return and giving the rest of us a swift kick in the ass: the charge for directory assistance; the disclosure that Pa Bell monitored and recorded over 30 million calls using millions of dollars for Box detection equipment and salaries for untold overtime man-hours all paid for by increased phone rates with absolutely no improvement in "service" to the public; and finally, the change in the Fortress oscillator from a single tone to M F tone. Quite a year for Pa Bell- one of arson, greed, corruption, and invasion of privacy!!! Big Brother Bell is watching all of us! What can you do?

YOU CAN JOIN TAP! Tap is more than just the phone phreaks underground newsletter- it's a course in basic survival! Every reader has some information to share and we can all learn from each other. All it takes is a little time, some paper, a stamp, and an envelope. You don't have to be an expert to have a good idea. You may not have noticed it but in the last three months Tap has put out three issues- three damn good issues made possible by an increase in our staff. Help us to continue to put out the most informative newsletter since the Bell Journal.

ZAP

No. 31

DECEMBER 1975

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR

FROM THE TAP STAFF

AL BELL	DAVE
TOM EDISON	CHARLES
Mr. PHELPS	R. SYSTAT
B. J.	



Bell System

This cartoon was sent to us by a New York reader; where it was from, if anywhere, is unknown but we wanted to share it with our readers.

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BLACK BOX BEATS BELL IN THE FOURTH!

We have had several issues dealing with Black Boxes, those wonderful little devices that allow the user to receive long distance calls at no charge to the calling party. This article will deal with the different designs that can be used.

The basic sections of most black boxes are the DC blocking capacitor, the power source, and the ring stopper.

The DC blocking capacitor prevents the central office equipment from starting the billing procedure. In some areas as much as 10 milliamps can flow through the line without starting billing, but why have any current flow if a capacitor can easily block it all? The answer is that by having a small amount of current drawn from the line, the power source can be eliminated, as we will see later. The capacitor should be .5 mfd. to pass the lowest voice frequencies. Raising this value only extends the low frequency response of the conversation, but does not greatly increase the volume. The capacitor should be non-polar, meaning it does not have a plus or a minus sign on it. If a polarized capacitor is used, the polarity of the line voltage must always match the polarity of the capacitor or it would lose capacitance and leak current instead of blocking current. The polarity of the line cannot always be guaranteed to remain constant, depending upon the type of phone office that serves the phone. However, if a line shows itself to be of constant polarity (required for Touch-tone phones)an electrolytic capacitor can be used, permitting a reduction in capacitor size. It should be rated at 150 volts or higher, at .5 microfarad, non-polar (which means non-electrolytic), and if electrolytic, it can be as high as 100 mfd., though only .5 mfd. is necessary.

To talk back to the calling party, the owner of the black box must have a small DC current to operate the carbon mouthpiece in the handset. By bridging the capacitor with a 10K resistor, enough current flows to activate the mouthpiece without drawing enough current to start billing. Some designs use low values like 6.8K but this does not insure that the equipment will not begin to bill for the call. To get a louder signal back to the calling party, a battery and a resistor can supply the talking current without drawing it off the line. 25 milliamps is a good current. The resistor needed can be calculated by Ohm's Law:

$$\text{Resistor(in ohms)} = \frac{\text{Battery Voltage}}{.025}$$

Example: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ volt battery uses a $\frac{1.5}{.025}$ = 60 ohm resistor.

6 volts= 240 ohms, 9 volts = 360 ohms, 12 volts= 480 ohms.

The ring stopper allows a large surge to flow through the line for only an instant. If it doesn't flow long enough, the line doesn't stop ringing, and listening to the phone with the Black Box switched on one would hear a loud ringing sound. In between these rings one can usually talk to the caller, but this only works on some electromechanical exchanges, whereas in ESS systems (Electronic Switching Systems) the voice circuit is not connected until the called party answers the phone. Talking between rings can be difficult but it is cheap and Trixon did say we'd all have to make sacrifices before he phlebbed out of office. This method is almost immune to detection for the black box detectors available only test the line after the ringing has stopped.

If the ring stopper allows current to flow for too long, the phone equipment will think the phone has been answered, and then of course hung up, so the equipment will disconnect and send a new dial tone in 10 to 30 seconds. The ring stopper usually works best by letting the surge last just long enough to stop the ring, and no longer.

The Basic Black Box is illustrated in Figure 1. When the switch is opened, current and sound can only pass through the resistor and capacitor. They work as already described in the sections under DC blocking capacitor and power source. When the switch is closed, the phone acts normal. To perform the ring-stopping function, the switch is closed and the phone is quickly picked up and hung up. Then the switch is opened and the conversation can take place. The circuit in Figure 2 is from Abbie Hoffman's Steal This Book. This circuit is basically the same, but the capacitor is now 100 mfd. When a call comes in, the switch is opened, and the phone is then picked up. The discharged capacitor soaks up a big pulse and thus acts as the ring stopper. After the pulse, it doesn't charge itself up any more and then performs the DC blocking function. Obviously the size in mfd.s is critical in this design because it determines the length of time that the pulse lasts. When the switch is closed to make the phone act normally again, the huge capacitor is discharged by the switch through a 10 ohm resistor that limits the current. Without this resistor, this big capacitor will be damaged by the discharge surge.

Figure 3 shows a similar circuit that uses two 52 volt zener diodes back to back to stop the rings. To answer, the phone is picked up after the switch is opened, and the ringing voltage avalanches one of the zeners. The surge makes the line voltage drop, thereby taking the zener out of avalanche. This ring stopper is very quick, and is recomended by phone phreaks who are served by sensitive equipment.

Figure 4 uses a simple push button for the ring stopper. This provides manual control of the timing of the pulse. It can be hit quickly, and if it doesn't stop the ringing, it can be hit for slightly longer and longer times until the ringing is stopped. The power source is a 6 volt battery, which can be 4 D cells or C cells strung together in series.

The simplest Black box circuit published to date has been the one in Issue 11 of TAP (YIPL at the time). The capacitor is built into the phone, the ring stopper is the pick up and hang up procedure, and the only parts needed are a 10K resistor and a SPST switch. We have plans for the same thing for Automatic Electric phones for those customers of General Telephone, and for Western Electric phones serviced by Bell Companies.

Calls on Black Boxes are usually kept short for safety, and of course no other extensions can be picked up during the call or the call will be billed. Most phone phreaks remove Black Boxes from their phones at the first sign of suspicious activites on their phone line. For the ultimate simplicity in Black Box design, see letter below.

Dear TAP,
Here is a description of a poor man's mute. It requires no parts at all, just a trimline style rotary dial telephone. Here's what you do. When you want to mute a call pick up the handset from the cradle slowly and at the same time keep the hookswitch in the base held down with your left hand. Now with the hand holding the receiver move the dial as if you've dialed a "1" and let it return half-way. Then release the hang-up switch on the base. If you have done it right you will hear the ringing coming out of the earpiece, so to stop the ringing move the dial slightly back and quickly return it to the middle position. You will now be able to hear your friend but to talk to him you will have to yell into the earpiece, because the transmitter doesn't work on this cheapie mute as there is no resistor to let current through. One should practice manipulating the dial before trying to mute a long distance call.

This mute is very primitive, but the beauty is the fact that no alteration of the phone is required, so no evidence in case of a bust. Any dial type trimline will work. It won't work with other phone types because the earpiece is short when the dial is moved, so you would have to remove the shorting wire from the dial, and if you're going to do that you might as well go ahead and put in a resistor and switch. So let's see those trimline phones (for which you pay extra) put to good use.

-CALIFORNIA-

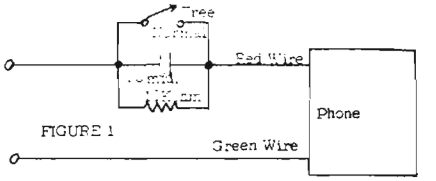


FIGURE 1

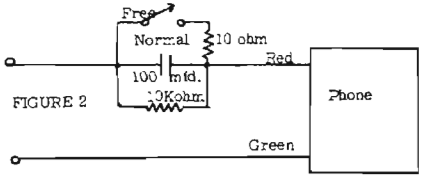


FIGURE 2

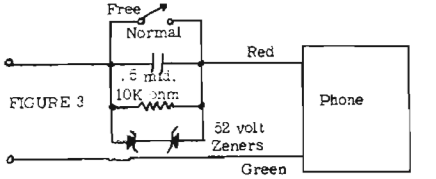


FIGURE 3

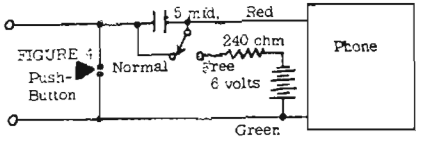


FIGURE 4
Push-Button

ASK Mr. PHELPS

Dear Mr. Phelps,
I've been hearing rumors from friends that the phoners are changing the tones in the Pentress phones around New York and that by January 1979 the Red Box will be obsolete. Is this true, and if it is, does anyone want to buy antique red boxes?

-DISCOURAGED-

Dear DISCOURAGED,
Barney here. Jim passed this letter on to me. It is true that the phone company is modifying the pay phones, but don't give up! We've discovered that the reason for modification is to allow automatic machinery in the future to replace all the human operators who presently listen for the tones and tell you how much to put in.This will actually make it easier to use Red Boxes than it is now! To prevent the machinery from accidentally being tricked into thinking money is deposited by the caller's voice frequencies, the phones are being modified to generate Two tones instead of one, but the timing of the tones is exactly the same. The old tone was 2600 Hertz. The new tones are 2600 and 1700 Hertz, so all Red Boxes can be easily modified by adding the 1700 Hertz oscillator and mixing it in at the same volume as the old oscillator. Plans for doing this will be published in the next issue of TAP, in time for the modifications of the pay phones to be near completion in New York.

Advisable Missions Force

Letters From Readers

Dear TAP,
This is Captn. Crunch, I would like to mention a few things. First, I'm glad to see you boys back in operation & am curious to why you stopped publication for a while. I also want to state my willingness in contacting as many would-be freaks as possible, in person only & not by mail. Therefore I am offering to anyone who wants to come see me in Mt. View all I know in electronics, computers & related technologies including freaking of course. However I dislike talking on the phone, nor communication by mail. If you even receive this letter, I would consider it a miracle. My current address is: J. T. Draper, 1905 Montecito Ave. Apt. #6, Mt. View, Ca. 94040 for those who want to set up a meeting by mail. Phone is (415)964-9041 and 965-4210. Of course I am not underground. A while back National Review published my phone number in the hopes that people would bug me by calling at 3 am etc. They didn't realize that I made hundreds of new friends & taught hundreds the art of freaking. Any people who want to visit me are welcome. They can stay with me up to a week (it usually takes that long to teach them). You might want to publish that fact.

I am starting a computer data-base of info for phone freaks & computer freaks. This data base will reside in the computer company I work for. There are 3 access levels of security which are:
1. General- Everybody and Anyone.
2. Protected-For sensitive numbers that would be changed if widespread.
3. Secure-Random scrambled data, accessable only over a non-tapped direct connection I cannot discuss here.
Cost 99¢/hour connect time charges, 12 midnight to 6 am. (PST), 3 am. to 9 am. (EST). Time includes IC and uses Standard TTY terminal. No WATS lines so people will have to figure out how to call it- Anyone interested, call 964-5331 (415). This is a company called "Call Compu'er". It uses an HP 3100A with 100 Megabyte storage. A very tap secure system, this is not a cheap HP2000F system but a much better BTI system-"Basic Timesharing System". So far we have 30 or so people, each with their own access code. I ususlly give a lot of information this way, more so than by phone, but less than in person. It's cheaper than Western Union, more secure but of course calling the computer costs money (or does it?).One could use credit cards because if the operator tried to call back a data tone would be reached. Good luck.

-JOHN-

Dear TAP,
I just had a new phone put in upon which my previously perfect black box no longer worked. It took some time but I finally realized that the red wire (from the wall to the L2 terminal) was backed up by the black wire (from the wall) which is not normally used in the phone hook-up (but which on my new phone was also connected to L2). Easy remedy to this of course is to remove both the red and black wires from L2 and connecting them both to the proper wire on the black box.

Phone installer friend of mine told me he was told to hook up both wires from now on but he didn't know why.

-CONNECTICUT-

Dear TAP,
Want to advise your readers how to get additional phone equipment from Pa Bell for free. I just got a long type stretch cord that the business office bills $22.50 for. The way to do it is not to deal with the business office but with repair service instead. Break any existing equipment you have (say you saw a snip and take commercial and cut your phone cord, then postponed moving) and call repair service. When they come, the guy will give you whatever alterations you wish. Not only did he give me a new cord but I got a new phone too. He said repair service would only forward a bill when this becomes habitual with a person.

-NEW YORK-

RAO Credit Card Codes

Area	RAC Codes and Locations
201	094 Newark, 091, 093
202	032 Wash. DC, 033
203	020 Hartford, 010
206	163 Seattle, 167
209	254 Stockton, 289 Fresno
212	072, 074 N. Y. C., 017, 018, 021, 024, 022
213	183, 184 L. A., 046, 182, 187, 332
215	041, 042, 043 Philadelphia
216	050 Akron, 082 Cleveland
218	126 Duluth
301	011
302	023
303	153
305	044 Miami
307	137
308	097 Omaha, 237
312	097 Chicago, 098 Suburbs, 234
313	083 Detroit, 013, 096
314	177 St. Louis, 143
315	303
401	019 R. I.
404	035 Atlanta, 022, 025, 063
406	154 Montana
408	293
412	030 Pittsburgh
414	088Milwaukee
415	158 S. F., 167 Berkeley, Cakland
416	476 Toronto
501	147
502	550
503	131 Portland
504	046
505	105
509	128 Spokane
513	185
516	127 Long Island
517	224 Lansing
601	059
602	064, 065
604	493 Vancouver
608	201
612	126 St. Paul
613	473
615	047 Nashville
617	001 Boston, 023 Worcester, 007, 008
702	271
703	033
704	319 Charlotte
713	151 Houston
716	534 Rochester
801	155, 383
813	152, 027
814	208
901	187 Memphis
914	066, 141

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2-Blue Box Story and Abbie on Ripoffs
3-Telecommand Story
4-Pay Phone Issue
5-Blue Box 1 → Early Model
6-Blue Box 2 → Early Model
7-Tuning your organ, 3-slot ripoffs
8-Credit Card Calls/1972 Code
9
10 → Black Box
11
12 Blue Box Plans
13 Int'l calls & Codes, Bluebox plans
14 More codes, AT&T Papers, Ca. Test numbers
15 1973 Credit Card Code, T network
16 Red Box plans
17 Red Box, Line Relay, Don't Get Busted
18 Outgoing long distance call stopper
19 Snoop light, Taping Fortress tones
20 Cheese Box(Conference line, or loop-around)
21 Automatic Phone Tap, Convention Report
22 Answeroo, "How we catch Red Boxers"
23 Free Electricity
24 Fraud Detectors, Index of TAP issues, 1974 CC Code
25 New Red Box, Free Gas
26 New Bluebox, Con Ed key (also 23, 29)
27 Free Electricity, Blue Box Correction
28 Reading Computer bills, loop suffixes
29 Improved Bluebox & Snooplite, Int'l codes
30 Fortress Pay Phones, Party Lines

FACT SHEETS -25¢ each
1. Credit Card Calling Hints
2. Receiving Long Distance Calls Free
(Same as Issue 11 for General Telephone Co. Customers instead of Bell Telephone Co.)
Displayed Red Box, 2600 Whistle Perfector, Dual tone oscillator → 50¢ per set.
Anti-Bell Button-50¢ 10/$3

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Steal This Book-$2.25
Monopoly - $1.20

Classes-50¢ each: A-Basic Electricity, B-Alternating Current, C-Basic Phone Operation, D-Amplifiers.

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Vending Machines- locks, techniques for getting your money's worth.
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Burglar alarms- Holmes & other central station systems.
Printing- methods, magnetic ink used in printing checks, etc.
Computers- Timesharing- Access codes.

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This Does Not Compute

First, there were the phone phreaks, those technological marvels who used blue boxes, black boxes and other colored boxes to fleece AT&T out of a few dollars. Now, it may be the dawn of a new space-age whiz, the keypunch crazies.

New Scientist magazine reports that a 15-year-old London schoolboy named Joe used a school computer terminal to crack the security system of one of the biggest time-sharing computers in England. With no formal computer training and just four months of schooling, Joe was able to gain access to top-secret information from various big businesses. He even went so far as change the data stored in the computer

Spokespersons for the computer involved (even a computer has spokespersons these days) admitted that the boy wonder was in a position to completely take over the entire system, shutting off other users, changing passwords and altering bills sent to customers. And Joe could have gotten away with it had he only kept his young mouth shut. Instead, he sent a note completely confessing what he had done. A new security system for the computer was immediately installed.

from - Real Paper May 14, 1975

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No. 32

JANUARY 1976

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Credit Cards

We need info on:
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Locks- code books, picking methods, safe manipulation, sources of supply.
Radio- pirate stations, jammers, etc.
Cable TV- tapping into the line.
Utilities- info on N. J. Public Services' round ceramic electric meter seals.
Burglar alarms- Holmes & other central station systems.
Printing- methods, magnetic ink used in printing checks, etc.



1976 CREDIT CARD CODE

In Issue 25 TAP reported that a new CREDIT CARD PLAN was being introduced by the Phone Company in order to cut the cost of catching and prosecuting people who are making calls with phony credit cards. Of course, these people are making calls that they ordinarily would not be able to afford, but toll fraud programs allow the Phone Company to blame the soaring cost of phone service on phone phreaks. At the expense of everyone, the Phone Company announced a new computerized scheme to assign credit card numbers that bear no resemblance to the related phone number. This is supposed to eliminate the simple ripoff of looking up a company's phone number and adding the code for the city and the secret code letter.

When we published this information, we were actually convinced that the plan was on its way in, so convinced, in fact, that we published the 1975 Credit Card Code in March 1975 and thought that it was almost useless since the plan was scheduled to take effect in 1975. Well folks, it turns out that the plan has not been implemented and the NEW 1976 CREDIT CARD CODE works the same way as usual, with the phone number coming first, followed by the RAO code (a list of RAO codes is in Issue 31) and then the letter that corresponds to the 6th digit of the phone number, according to the following list:

1=G 2=U 3=A 4=Q 5=R 6=X 7=Z 8=L 9=N 0=E

While we're on the subject of correcting past information, Issue 27 worried many readers with a news clipping about Telident, a device that instantly traces an incoming call to the phone that placed the call, displaying the phone number on a L. E. D. readout. The news clipping was from Science Digest, among other sources. We attempted to contact the manufacturer but were unsuccessful. Several readers let us know that they tried also and got nowhere. We have now discovered the reason. The LA Times, May 23, 1975 reported that an ex-FBI agent and 4 others were indicted in a scheme to sell stock in phony corporations, with phony products. Telident was one of these phony products, which was demonstrated in a rigged manner at the Waldorf but never really existed, nor can such device exist given the present phone system in the U.S. The device was intended to interest hotels, airports, and law encroachment organizations. This was supposed to interest investors who would buy worthless stock.

So you can't always believe what you read, even in TAP!

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ODDS & ENDS

by
tom edison

There are a number of odds & ends that need to be cleared up before we can continue to blast old Big Brother Bastard Bell on this Bicentennial Birthday of America. One of the things that always bugged me about TAP was the incorrect polarities shown on all the batteries for Red and Blue Boxes. Al Bell says that this is small shit but I feel that not everyone is an electronics expert so for the record let me state that the short line is always negative and the long line is always positive. (SEE FIG.1)

For those who don't have access to a voltmeter to determine which line is the + Ring and which is the - Tip an easy method is to place a rectifier diode directally across the line. The diode should be at least 100 volts @ 100 Ma and you must know which end of the diode is the cathode and which end is the anode. A diode will conduct when the anode is more positive than the cathode. In Fig. 2 the diode has been placed across the line in such a way that the diode is forward biased (cathode to - Tip and anode to + Ring). If you now pick up the fone receiver you should hear dial tone but you should not be able to break the dial tone even when you dial. The reason for this is that the diode is effectively a fixed short across the line. Regardless of what you do at the receiver the short will still leave dial tone on the line. If you connect the diode as shown in Fig. 3 it will be reversed biased and no current will flow thru it. The fone will be normal and you will be able to dial out. You may be wondering just what the hell you have to know which line is Tip & Ring. The reason is that Pa Bell has started to change the response time of the relays which indicate when a called fone has answered. This means that the ring stopper button on your Black Box must now be hit for a maximum of only a few milliseconds, something that's impossible to do mechanically but very easy to do electronically! Last issue TAP showed an electronic bell stopper using two 52 volt Zener diodes. Fig. 4 shows a bell stopper using only Zener and regular rectifier diodes. In the normal position the Zener diode and the Box R C network are both out of the circuit. To Box a call just throw the switch to the free position as soon as the fone starts to ring. The 56 volt Zener diode will fire on the ring voltage and momentarily short the Tip & Ring lines for a few milliseconds. At the same time the Box RC network will be switched into the circuit. Since the Zener diode must be in the circuit with the correct voltage polarity on it, the identification of Tip & Ring is very important. This circuit has been tried and tested in several N J cities and in some towns the response times of the archaic Bell equipment was so bad that the super quick response of our new bell stopper was not working as it should. Further research was done and it was determined that a rectifier diode placed series aiding with the Zener diode (Zener anode to rectifier anode) would enable the circuit to function properly. While this means that you need a rectifier diode it should be noted that a rectifier diode costs about 1/10 the cost of a 56 volt Zener diode.

We've had some inquires about the TAP T shirt. Al Bell told me, " Tom, if you want em- go get em." The choices are shown in the Oct. 1973 # 22 issue. If enough of you want them please write and let me know. I won't be able to interest a manufacturer unless a sufficient number are ordered.

We've also received some inquires about a new fone convention. My own personal feeling is that there should be a Bicentennial Box Blast. Any details will be in future issues of TAP.

[illegible] Amherst, Mass. [illegible] Wait [illegible]. It says [illegible] books please [illegible].

We received a great suggestion from a reader in Amherst, Mass. who wants to see a TAP calendar. It's too late for 76 but we'll see what we can do for 77.

The plastic dial plates in Fortress Fones have been modified. Sticking a pin thru the hole, pressing down, and turning the dial plate clock wise to remove it as shown in TAP # 6 now works only on home fones. A # 4-40 set screw is now used on the Fortress. To remove this new plate use a no. .050 hex key and turn the set screw all the way in so that the whole dial plate locks in the most clock wise position. Now simply rotate the plate clock wise a little more and it will come off.

And finally, let me briefly petition our readers to share your knowledge with us. In my article on the " Corrected Snoop Light " in issue no. 29 I asked readers to send us their fone off-hook current values. So far we have received only one reply, a post card from Los Angeles ! GET OFF YOUR ASSES! Get a stamp, an envelope, and some paper and let us hear from you. Help to put the Post Office out of business by flooding it with mail to TAP!

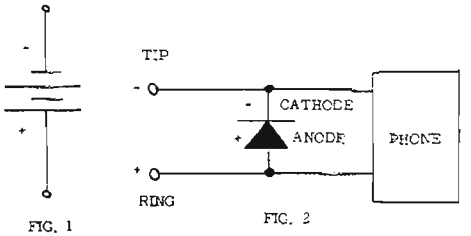


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

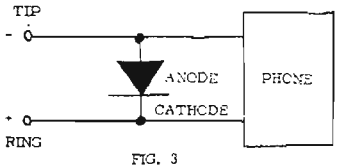


FIG. 3

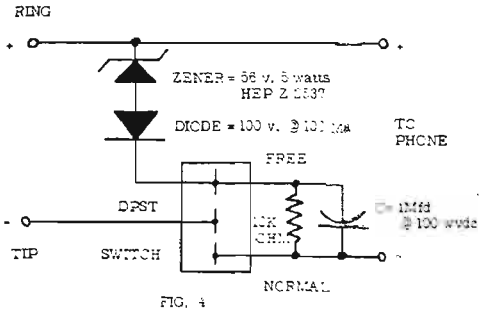


FIG. 4

ASK Mr. PHELPS

Send in your [illegible] and he will [illegible] them. Mr. Phelps' field is mechanical devices and metal cracking - research and development - and conspiracy masterminding. Questions on electronics will be given to Barney. If you send a deposit to his bank account in Zurich, he will make an all-out, maximum effort to answer you.

Q. I very much want to jump my electic meter but it is outside where anyone can see me if I fool around with it. What can I do? Queens Resident

A. Caution is always advisable but extreme parancia is not. Wasn't Queens where Kitty Genovese was murdered while thirty of her neighbors watched and did nothing? If your meter is visible only to your neighbor, why not (subtly, of course) check him out? Maybe he feels the same about Con Mon(opoly) as you do. Maybe he'd even like you to adjust his meter also (for a modest fee, of course). If your neighbor is Charles Luce: 1- You're living in a pretty wealthy neighborhood and can damn well afford to pay your Con Mon bill. 2-Wait until he goes on vacation.

If your meter is visible from the street, find some way of blocking a passerby's view of it. Perhaps some temporary or permanent shrubbery? Try moving Birnam wood to Dunsinane. You've heard of ivy-covered cottages? Or plant some fast growing tall annuals, but not so the meter reader can't find it.

With an outside meter, you have a tremendous advantage over the victim of an inside meter. "Anyone" could have tampered with an outside meter; Con Mon can't prove you did it. But don't reduce your usage to near zero - that's suspicious.

Another possibility: If you're adding an addition to your house, you could hide the original meter (see above) and mount your own personal meter for Con Mon to read. You may be interested to know that, if you are caught or killed in action, the Power Companies are primarily interested in restitution, and are not too enthusiastic about having disgruntled customers educate entire prison populations.

I expect you to use some of the money you save to support the revolution. Not necessarily TAP - there are plenty of other good causes.

Just because you'll be getting the juice for less money is no reason to waste it. Remember that Con Mon burns coal or oil which causes pollution, and uses its nuclear generator which could BLOW UP and does produce large amounts of radioactive waste which must be stored indefinitely. Because it is a government sanctioned monopoly and doesn't have any free market competition, Con Mon doesn't seem to care about hydroelectric, wind, solar, tidal damming, geothermal, and other efficient sources of power, none of which cause pollution or waste valuable resources. Instead they shrug and keep raising their rates.

I realize that many of you home owners are victims of irresponsible, greedy developers who "clear cut" all the trees, and built houses without any concern for "energy efficiency". This turned the houses into ovens in the summer, necessitating air conditioning, and refrigerators in the winter, requiring even more energy to heat. So at least buy an efficient AC, insulate, and check your heating system.

YOUR MISSION...

Should you decide to accept, is to read the "Illuminatus!" trilogy by Shea and Wilson. Here's an abridged excerpt

"Lee Harvey Oswald sights carefully through the Carcano Mannlicher...and his mouth falls open in astonishment as three shots ring out, obviously from the direction of the Grassy Knoll and Triple Underpass.

"Son-of-a-bitch," he said, softly as a prayer. And he began to grin, a rictus not of omnipotence such as he had expected but of something different and unexpected and therefore better-omniscience. That smirk appeared in all the photos during the next day and a half, before his own death, a sneering smile that said so clearly that none dared to read it: I know something you don't know."

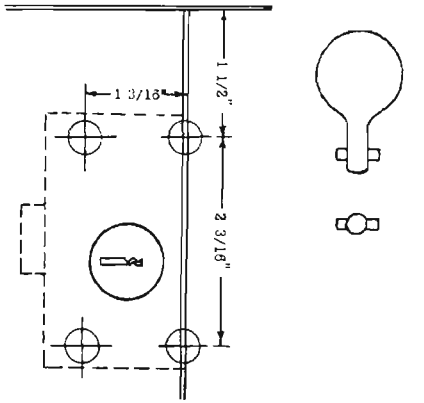
Haven't you always wondered about that smile? Well, now you know. Your mission is to determine which parts are fact, which are theory, and which are fantasy.

MEMO

To Mr. Phelps
From Alexander Haig

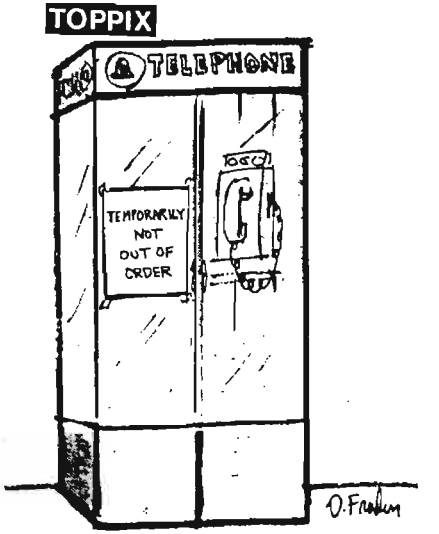
Subject Alternate Method of Opening The Fortress Phone Coin Box

This method involves the drilling in four positions to remove the four screws that hold the lock in place. One first drills at the appropriate points. Start with about an 1/8" drill bit and then use a 1/4" bit to enlarge the hole. If the screws are hardened and drill resistant, punch them out. After the screws are removed one simply pushes the lock in and to the rear so that it disengages the cover plate. After that is accomplished one simply turns the boltwork of the cover plate with a key or similar object looks like this.



Thanks for the chart. This IS a much simpler method but can be used only when you have sufficient clearance at the right side of the Fortress.

Mr. Phelps



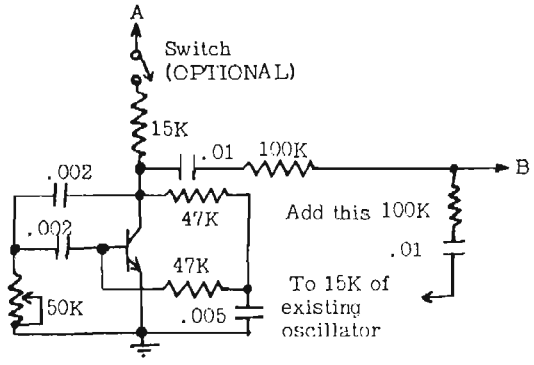
MEMORIZE AND BURN

The Red Boxes of the future won't be as simple as before. We reported in the last issue that the new Red Box tones are 2200 and 1700 Hz. The old 2200 Hz Red Boxes must be modified by adding the extra 1700 Hz. oscillator. We have pictured, for informational purposes only, a 1700 Hz. oscillator. It is a simple matter to add this to the Red Boxes in Issue 16 or Issue 25. To add this to the Issue 16 Red Box, one would connect point A to V+ line after the on-off switch, just as the existing oscillator is now connected in that Box. Next, the output of the oscillator must have a 100K resistor added in series with the .01 mfd. capacitor that is there now. Just break the line before or after the .01 and insert the 100K resistor. Now the output of the new 1700 Hz. oscillator must be connected. The output (B) comes out of a .01 mfd. cap and a 100K resistor, just like the other oscillator, so tie the two oscillators together just after the 100Ks and the .01s as in the diagram. Now both oscillators will be tied into the 47K amplifier input at the top of the diagram.

To add the new oscillator to Issue 25, connect point A to pin 3 on the 555 Flip-Flop. Cut the output of the oscillator by disconnecting one wire of the .01 mfd. capacitor and inserting a 100K resistor in line with the capacitor. Now connect the new oscillator's point B to the + input of the 741 amplifier.

In either case, the new oscillator has it's ground connected to the ground of the existing box, and the voltage supply input (Point A) is also connected the same way as the oscillator that already exists. The outputs of the two oscillators each go through their own 100K resistors to mix the sounds evenly and through their own .01 mfd. caps to prevent DC on each oscillator from affecting the amplifier. Then they connect together, and are amplified equally by the speaker. The 50K trimmer pot adjusts the frequency of the 1700 Hz oscillator. By disconnecting the 2200 Hz oscillator temporarily, the 1700 Hz. oscillator can be tuned with a frequency counter or by comparing the sound to an accurate signal generator.

The new phones are starting to pop up all over. If one had a switch (shown as OPTIONAL in the diagram), the Red Box would be valid at both converted and unconverted phones.



You can tell if a phone booth is converted or not by listening as you deposit money. The new tones sound "harsher" than the pure 2200 we're used to. The tones will leak into the earpiece at a low volume so it's hard to tell at first, but comes easily with practice (don't we all). However, it is likely that the operators don't know during this interim period which phones are modified and which aren't. And the usual quota of broken phones keeps operators willing to accept just about anything short of whistling (and sometimes that works!), so old Red Boxes will probably be good for a while longer without needing the modification.

At this point it might be worthwhile to mention that there are a number of alternatives to the telephone earpiece for a Red Box speaker. The experienced phreak looks for a speaker with an impedance of 100 ohms or more, negligible size, weight and price, and of course low distortion with a good volume. These qualities are not easy to come across. However, 2000 ohm in-the-ear earpieces have been used with good results. If you were to attempt to put the new dual tone through one of these, it would probably distort badly. This may be alright with such short pulses but at this time we're not sure how much distortion can be tolerated with human operators. The future will have machines receiving the tones and checking their quality, so many phreaks use high-quality dynamic earpieces from stereo headphones. They find that the added expense is well worth the good results.

IMPORTANT:
Include mailing label or xerox copy when writing to TAP about your subscription.

The bugging of bedrooms

By L. M. BOYD

How would you feel if you just found out your teenage children had wired your bedroom with an automatic listening device?

Say you discovered it had been there for the last 90 days? And it had transmitted every whisper therein round the clock from your room to theirs? This is reported to be the sort of revelation that is astounding a number of parents now.

A firm has been selling such bugs by mail for less than $15 each through magazine ads, investigators say. Research reveals that a whole lot of the buyers are youngsters hung up on the notion of eavesdropping on the old folks.

From The News Tribune
January 6, 1976

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PAY AND DIE?



It is often said that death and taxes are inevitable. Human sheep repeat this platitude the same way parrots unthinkingly repeat anything they hear. Until now death has been necessary because people insisted on breeding and we'd be standing on each other's heads in no time if it weren't for death. You know, of course, that it is not necessary to have children. You may NOT know that our technology is only a few years (100? 50? less?) away from eliminating death. Read The Immortalist by Harrington, The Second Genesis by Rosenfeld, Here Comes Immortality by Tuccille, and Heinlein's I Will Fear No Evil and Time enough for love: the lives of Lazarus Long. (Borrow them FREE from your library) If you could live forever OR have children, which would you choose? Have you had your ♂ or ♀ yet?

As for taxes, many shrewd individuals are "Working Within the System" TO DESTROY IT! They claim that the 16th Amendment is unconstitutional. Rene Baxter (4045 East Palm Lane, Phoenix, AZ 85008) is one of the many knowledgeable advocates of tax refusal. Here's his plan. "According to Federal law, a dollar is a silver coin containing 412 1/2 grains of standard silver" Did you receive 750 or more dollars in income last year? Of course not. All you got was "fiat dollars" - printing press money. Therefore fore file a W4E with your employer. It states that you are exempt from taxation. "...the IRS is 90% bluff. They have successfully violated our rights only because we allowed them to do so. Our fear is based on our own ignorance of our rights under the Constitution and under Federal law. The fact is, a very large number of people are successfully defying the IRS. They aren't being charged; they aren't being tried; and they aren't being convicted. Equally important, they aren't paying any taxes. The IRS admits that there are now over 5 million tax resistors in the U S. Many are using dubious or illegal tax avoidance methods. A growing number, however, are basing their non-compliance on the Constitution and on Federal law. There is now overwhelming evidence that these methods are not only successful but completely legal. In fact, they are based on a strict observation of the law."

BE SURE to cross out the "Under penalties of perjury..." statement at the end of the 1040. One of the Advisable Missions Force's informants, WITHIN THE IRS, says they are terrified of people who plead the Fifth and Fourth Amendments. You have Big Brother by the BALLS! So squeeze him like he's been squeezing you!

Baxter's Tax Revolt is $2. He publishes a fortnightly economic newsletter (expensive) and "Freedom Today" (monthly, inexpensive) and sells several books, among them Tax Revolt USA! by Martin Larson $5. The cover shows a 1040 being burned. Remember when burning draft cards was a popular activity? Has anyone been drafted lately?

Don't ask for the info free because "you can't afford it". If you don't pay taxes, like those of us who collect welfare or unemployment insurance (which insures unemployment: why work?) or have your income deposited directly in Zurich or elsewhere, you don't need the info. If you do pay taxes, you can certainly afford to learn how to STOP paying them! A popular recent saying is "Eat the Rich". Whether you choose to or not, stop feeding Big Brother with $.

Mr. Phelps

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TAP

FEB—MAR 1976 No. 33

ODDS & ENDS

by
TOM EDISON

There has been some new response to the TAP "T" shirt. So far people writing in want shirt # 1. The choices are shown in the October 1973 issue # 22. Keep those cards and letters coming in folks!

There have also been some off-hook currents sent in by TAP readers. A chart listing all off-hook currents will be in next month's issue. Please continue to send in off-hook current values.

We've had a number of letters from the New England area especially Mass. informing us of a large crash program to uncover illegal extension phones and answering devices. Shame on you---for getting caught!!! I wouldn't dream of telling you that if you put a SPST switch in series with each of your freebees and leave the switch in the off position there's no way in hell that Pa Bell can find out when they very sneakily "test" the line at 3 AM with a signal that's strong enough to register on their meter but not strong enough to ring your phone. Remember also that when you connect a phone answering device to your line it can be detected. So if you have any friends who have an illegal phone answering device make sure that you don't tell them how to avoid detection by putting a SPST switch in series with the device and shutting off the legal phone when the answering device is in use so only one "phone" shows on the detection equipment.

I've received two other off-hook currents - 275 ma and 9.1 ma. I don't know what the hell to make of these readings. One looks too high and the other too low! Phone resistance and the 48 volt DC battery at the local CO are pretty standard so there shouldn't be such a wide variety of values. Please recheck your milliammeter and note the on and off-hook line voltages.

For you underground record freaks let me recommend Perfect Pitch, P.O. Box 136, Hallowell, Maine 04347. They have an extensive catalog of great underground and imported underground records by such artists as: Beatles, Stones, Dylan, Who, Dead, Zeppelin, Hendrix, Clapton, CSN&Y, Bowie, Deep Purple and many more. Send a self addressed stamped envelope for their free catalog. They offer fast service and the records come shrink wrapped with inner protection sleeves. Their catalog also rates the sound quality so you know in advance what to expect. Credit an Amherst, Mass. Yippie for the tip about Perfect Pitch. Thanks again Scott!

OOPS!

by TOM EDISON

It had to happen sooner or later! In my zeal to get my article laid out for the January issue the WRONG diagram was used for Fig. 4. The schematic showed a DPST switch which is incorrect. If this DPST switch is used the 105 volt AC 20 Hz ringing voltage will have a low resistance path through the Box RC network and the diodes will effectively be across the line at all times. This means that the circuit will automatically "answer" your phone all the time! To correct this situation change the DPST switch to a DPDT switch and connect as shown below:

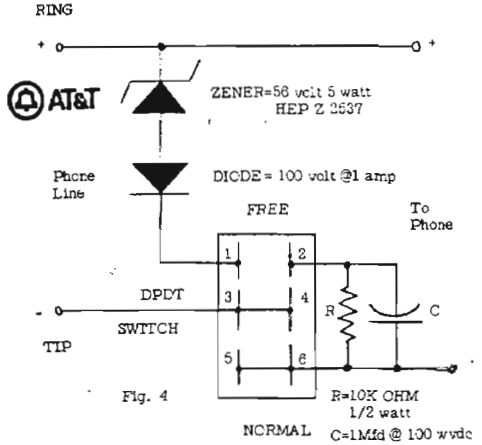


Fig. 4

Terminals 3&4 are connected together as are 5&6 but there is no connection between terminals 1&2. With the DPDT switch in the normal position the ringing voltage is across the phone ringer and not across the "answering" diodes. Only when the switch is put in the "free" position are the diodes placed across the line to momentarily "answer" the phone for a few milliseconds. I cannot think of a more appropriate time to build this improved automatic Black Box:

NOTICE TO TELEPHONE CUSTOMERS

We are planning changes in the rates for most out-of-state calls.

The following examples illustrate the new Interstate Long Distance rates in three sample mileage bands:

Interstate Dial-Direct One-Minute Rates			
Mileage of Call	Full Rate Weekday	35% Discount Evening	60% Discount Night & Weekend
22-30 miles (Hartford Conn. - Springfield, Mass.)	24¢	20¢	12¢
431-925 miles (New Orleans, La. - Detroit, Mich.)	50¢	32¢	20¢
1911-3000 miles (New York, N.Y. - Los Angeles, Calif.)	74¢	35¢	21¢

Additional minutes are always less than the rates quoted for the first minute (a).

Interstate Operator-Assisted Three-Minute Rates		
Mileage of Call	Station-to-Station at All Times	Person-to-Person at All Times
22-30 miles (Hartford Conn. - Springfield, Mass.)	$1.00	$2.00
431-925 miles (New Orleans, La. - Detroit, Mich.)	$2.05	$3.15
1911-3000 miles (New York, N.Y. - Los Angeles, Calif.)	$2.75	$3.95

Additional minutes for operator-assisted calls are charged at the lower dial-direct rates. Rates quoted for half minute (a).

Here are the principal never ending rate hikes from AT&T. Compare this with TAP's inflation fighting never increasing ever constant rates. I think that it's very obvious who's offering the better service to the public - AT&T or TAP!!!

TAP'S DIAL-DIRECT NEVER MORE THAN THREE MINUTES AT A TIME BLACK BOX RATES		
MILEAGE OF CALL	DAY RATES	NIGHT RATES
0-100 MILES	0¢	0¢
100-1,000 MILES	0¢	0¢
ANYWHERE	0¢	0¢
ADDITIONAL MINUTES ARE ALWAYS LESS RATES QUOTED INCLUDE TAX		

As an aid to you do-it-yourselfers let me offer to you the TOM EDISON HOME EXPERIMENTORS PHONE CHART:

	VOLTS	Ma	OHMS	FREQ	TIME
ON-HOOK	48	0	INFINITE	DC	-
OFF-HOOK	8	40	100-200		-
RINGING	105	23	-	20	-
BUSY SIG	-	-	-	480+ 620	60 IPM
BLACK BOX RESISTOR	45	4.5	10 Kohm	-	-
DIAL TONE	-	-	-	350+ 440	-

WE NEED INFO

CB Radio - Though it is a violation of FCC regulations, it is possible to add an encoder - decoder system to existing CB radios and have a telephone in your car at no monthly charge. Besides, a CB rig costs around $200, far less than the FM or VHF equipment used by Motorola-Bell systems. It requires an automatic phone patch and sending touch-tone over the AM signal. We would like a design for such a system.

Also we would like plans for a suitable bi-linear amplifier for mobile CB radio (and home base) use to get thru when things are crowded and marginal.

Alarm Systems - or "How to unprotect Big Brother". We'll IS possible with your help, if you send in whatever info you may have in the way of schematics, operation, or methods of circumventing from local to Grade AA Central Office Alarms.

Chemistry - Tried and PROVEN recipes for psychopharmaceuticals. Info about memory drugs, e.g. Magnesium Pemoline.

ASK Mr. PHELPS

Send in your questions and he will try to answer them. If you send a deposit to his bank account in Zurich, he will make an all-out, maximum effort.

Q. What are you going to do about those new supermarket labels? Is there some way to add some lines and lower the price?

A. What makes you think we would do anything like that? All we do at TAP is distribute information and report the news. Like the NY Times. Sort of. Us cheat honest businessmen providing people with necessitities at competitive prices? No way! But if someone rips me off, I rip right back! One chain has a new slogan which REALLY means: "We take PRIDE in charging the highest PRICE we can get away with". The Shadow said: "The weed of crime bears bitter fruit." Well, I think free food tastes GREAT!

Remember that no matter how much you rip them off, you'll barely break even unless you buy wisely. Fully half - hell, probably 3/4 - of the stuff in markets is a total ripoff. Cigarettes; soda and sugared, flavored, canned water; breakfast cereals (with a few exceptions); white bread; sterilized cream; and medicinals are all shit! One breakfast cereal executive once said: "If they'd buy it, we'd sell them packaged shit." That's ok, if it's properly labeled, but when they call it "food", that's FRAUD, and the perpetrators should be liquidated. As for "medicinals": first they sell you the shit, then they sell you more shit for when your stomach and guts rebel, then more shit so you can get rid of it, then more shit to straighten out your head, and finally more shit to keep you from smelling like shit, which you wouldn't if you ate right.

Do you know what unit pricing is, and how to calculate the price per ounce when the u.p. label is, as usual, missing or obsolete? If not, you'll often get ripped off. You'll buy "large economy sizes" which are no bargain at all! So bring along your pocket calculator, if you're too lazy to do the math in your head.

In some states, there is STILL no law preventing markets from increasing prices of items already on the shelves. In some states, the sheep are even charged SALES TAX on food. They just shrug. Get rid of politicians (preferably with the ballot, not the bullet) who don't represent you. The Libertarian Party is probably your best alternative.

The label is known as the Universal Product Code. An excellent article appeared in Barron's, May 13, 1974. Many market are hesitating, wondering if the "benefits" are worth the system's $200,000 cost. Department store owners are waiting for Optical Character Recognition systems. IBM's requires that price tags be printed in magnetic ink. (NOW do you see the reason for our DA info request?) Supermarkets would like to avoid marking the prices on everything so they can REALLY rip you off. Legislators are working on bills to require prices on everything. Let them hear from you! UPC is now being tested in Fairport, NY, where customers said checking out is NOT quicker or easier. It's just another gimmick, but one you can profit from.



Can you tell the difference? Neither can the cashier. But the computer can, and we all know that computers never make mistakes, right? (The label on the left is off a 14¢ item, the one on the right is off a $1.39 item)

It has been said that every revolutionary should own or have access to printing equipment, or know a friendly printer (the more you pay him, the friendlier he'll be)

"In every coup d'etat, there comes a moment when success or failure depends on whether or not an appropriate set of rubber stamps is available."

The Cuban Dark Age, by Roberto Vacca

"A printing press is worth more than 1000 rifles"

Kim Il Sung

It would be illegal to really apply new gummed or self-sticking UPC labels on top of the originals. And most unwise to try sticking them on frozen packages, slippery plastic containers, or over colored labels. And it won't look right if you buy a carton of food and the total is $3.71, will it? You'll get an itemized bill so you can't use just one label several times. How would it look, a receipt for 10 packages of 14¢ salt, when you've got only delicacies like smoked oysters and caviar in your cart? You would need an assortment of labels.

BOOK OF THE MONTH

The Big Brother Game by Scott French $7.95 from Cru Publishing, Box 6820, San Francisco, CA 94101

A most entertaining and informative book about surveillance, surreptitious entry, and countermeasures. Even I learned a great deal. Probably the most comprehensive, readily available of its type. Included are many pages from manufacturers' catalogs, and schematics for those who wish to make their own low cost equipment. The chapter on locksmithing itself is worth many times the price of the entire book. Techniques are described in the author's inimitable style. Get this book before it is outlawed! In a volume containing as much material as this one does, a few minor errors and omissions are inevitable. Your mission is to find them.

The End of TAP?

It COULD happen - if S - 1 passes. Yeah, I know - "What's S - 1?" You will get all the details if it does pass. It is known in some circles as "Instant 1984". Check it out and let your "duly elected representatives" (hah) hear how you feel about it.

Must Mean Pony Express

Washington, Feb. 17 (AP) — Although mail service is improving, the Postal Service still does not provide as good service as the old Post Office Department once did, the General Accounting Office said yesterday.

Overall, service today is not as good as it was before postal reorganization — in terms of timeliness of delivery and other services provided by the Postal Service," the congressional auditing agency said.

The GAO said that a significant cause of delays in mail misdirected by letter-sorting machines.

Dresses Up His Decision

Mount Clemens, Mich., Jan. 7 (AP) — Three youths who pleaded guilty to singing Christmas carols in the nude have been ordered by a court to clean up their act and do an encore next year.

Putting aside the maximum penalty of $100 or 90 days in jail, District Court Judge Harry Burkart deferred sentence until next January. If the teenagers agreed to refrain from streaking during their probation and return the same neighborhood next Christmas to do caroling, but this time in proper attire.

Back Issues are 50¢ each, 40¢ each if you order a full set (numbers 1 - 32) See previous issues for list of feature articles.

Subscriptions - 10 issues - U S bulk rate $4.
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IMPORTANT:
Include mailing label or xerox copy when writing to TAP about your subscription.

Books - Steal This Book $2.25 Monopoly $1.20
Courses - 50¢ each A - Basic Electricity B - A.C. C - Basic Phone Operation D - Amplifiers

Send only check or money order (NO CASH) to TAP, 156 W 42 Street, Room 504, New York 10036
This is a mail drop only.
Office: 1201 Broadway, Room 200, New York 10001
Hours: Wednesday, 4-7pm.

PAY ATTENTION!

WHEN WRITING TAP, WRITE LEGIBLY! Or print! Best of all, TYPE! Don't be like the idiot who scrawls on a piece of toilet paper in magic marker or crayon and then wonders why his address label is misspelled. ALWAYS include old address when sending in a change. Bulk rate subscriptions MUST include Zip Code. Subscriptions start with the next issue we publish, whenever that is. No exceptions! Subscriptions are pro-rated if you didn't know about the new rate and sent in the old amount.

Try to keep each item you send in on a different sheet or index card. Subscriptions, back issue orders, DA info and requests, MEAT, etc. all are processed separately. Be sure to tell us what you want - not like the guy who sent in a check with nothing else - no address, nothing! We had to waste time and postage sending the check back to his bank. His reply: I thought you'd have my address in your subscription file." Well, sure, but do you think we're going to waste time looking for it? You think it's posted on the wall so everyone can see it? And how do we know you want a renewal? Maybe you want back issues and forgot to include the order sheet. Would you send an order to Sears, Roebuck and expect them to know what you want?

Be patient! We may be temporarily out of an issue and are getting it reprinted. After two (2) months, send us a photocopy of your canceled check and tell us what you didn't get.

Keep each DA topic on a SEPARATE sheet, one side only, preferably typed. Remember, it may be getting photocopied. Use black or dark ink. For lengthy articles, use 8 1/2 x 11, single spaced. Include source and date of articles. It usually isn't necessary to ask: Do you need info about -----? Just send it in, unless it is bulky (high postage) or requires extensive and expensive photocopying. Don't put your name and address on anything that could get you in trouble. Initials or code name are ok. We have finally gotten the photocopier working and are sending out DA info. If you sent in something and haven't gotten anything back, tell us (again) exactly what you sent and what you want. In some categories we have practically nothing because nobody sent in anything. In some cases the info is a 200 page book and we can't afford to copy the whole thing. Or afford to mail it - copy paper is heavy! We'll work something out with you. Be patient.

If you've written to MEAT and haven't heard from anyone, it's because we haven't heard from anyone else in your area. We have noticed there are a lot of people in the same towns, so if you want to meet others, let us know. There IS some risk - we might unknowingly introduce you to an undercover agent. But you run that risk every time you buy a nickel bag from a new dealer.

Postage rates are getting so high that it hardly pays you to order and us to ship only one item, but we will continue to do so at Al Bell's insistence. Books are sent separately from back issues at lower cost "Book Rate".

Some people have expressed concern about our security. Our mailing list is as safe as possible. What are you worried about anyway? You're probably already on a half dozen of Big Brother's other shit lists! All incoming mail is shredded after processing (occasionally, it may get shredded without processing). Someone asked: "Do you think Pa Bell has a subscription under an alias?" We assume he does, but we've infiltrated him far deeper than he's infiltrated us.

Courses E & F and Head Crash (computers) will be finished someday. If you ordered them, we probably have your name and address and will send when available. If you haven't gotten something else you ordered, it might be your fault. Make sure we have your current address or give the Postal Monopoly your change of address (unless you don't want bills forwarded). Our outgoing first class mail has no return address and we have never gotten anything back from the Dead Letter Office. If something is our fault, we'll correct it, but if it's your fault, TOUGH! Occasionally, some masochist sends cash which never arrives. When he complains, we have to waste time and postage telling him TOUGH! Or some smartass says "There's no way anybody could steal this money", and doesn't include any, so we'll think it was stolen. TOUGH!

It so happens that we are all males here, and it seems that most readers are, but some people don't like the sexist greeting "Dear Sirs" or "Gentlemen". Personally, I prefer "Dear People".

Regarding a convention: I think we have one here every Wednesday. If you want a fancy one in a big hotel, TANSTAAFL (There ain't no such thing as a free lunch). It will cost MONEY! I am not at all enthusiastic about reducing our treasury for this purpose. If readers want to contribute enough... HEY, where did everybody go?

We try to answer all questions (unless they are rhetorical) even if the answer is "We don't know", but a self-addressed, stamped envelope (put the stamp at least 1" lower and you may be able to recycle it) will speed up the reply. Then we don't put your letter in the "Answer if we ever get a chance" pile. If you didn't get an answer, write again; it may have gotten lost in the shuffle.

Remember, we are doing the best we can. This is a labor of love (and hate) and we're not making any money on it. If you can do better, come on in.

Mr. Phelps

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33

N.J. Bell sued over fire-call delay

HACKENSACK (AP) — A couple has filed suit charging New Jersey Bell Telephone with failing to put them through to the fire department when their home caught on fire three years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Loegren of Edgewater filed the suit in Superior Court here Friday.

In the suit, Mrs. Loegren said she dialed for the operator when the fire broke out Feb. 2, 1973, established contact with an unidentified operator, and requested that the operator notify the Edgewater Fire Department.

School phones used improperly

NEW YORK (AP) — A nine-month sampling of long-distance telephone calls made from the city's schools to places such as France, Switzerland, Argentina, Greece, Italy and Israel showed almost one-third of them were personal and not official.

From The News Tribune

END THE MISUSE OF THE ## NUMBER

\nd that no man might buy or sell, save that he had the mark, or the name of the beast, or the number of his name. Revelations 13:17

We are printing the following article at my request. I haven't had time to study his plan yet and can't comment on it, but 1984 is only eight, (8), count 'em EIGHT, years away. We must use any and all methods if we are going to avoid it. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" The author informed me that he has had virtually NO response - none from "public interest" groups, media, not even from the counterculture! "If you're not part of the solution, you're part of the problem" Which are YOU? He's probably as busy as we are, so don't complain to us if you don't get an immediate reply.

Mr. Phelps

The Social Security Number should not be used for: Taxpayer ID, Passport applications, Military ID, Credit cards, Insurance, Vehicle registration and drivers' licenses, bank ID, arrest records. All but one of these are FORCED upon you today. You cannot prevent the Secret Intelligence Services from utilizing EVERY ONE of these sources. This privileged information can and WILL be used criminally. In the Middle Ages clerics used confessions to build personal fortunes by blackmailing their confidees. Are you ready to fight back?

A new ID will not protect you. It cannot, so long as you permit the "Universal Identifier" to be forced upon you. This applies to forged documents, and any kind of system, ›ept the one which belongs to the government. Your best ,e lies in multiple ID numbers.

The central government has an acknowledged bureau for the issuance of false ID. New ID for endangered persons (defectors, blown narcs) must withstand investigation and must include birth certificates guaranteed genuine. In some cases, the Justice Dep't's Witness Relocation Program provides new SS numbers and driver's licenses, but not birth certificates or passports for Mafia witnesses (see NY Magazine, Jan 19, 1976, The Alias Program). A private service that offers a new ID to you bases its whole documentary package on this government-guaranteed birth certificate. But you are still a ward of the government. You can take your chances with various types of birth certificates, but in the long run, you have no chance with a single identifying number. Such a number is vastly superior to other kinds surveillance because of computers. That is why your safety, privacy, and freedom lie in multiple ID numbers.

To bring about a system of multiple identification numbers, there must be an action. We've found it. There are 80 million employed persons who are unlikely to participate. Most do not recognize the danger, let alone have the courage to act. Add the SS recipients and you have perhaps 140 million SS numbers outstanding. These fixed numbers make it easy for any surveillance bureau to ferret out false or self-assumed numbers. Acting as individuals, we can have no effect. A plan is needed that will force the powerful bureaucracies to scuttle the single number and issue in its place new sets of numbers distinctly and separately applied to each of the uses listed above.

There IS a straightforward, legal plan which can accom›sh the job. Are you interested? Write: AEA, Lock ›x 183, Ringoes, NJ 08551. Tell 'em TAP sent you.

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TAP

APRIL 1976 No. 34

OPEN SESAME!

by TOM EDISON

In my article "Fortress Fun" in the Nov 75 TAP I explained how to use a Fortress as an extension fone. All that was required was a power supply capable of producing 50 volts at 41 ma to operate the coin return relay. While Pa Bell uses voltages ranging from 100 to 135 volts because they have to overcome various line resistances only 50 volts is actually needed to operate the coin return relay. All of you smart shoppers who "let your fingers do the liberating" at the corner fone booth are going to have to perform some electrical or mechanical maintenance on it sooner or later, probably sooner due to the fact that Pa Bell is a real cheap bastard and uses shitty parts manufactured by its own captive Western Electric. The method for opening the coin box was described by Mr. Phelps in his excellent article "Telephone Locks" in the Nov 75 TAP. The method advocated by Alexander Mundy in the Jan 76 TAP while accurate nevertheless requires the use of a large sledge hammer and a very strong knock out punch and is very difficult even with the use of these tools. As the man says on the TV commercial "There's gotta be a better way!" If you know of one, let us know too!

The opening of the upper housing is much easier, probably because there's less of a demand for components than for money. The only tools that are needed are a hammer, a chisel, an electric drill, and an assortment of bits. Mark out a rectangle 1-1/2" x 2" around the housing lock and drill this rectangle out by first using an 1/8" drill followed by a 1/4" drill. Be neat! (SEE FIG. 1) If you did not drill away all of the metal between some of the holes use the chisel to cut through. Remove the cut out exposing the whole lock. Take the chisel and hammer and with a few well placed wacks the lock cover will come off exposing the tumblers. Simply lift them out one at a time until there is nothing in the frame but the slide bolt. Just slide it out! You have now removed everything but the lock frame. In order to remove this you must first unlock the double slide bolts that hold the front housing to the rear housing. Linemen have a 719A tool for this purpose. Share a joint with him and he might let you "borrow" it. If you are up tight about asking to borrow "official phone company equipment" you'll just have to make your own 719A tool. It's no big deal! Take a 2-1/2" nail, cut off the point, and bend it as shown in FIG. 2. Insert the small right angle bend into the slot on the opposite side from the lock and twist using a pair of pliers for leverage. You should hear a loud ka-chunk as the boltwork slides down and then .....OPEN SESAME!!!

Continued on next page, of course

All of the treasures of the Fortress are yours! Carefully lift off the front housing. There is a cord that connects the front housing dial plate to the rear housing circuits. It is connected to an 11 pin plug with a round handle. Pull it out straight. Don't worry putting it back incorrectly because it's keyed to only fit one way. This now separates the two halves of the Fortress. The dial mechanism is held in place by 4 screws and is easily removed. Next remove the sliding boltwork that's next to the lock frame. It is attached by 3 nuts. Once this is removed use a 3/16" Hex key and remove the 4 set screws that hold the lock frame in place. With your rectangular cut out where the lock housing frame use to be you can insert a screwdriver into the hole and engage the sliding boltwork. Pushing it up locks the Fortress and pushing it down unlocks it. You may now retire your 719A tool or give it to a friend who has a need for just such a handy tool. Let us proceed with the disassembly.

There are three main sections to the rear housing: coin chute & totalizer; ringer network & Red Box; and coin hopper & relay. All of these sections come apart very easily for maintenance but you must take them out in the correct order. The first section to remove is the coin chute & totalizer. It is held in place by a spring clip located directly over the coin slot. Push the clip up with your finger and then press back on the spring and the whole section slides forward. There is another 11 pin plug connecting the totalizer to the ringer network located below and to the left of the first 11 pin plug socket. Pull this polarized plug out the same way you did the first one. The coin chute is a fascinating mechanism to play with and is invaluable for testing your home made slugs. If your slugs come out the bottom of the totalizer they're the correct weight and size but if they come out the coin return chute you'd better sharpen your cutters and recalibrate your micrometer. There's nothing as rewarding as a job well done!

The next section to remove is the ringer network & Red Box. This is held in place by one large screw located beneath the first plug socket but before you unscrew it you should remove the three fone line wires that are attached to this section. There are 6 screw terminals on TB1 located between the network and Red Box. The 3 screws on the left side are marked R, T, & G. The +red Ring lead goes to terminal R, the -green Tip lead goes to terminal T, and the yellow ground lead goes to terminal G. The black wire is usually not used. Once these three leads have been removed you may now loosen the large screw. There is a tongue projection located behind the ringer that must slip down first. Then pull the whole section straight out carefully. All Red Boxes manufactured by Pa Bell after Nov 74 produce the new MF tones. You can tell the new ones by their pink plastic housing (Bell didn't have the balls to use Red plastic!) and by the two screws located on the outside of the box housing. With the jumper between the screws removed the box produces the new MF tones but with the jumper connected the box produces only the single 2,200 Hz tone. You home experimenters might want to compare the tone of your home "organ" to Bell's Red Box for purely musical reasons, of course.

This leaves only the coin hopper & relay for removal. First take the plastic protection cover off the relay by pulling in straight up. This will expose the relay contacts. All coins and acceptable slugs go into the hopper where they remain until they are either deposited or returned to you. This is accomplished by the polarity of the voltage applied to this relay. There are two wires connected to this relay- a yellow wire that goes to an unmarked screw terminal and a black wire that goes to terminal #3. A positive 50 volts on the yellow lead returns the coins or slugs to you. A negative 50 volts on the yellow lead deposits the coins or preferably slugs in this case to Pa Bell. The coin hopper and relay are held in place by two small screws located on the bottom of it. In order to get at these screws you must have the coin box removed. To remove the coin box use the same technique you used to open the main housing or use one of the methods advocated by Mr. Phelps or Alexander Mundy. With the coin box removed you can now see the two small screws holding the coin hopper & relay. You will need a real small screwdriver or an off-set screwdriver to remove these screws because you have to work inside the coin box opening which is only about 5" high.

With the removal of the coin hopper & relay you have successfully disassembled the Fortress. For the novice fone freak I would recommend that you go no further. Remember that you've got to be able to put this whole damn thing back together so that it works and you do have a hell of a lot of parts laying in the floor. For the more experienced fone freak may I suggest a major operation on the totalizer to master its operation. And finally for those into electronics may I suggest the construction of a power supply that's compact enough to fit into the coin box housing for operating the coin return relay. A schematic for such a power supply will be in a future article.

And for those home experimenters who are getting a hernia trying to unscrew the mouth & earpieces from the Fortress receiver let me remind you that Pa Bell cements them on! To remove them use a large wrench and a vise. Put a piece of leather or some other suitable protection on the jaws to prevent scratching up the receiver. We wouldn't want to damage any Bell Telephone property now would we?

To reassemble the Fortress "simply" reverse the disassembly steps. First replace the coin hopper & relay and reconnect the yellow & black leads. Then replace the ringer network & Red Box and reconnect the Ring, Tip, & Ground wires to terminals R, T, & G. Then replace the coin chute & totalizer and reconnect the dial plate to the front housing. Replug the two 11 pin plugs back into their correct sockets and then slide the front dial housing onto the rear housing. Insert a screwdriver into your newly made rectangular hole, engage the sliding boltwork, and push up. CLOSE SESAME!!!

For more information consult the Yellow Pages under "Monopoly". Or see your friendly neighborhood lineman, preferably the one who let you "borrow" his 719A tool for a few tokes, and maybe, if you slip him a few bucks, he'll "accidently loose" one copy of Bell's COIN SERVICE MANUAL off the back of his truck. Or write to Tom Edison c/o TAP and I'll try to answer your questions. This month's article is dedicated to the Amherst Anarchists: Scott, Dave, Dan, Brian, Tim, Don, Carlos, & Nina.

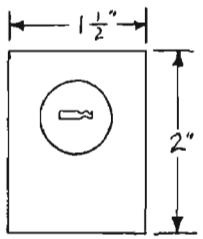


FIG. 1

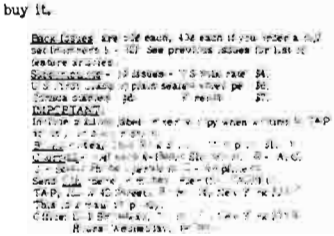


FIG. 2

REAL GENUINE AD

Original Esquire Magazine with famous Secrets of the Little Blue Box article is available postpaid for five bucks from Enterprises, 173P Brooks, Fort Walton Beach, Fl 32548

Some people may prefer to read and/or photocopy the article at their library, if it hasn't been ripped out (now you know how someone else feels, when you've ripped something out, huh?). Others may regard the price as a "ripoff". But...it's a free market; nobody's FORCING you to buy it.



TAP Patent Office

Patented April 1, 1976

1

FONE FUCKER

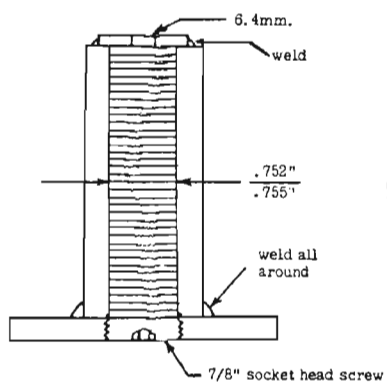
M Phelps, c/o TAP office, and A Swiss Banker, Gnome Zurich.

Filed Feb. 30, 1976 4 Claims

This invention relates to an economical method of producing dime sized washers from easily obtainable copper portraits of Lincoln (also known as pennies). The invention provides a method of obtaining justice for the considerable money swallowed by defective phones.

As you may know, the diameter of the coin, not its weight, is what matters in Fortress phones. Individual Fortresses may vary slightly, but generally will accept a "dime" of .695 - .710" diameter. This is why a #14 brass washer, which is .686" diameter, will not work unless you spit on it. Foreign coins of the proper specifications can be difficult to obtain, and the manufacture of conventional slugs requires a punch press and a source of expensive brass sheet. Conventional methods of altering pennies such as filing, grinding, soaking in acid, etc. are slow. My method greatly increases the ease and rate of production.

A drill press and small lathe are ideal, but an electric drill and Unimat bench lathe will suffice. In the first step, a hole is drilled in the center of the penny. Using a jig (made by a friendly machinist if you aren't able to) up to about 40 can be drilled at a time. If a #2 (.221") drill is used, the finished product will be almost perfect in weight. However, high quality socket head ("Allen") screws which are necessary for Step 2, are not available in this size (#12). Therefore a 1/4" drill bit and screw are used. A 6.4mm drill (.252") is preferable to allow clearance. The pennies are stacked on a long 1/4" screw with a thick washer between each, and screwed onto the plug mounted in the lathe. They are then turned down to .703" (dime-size) ± .002? The plus and minus tolerance depends on your personal requirements. Using a "threading" tool will permit the operator to quickly and easily remove



2

most of the burr. The remaining burr can be removed with a file or in a gemstone tumbler. Do not waste the scrap copper chips. They are recycleable. Sell them for an additional profit.

Production rates of 200 - 300 per hour appear reasonable. This could be an ideal "cottage industry" for anyone so inclined. Anyone is free to manufacture the Fone Fucker. Royalties should be contributed to Libertarian causes.

What is claimed is:

1. The method of reducing the diameter of a disc by drilling, stacking, and turning.

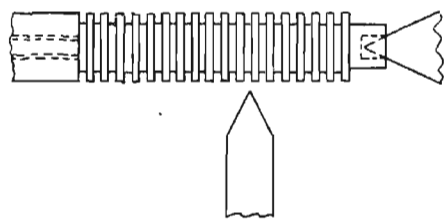
2. The names Fone Fucker and Fuck-a-Fone.

3. The use of these discs in dishonest phones and vending machines.

4. The use of a slightly larger (.705 - .712") disc in parking meters. Do not use in meters in which the last coin deposited remains visible. Meters tend to be temperamental. Knurling the outer edge may help. Experiment with scotch tape on both sides of the washer.

WARNING!

It is illegal to destroy or alter US money, so be sure to use only Canadian pennies. Extradition is not required for anything but capital offenses (i.e. murder). Although it is illegal for citizens to mess with money, Big Brother considers it quite all right to stamp out worthless copper-nickel sandwiches (instead of silver coins) and to print flat paper dollars which are backed, no longer by gold and silver, but only by faith in Big Brother. This, in case you haven't realized it, is the cause of inflation. Debasing its currency has happened to every civilization when the politicians got control and has always preceded its collapse. Demand gold or silver! The bastards can't print that. To learn more about economics and inflation and how to survive it, read anti-Amerikan-Establishment authors like Hayek, Hazlett, Rothbard, and von Mises.



INVENTORS

MR. PHELPS, US Representative
A SWISS BANKER, Gnome of Zurich

By J. Shylock Loophole
Sheister-at-Law

ODDS & ENDS

by

TOM EDISON

There has been no new reader response to the TAP T shirts since the last issue. It's obvious that if there is no more interest shown there will be NO TAP T shirts!

Since Mr. Phelps has started to plug some of the books that he digs I feel justified in doing the same. This month let me recommend I'M SORRY, BUT THE MOMOPOLY YOU HAVE REACHED IS NOT IN SERVICE by K. Aubrey Stone available for $1.50 + 10¢ handling from Ballantine Books, Dept. CS, 36 West 20th Street, New York, N. Y. 10003. If you loved MONOPOLY you'll flip over this book! After reading it you'll wonder why the public has stood the fone company's shit for so long! Here's a quote from the book on the "effectiveness" of the FCC to regulate Pa Bell :

"What results from this weird paradox is a neglect of the serious issues confronting the Commission in favor of trivial ones, which the Commission pursues with great relish and fanfare so that it can save face with announcements of minor triumphs. For instance, while complaining in its 1966 annual report that it lacked the wherewithal to police the activities of broadcasters and communications utilities, it still managed, the report said, to "close down 40 unlicensed broadcast operations, mostly by juveniles," and to investigate "over 500 cases of troublesome radiations from faulty garage door openers," as well as to track down a group of shrimp fishermen using foul language over their marine radios. Which is all very commendable if the commissioners' desks are clean of weightier matters such as hundreds of millions of dollars in phone company overcharges..."

And finally, as I promised in my article last issue, here are all the fone off-hook currents that I have received to date. As for how accurate they are , let the buyer beware! If you recall I originally asked for off-hook currents because some readers wrote in saying that the #48 lamp used in the SNOOP LITE (issue #29) was not working. I then suggested that if readers sent in their off-hook currents I would list them all in a chart so that they could "liberate" a lamp that would work with the off-hook current in their locality. Check the off-hook current listed for your area and then look up a lamp with matching operating current in any electronics supply catalog. Good luck!

OFF-HOOK CURRENTS

Benicia, Calif. 60 ma	Metuchen, N. J. 40 ma
Boston, Mass. 60 ma	Milwaulee, Wisc. 80 ma
Chicago, Ill. 30 ma	Mobile, Ala. 30 ma
Detroit, Mich. 27 ma	Perth Amboy, N. J. 45 ma
Erie, Penn. 65 ma	Rochester, N. Y. 35 ma
Jamaica, N. Y. 47 ma	Stockton, Calif. 50 ma
Los Angeles, Calif. 23 ma	Sunnyvale, Calif. 30 ma

ASK Mr. PHELPS

The question and answer this month is about a mission in progress. To reveal more at this time would jeopardize its success. Sorry.

GNU GNU GNU GNU GNU GNU GNU GNU GNU

The typos, missing letters and words which appear all too regularly in TAP are our fault. Our printer does a good job with what we send him, but nobody's perfect. In my review of The Big Brother Game, $7.95 from Gnu Publishing, Box 6820, San Francisco, CA 94101, somewhere in the printing process Gnu became Gru. Sorry about that.

MOVIES ARE BETTER THAN EVER

Considering that most movies appear on TV within a couple of years, I rarely go to theatres, except occasionally to see quality porn. But a recent double feature at my favorite $1 ghetto theatre was irresistable.

The Conversation as you probably know, is about bugging. All about bugging. Shotgun and spike mikes, infinity transmitters, noise filters, and a big ETC. are all demonstrated. In the end the bugger becomes the buggee. Despite his best efforts, he is unable to locate the bug in his apartment. Your mission: determine the method.

Why didn't somebody tell us about the delightful fone freaking in 3 Days of the Condor? Robert Redford is a good guy (of course) CIA agent. After his section is "hit", he (and the viewer) don"t know WHO he can trust. The techniques he uses to survive are an education. I was pleased that the silencers were much more authentic than the toys one sees on TV. The CIA's justification for its activities was disturbingly reasonable. "When we run out of petroleum, and the people are cold and hungry, they won't care about our methods, they'll just say "GET IT!"

And what are YOU doing, dear reader, to reduce YOUR dependence on the collapsing System? I don't mean cheating the utility and phone companies; I mean learning to get along without them. Get into Ham and CB radio and other methods of communication. Learn about alternate sources of power. Remember when the lights went out in Fun City in 1965? It won't do you any good to jump the meter if there's no juice flowing through it.

The Day of the Jackal has appeared of TV. Don't miss it next time. Better yet - read the book. The phony ID bit is carefully explained. Get yourself some while there's time.

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Some Save 13 Cents By Using an Eraser

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

The Postal Service is annoyed about one way that people have found to save postage: erasing the cancellation marks off stamps and illegally using the stamps again.

It seems that the agency has been putting phosphorus on stamps so that special "facer-canceler" machines can locate the stamp and properly position the letter for cancellation. But the inks used in the machines "haven't been aggressive enough to penetrate the phosphorus on some stamps," a spokesman says. "We're putting into operation a new kind of ink that should pretty well take care of the problem."

"Erasing," she adds, "didn't work on every stamp." She declines to list the troublesome stamps. "If we told you which ones it works on," she says, "everybody would be out there erasing."

From The Wall Street Journal

March 8, 1976

Address all mail and checks to

TAP, ROOM 504, 152 W. 42 ST., NY 10036

BULK RATE
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 209
Great Neck, N. Y.

ODDS & ENDS by Tom Edison

Happy Birthday TAP! Five years old on May 1, 1976.

Since the last issue there has been only one new reader response to the TAP T shirt. Talk about mail trickling in! The weather is starting to warm up and if you want to be "HIP TO YIP" this summer in your TAP T shirt NOW is the time to make yourself heard. If you think that I'm going to bust my balls and run all over N. Y. C. in the heat of the summer trying to find a T shirt manufacturer YOU'RE NUTS! June 30, 1976 is the deadline. If I don't receive a sufficient number of responses by then there will be NO TAP T shirts!

A reader informed me that he is having trouble using his RED BOX. It seems that after he beeped in the right amount of beeps the operator came on the line and said that he was using a recording and that no money had been deposited. This is fast becoming an annoying occurance! To better understand this problem let me briefly review what happens when you use a pay phone. Your initial deposit of a dime or slug equivalent goes through the coin chute and eventually makes its way down into the coin hopper where it is held for later deposit or return. Just before it drops into the hopper it hits a plastic vane causing this vane to lower which then closes a switch that completes the coin relay circuit. The important point to remember here is that a coin or slug MUST go into the coin hopper to close the relay circuit!

When you make a long distance call the operator comes on the line to tell you how much the initial deposit should be and she RETURNS YOUR DIME! This resets the coin relay in the open position and removes the relay from the circuit. After you've made your RED BOX beeps, all the operator has to do to see if coins were deposited is to check the relay circuit for continuity. If you did deposit coins the relay will be closed but if you "boxed" the relay will be open. Since the ver requirements for the relay are 50 volts DC at 41 ma that is needed by Pa Bell to test if the relay is open or closed is a smaller test voltage and current. You phone operators who are into Women's Liberation, now is a very good time to revolt against Pa Bell! Let us know how Bell does test the coin relay circuits. Surely somewhere out there in our readership are wives, sisters, girlfriends, and lovers who either are or know phone operators. If you're paranoid you don't have to sign the letter, just send us the info. You'll be doing a hell of a lot more for Women's Lib than you even realize!

Back to our RED BOX dilemma. As a possible solution may I suggest that the next time you use a pay phone, after the operator has returned your dime, redeposit a slug which will give the indication that coins are being deposited and then beep the balance with your RED BOX. Remember, the operator has NO way to tell how many coins have actually been deposited, just that at least one coin has been deposited! And if some of you have a guilty conscience about using a slug to screw Pa Bell you may use a real dime. After all, 10¢ is a very reasonable price to talk to your friend in California from New York, don't you think?

My reading recommendation for this month is F. P. S., a magazine of young people's liberation. F. P. S. which originally stood for Fuck Public School, has for its goals more rights for young people, a more humane restructured society, and an end to agism, racism and sexism. While originally it was an independent and underground newspaper service, it has developed into a refreshing commentary on the problems of today's youth. One of the services that they provide is CHIPS, the Cooperative Highschool Independent Press Service, which rves as a clearing house for news and information relating o today's youth. If you're publishing an underground newspaper or want to start one they have all kinds of helpful info including your legal rights! Subscriptions are $10/1 year, $18/2 years, $24/3 years & $6/1 year if you're under 18, which seems like age discrimination to me. For more info write to: YOUTH LIBERATION, 2007 WASHTENAW AVE., ANN ARBOR, MI. 48104 or use your RED BOX and call (313) 995-4575.

TAP

MAY 1976 NO. 35

John T. Draper, better known as Captain Crunch, has been busted for the second time in San Francisco. He's accused of fraud by wire for making three calls to Bethlehem, Pa. using a Blue Box. John was placed on 5 years probation and is now free on $5,000 bail.

The following off-hook currents were sent in since our last issue:

Burtonsville, Md. 13 ma
Queens, N. Y. 40 ma
Westminster, Ca. 35 ma
Toronto, Ont. 49 ma

For you TAP readers who are into CB radio be advised that there are some unscrupulous individuals within the rank and file! The following interesting clip is from the N. Y. Daily News of April 22, 1976:

Citizen Band Pays Off

Crawfordsville, Ind., April 21 (AP) — John Gunset, 18, of Omaha, Neb., wa stranded on Interstate 74 near here yesterday after his car stalled. Police said that after he used a citizen band radio call for help, a driver stopped on the other side of the highway, walked across the road, pulled a knife and robbed Gunset of $54.

I hate to end my column on a sour note but a couple of TAP readers were pissed about the last few issues. They didn't like the light social criticism or the plugs for books, magazines, and underground records that were mentioned. They felt that TAP should stick to technical things and leave the social commentary alone. If these critics want only technical articles, let 'em sub to Popular Mechanix! I don't know where these vegetables live but today technology depends on social, political, and ecconomic conditions and anybody who doesn't recognize this is a fool! The S-1 Bill, the pollution of our air and water by the greedy pig monopolies, and the unsafe nuclear power plants being built (including that new horror being built right off the coast of New Jersey) are just some of the very important issues that cry out for examination and we will continue to do so! So go ahead, stay in your room and play with your Blue Box and yourself, and one day, when the phone goes dead and the lights go out and you finally stick your head out the door to see just what the hell is going on, don't be surprised to find people lying on the ground dying from pollution and radiation or people being swooped up in mass arrests thanks to S-1! Remember, 1984 IS closer than you think!! (Tom, I couldn't have said it better myself. Jim)

And finally, to the critics who felt that Mr. Phelps came down too heavy in his article on how to write to the TAP office, I can only say that he didn't word it strong enough! If you can't write, print or type your own name and address legibly you don't deserve a subscription to TAP! We are all volunteers on the TAP staff and none of us are getting a damn dime for working. If you think you could do a better job just drag your ass up here! Our office hours are posted in every issue. If you live far away, write us! Remember that before the staff was increased it was sometimes 6 months between issues! We're averaging about an issue a month and the mail is getting answered almost as fast as it comes in so I don't feel that you've got too much to bitch about, do you?

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ASK Mr. PHELPS

Send in your questions and he will try to answer them. If you send a deposit to his bank account in Zurich, he will make an all-out, maximum effort.

Q. Where can I get an effective bulletproof vest?
A. Man, what kind of scene are you making? We can use you in the Advisable Missions Force. Drop by our office.

The industry prefers the term "soft body armor". All of these products use aramid plastic fiber, invented by DuPont, who calls it Kevlar. It is remarkably resistant to cutting and abrasion. Tire makers are also using it, but only in the tread, and only a couple of plies, so we don't have bulletproof tires yet. The armor's thickness, effectiveness, and concealability varies with the models. Do not expect Consumers Reports to test them, altho Soldier of Fortune magazine ($8/year from Arvada, CC 80001) features ads for it and may.

Recently newspapers publicized the fact that our Beloved Appointed (non-elected) Leader was wearing armor. This told would-be assassins to concentrate on head shots. (Note to SS, or Secret Service as they're called in this country: this was first mentioned in the NY Times 28.9.75, so don't accuse us of "encouraging" anyone to shoot at the head of Jerry the Puppet. All that would do is cut off one easily replaced tentacle of the Octopus.) One manufacturer's slogan is: "If They See the Armor, They Shoot for the Head" So do not brag about wearing it. Your arms and legs also will still be vulnerable, and you could bleed to death from a "minor" wound, unless you wear an outfit which makes you look like an astronaut.

Some manufacturers and distributors have restricted sale of the garments to Law Enforcement Personnel. Such efforts are foolish. Not only is a diamond "forever", so is the free market. If someone wishes to buy something, someone else will offer it for sale. This applies to ALL commodities. Attempts to stop them are never really successful. They are at worst an inconvenience. DuPont will undoubtedly offer the Kevlar piece goods on the open market. Indeed, if they try to restrict it, their employees will smuggle it out, and sell it for a nice profit. A new "cottage industry" will spring up. Enterprising seamstresses will buy it. Can't you just see it? "Mother's Home-sewn Body Armor"

Even wearing armor, getting hit with a bullet is no joke. The muzzle energy of a bullet is significant - the effect is like getting hit with a bowling ball. PACA states: "No claim is made regarding the prevention of injuries sustained from any blunt trauma arising out of the impact of the projectile on the garment. The seriousness of such effects will vary depending upon a variety of factors, including the age, health and physical condition of the wearer."

About a year ago, J. Capps and Sons of Reston, VA 22091 began publicizing their products, but are apparently no longer in production. Too bad - they had an attractive line.

Protective Apparel Corp. of America, 333 Sylvan Avenue, Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632 offers two vests. The heavier Model O weighs 4 pounds, is 15 plies, and will stop a .45 auto, 9mm Parabellum, and .357 Magnum. Price $159.

Second Chance Body Armor claims to be Number 1 - that they have saved the lives of more American policemen (70) than all other body armor manufacturers combined. Whether you think this is good or bad depends on where your head is at. They have quite a variety of models from 2 1/2 pounds up to their heaviest (non-concealable) model which weighs 10 kilos and will stop repeated hits from armor piercing military ammo. I am not including their address because they will ignore inquiries from non Law Enforcement Personnel.

Soft body armor is reasonably priced GENUINE life insurance - unlike those worthless paper policies con artists try to sell you. Try stopping a bullet with a paper "piece of the Rock"! All it will do is make your beneficiaries wealthy - or make the insurance company even wealthier than it already is, if it uses the inevitable fine print to welch.

A VISIT FROM THE GESTAPO?

No sooner had our issue 33 featuring the article on tax refusal gone to press, than the April Playboy appeared, urging boldly on the cover "Defy the IRS! A Revolutionary Movement Takes Root in America". I even went out and bought a copy, rather than wait for a sticky hand-me-down. I had been inclined to appeal to people's rational self-interest as the justification for tax refusal, but after seeing this article, I'm inclined to use a different approach: "Tax Refusal is What's Happening and Where It's At, so Join the Crowd, Baby!"

The same issue featured an interview with Governor Brown of California. Tho not a Libertarian, he appears to be the best, by far, of the bad lot who are pulling the strings of our society.

A couple of weeks later, on March 24, one of our volunteers came up about 6pm and reported that he'd seen a conspicuously inconspicuous dark sedan parked outside our office for a while. Two agent-types were sitting in it staring steadily up at our window. (They couldn't see anything at that angle) They drove off after a while and haven't been back. If they do return, I'll send Barney to bug them. This proves, incidentally, that at least one of our readers is a FINK! An INFORMER!

I was talking to an Italian IRS supervisor the other day. He looked just like a Mafia enforcer and I joked about it. He admitted it was more fun and profitable to work for Big Brother, than to work for the Mafia and have Big Brother against him.

"I realized that anyone in this country, any time and in any way, can be attacked and vilified by a particular kind of bureaucracy that grows like a galloping cancer." That was Ingmar Bergman, announcing that he could no longer live in Sweden (and you thought things were bad here?) He said he had been harassed and humiliated by "a bunch of prestige-seeking poker players" in the tax bureaucracy. These parasites demanded 139% of some of his earnings, so he split. The gov't will lose $1.2 million in taxes on foreign bookings made for his canceled film projects. Talk about killing the Goose!

Mr. Bergman has lived all his life in Socialist Sweden and unfortunately has apparently been brainwashed. A sucker to the end, he announced he was leaving his fortune in Sweden at the disposal of the Tax Board, if he loses his suit. If he owes any further money, he intends to pay it! Why? For what? TAXATION IS THEFT! He should follow the advice of Harry Schultz Ph.D. (Phony Doctor), who is probably the world's sharpest investment advisor. "Everyone should have have three different countries: the country of his citizenship, the country he lives in, and the one he banks in."

According to an unconfirmed report from a usually reliable source, IRS parasites in Wyoming no longer leave the city of Cheyanne, because 4, four, count 'em, FOUR agents have disappeared, mysteriously, without a trace. I don't see that it's mysterious at all. Wyoming is rough country and they were probably eaten by grizzly bears. It's only fair - they're parasites who live off productive people so now something's living off them. Wyoming, the first Liberated Zone! Readers of Atlas Shrugged probably expected Colorado would be first. Today, Wyoming; tomorrow, the US? FDR (ugh!) once said "We have nothing to fear but fear itself" so don't fear the IRS, FIGHT THEM!

We had some more excitement in April. The building at 1241 Broadway was totally gutted by fire. The cloud had a silver lining, however. An office of IT&T was among those destroyed. Someone speculated that an arsonist might have gotten the address wrong. Hmmm! We're at twelve-on-one. And, by the way, our building is sprinklered.

We've been looking for a logo for some time. Recently a fellow walked in and showed us a couple he'd been working on. Opinion was unanimous and we hope everyone likes it, because you'll be seeing it for a while. If anyone needs the services of a good artist, we highly recommend [redacted]. His address is [redacted] and his Social Security Number is [redacted].

MISSION: IMPOSSIBLE!

We will start by playing a word association game. The word is "Duncan". Perhaps you thought of Macbeth? Or the Duncan yoyo? If you're one of us, you thought of those ubiquitous sidewalk piggybanks which harass motorists. Inside these is wealth beyond your wildest dreams (if your wildest dreams are modest) and all you need are the keys.

Let us follow a purely hypothetical miscreant on his purely hypothetical mission. Do you know that Gypsy recipe that begins "First you steal one chicken..."? Well, first he steals a meter. A 2" Ridgid pipe cutter is necessary. It can be bought for $30 with no questions asked and no ID is required. The typical perpetrator may prefer to steal one from a construction site. Do not try to economize by getting a cheap tubing cutter. Replacing the rollers with extra cutters is optional.

Meters should be selected with care. Just as some crops are best when harvested under certain moon signs, meters are ripest when harvested a day or two before the collector visits. One perpetrator chose a meter hidden behind a temporary construction shanty and all it contained was one #14 brass washer. As meters get stolen, replacements are fitted with an outer pipe to prevent use of a pipe cutter. In some neighborhoods, this is the only kind one finds. Noisy sledgehammering is necessary to drive the outer pipe into the ground if one is determined to get that particular meter.

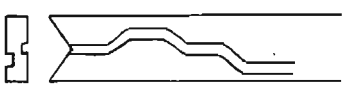
3 to 5 am is a good time. The meter is heavy - about 30lbs for the standard "Urban" model. The "Ghetto" model with the beefier top is heavier, and the "Jungle" model is even heavier. Two or three strong net shopping bags inside an opaque one should suffice. The pipe must be cut at least 2 1/2" below the meter to avoid the internal clamp.

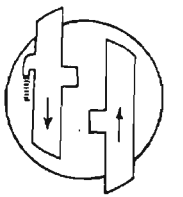
The door of the meter is 3/8" thick and the sides are 5/16" thick. Opening it is easy when one knows how. Drilling in 3 locations will expose 4 socket head screws. The bit may snap as it breaks thru. Anyone with access to a milling machine will find it easier to sink a 1/2" end mill in these locations. Remove the four screws and the door will come off. The inner can which holds the money is made of thin aluminum. Do not throw away the can when you are finished with it. Remember that aluminum is recycleable.

Remove the screws in the door, remove the lock, and study it. It is an unusual design and making keys is rather difficult. Few locksmiths have the machine, and besides, each lock is stamped "RESTRICTED". Making keys requires an Ilco Bell key machine or a small pantograph. The lock on the inner can has three pins per side and rather loose tolerances. It appears that ONE KEY will open all the inner cans in the city!

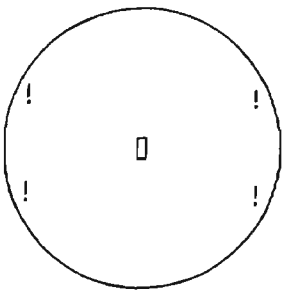
Now for the bad news: the OUTER locks are ALL different! It is believed that they were changed after the last major ripoff. Enterprising individuals acquired official-looking uniforms and carts and went into business for themselves. There is no such thing as a "master key" and the locks are so designed and so deeply buried in the door that they (probably) can't be picked. Now you know the reason for the title of this article. Anybody want to buy 100 feet of 3/32" x 1/4" rectangular brass bar key stock?

Your mission: Observe the collectors in YOUR city. Perhaps they use the same key for all of the meters. It may even be an easily made tubular Ace-type key. Report your findings to us. Do not send meters or locks to us!





Cutaway end view of lock
Wafers may be spring or gravity operated



THANKS
to everyone who sent in info about CB-phone interfacing. We will be having an article about it shortly.

WE WOULD LIKE INFO

about Federal Agencies' radio frequencies - DEA, etc.

A friend of mine who was quite impressed with James Bond's Aston Martin with its revolving license plate has been suggesting that I rig something similar on my "Great Escape Machine". If anyone has designed anything like this, let us know the details.

Letters From Readers

11.3.76

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Tap,

Enclosed is a 4 dollar check, could you please send me courses A, B, C and D. Also the 3 following fact sheets; Displayed Red Box, 2600 whistle perfector, and the Duatone oscillator. I am a subscriber so I have the corrections for the Red Box

Name withheld to protect the guilty

Dear TAP,
Switches: I've been building blue ones for quite some time now and always on the lookout for good cheap dpdt or dpst switches. The Grayhill 35-1 is okay but has risen in price to about $1.75. There are also a number of cheap switches I've read about which are not small and don't fit well into a small compartment. One is made by Cherry and can be had for .70 surplus. I've never tried toggles but I guess that would be one solution (actually what we need is a touch-tone chip such as is available now for regular dialing frequencies... that'll be the day). Just finished the advanced blue box with the 555 chips- couldn't you also use the 556, which is a dual chip? Seems to work fine so far. You can hear a "different" sound than the one issued by unijunction types. But much simpler to build.

Name withheld

Editor's note: Good idea for dual 555's. However, you can't use a 556 for the 555 Red Boxes, as several readers have suggested. Only two separate 555's will work because the V+ pins of the two timers go to different points in the circuit, and in a 556 the V+ pins of both timers are internally tied together. And no, the circuit can't be modified to let the 556 work.



Back Issues - Listed by feature articles
50¢ each, 40¢ each if complete set is ordered
1 - Extensions, Conference Switches
2 - Blue Box Story and Abbie on Ripoffs
3 - Telecommand Story
4 - Pay Phone Issue
5 - Blue Box part 1 6 - Blue Box part 2
7 - Tuning your organ, 3-slot ripoffs
8 - Credit card calls, 1972 code
9, 10, and 11 - Blackbox parts 1, 2, &3
12 - Blue Box plans
13 - Int'l calls & codes, Bluebox plans
14 - More codes, AT&T Papers, CA test #s
15 - 1973 Credit Card Code, T network
16 - Red Box plans
17 - Red Box, Line Relay, "Don't Get Busted"
18 - Outgoing long distance call stopper
19 - Snoop light, Taping Fortress tones
20 - Cheesebox (Conference line, or looparound)
21 - Automatic phone tap, Convention report
22 - Answeroo, "How we catch Red Boxers"
23 - Free electricity
24 - Fraud Detectors, Index, 1974 CC Code
25 - New Red Box, Free Gas
26 - New Bluebox, Con Ed key (also 23, 29)
27 - Free electricity, Bluebox correction
28 - Reading computer bills, loop suffixes
29 - Improved Bluebox & Snooplite, Int'l codes
30 - Party lines, Fortress extension & locks
31 - Black box, RAO Credit Card Codes
32 - '76 CC Code, Improved Red Box
33 - Supermarket codes and ripoffs, tax refusal
34 - SS #, Inside the Fortress, Fone Fucker

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• Supermarket Cheating

The nationally prominent magazine, *The Atlantic Monthly*, recently published an article entitled, "Rip-Off at the Supermarket." March, 1976

The article was offensive enough to the industry that at least one food chain, Safeway Stores, banned the sale of the magazine on its premises.

The article dealt heavily on supermarket practices that cheat or mislead customers, including false labeling of the weight of meat, prominent display of higher-profit foods, and other questionable merchandising practices.

The International Teamster

QUESTION

What do you suppose old Alex really said when he spilled the acid on himself? Could it be that History's first phone call was an obscene one?!

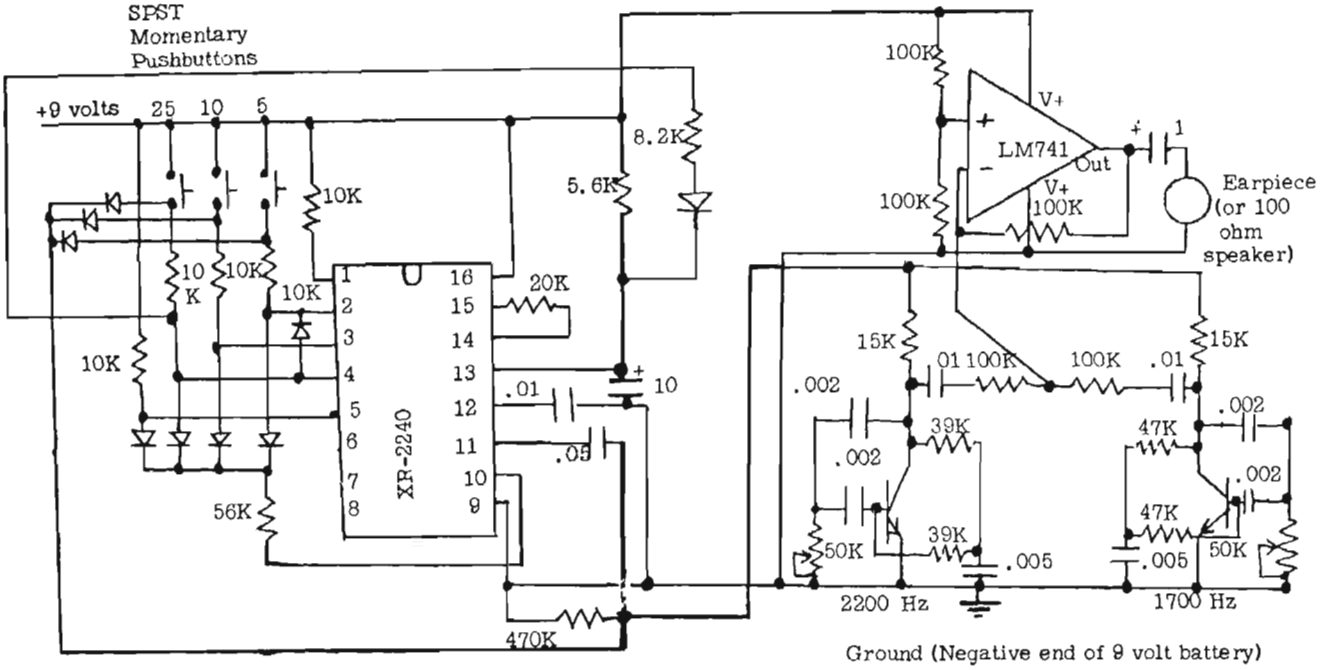
Agent 038

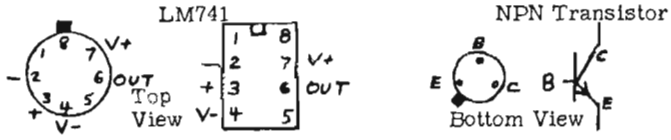
(If you didn't understand it, we will explain it in a future issue.)

TAP

JUNE 1976 NO.36

ULTIMATE RED BOX by Al Bell





Resistors - 1/4 watt, 10%
Op-Amp - 741CV (National, Signetics, etc.)
Capacitors are in mfd. Values above .5 mfd are electrolytic, 15 volts or more. Observe proper polarity in these units.
Diodes - Small-signal silicon, 1N914, 1N4001, or equivalent.
Pots- 50K, small 10 or 20 turn trimpots.
Timer- XR-2240 made by Exar.
Pushbuttons - Small, momentary, s.p.s.t. Good units made by Alco, Grayhill and C&K.

This is the Ultra-new Red Box that uses the new Exar programmable counter-timer. This Red Box is different from all others in that it actually counts to 1, 2, or 5 as the case may be. The old versions, you may recall, would produce a time "window" that the user would adjust to allow the required number of pulses to fit in. This adjustment, if done carelessly, would allow 5 1/2 or 4 1/2 pulses on the 25¢ tone, for example. This circuit incorporates the new dual tones that are rapidly becoming the standard throughout the country, 1700 Hz and 2200 Hz.

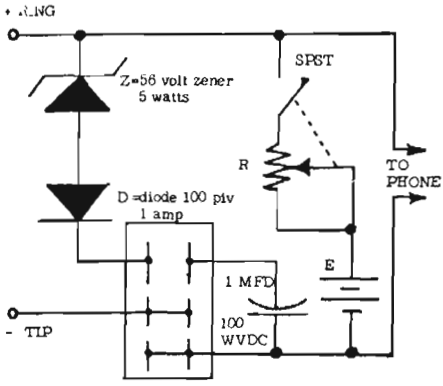
The circuit is easy to build on perf-board, and cheap because the most expensive part, the XR-2240, costs under $3.00 at most mail-order electronics stores (the stores are listed in TAP Course B and Issue 29).
To tune the two oscillators, disconnect one at a time by removing one end of its 15K resistor, and then tune the other oscillator for its proper frequency with a frequency counter or any of the methods outlined in Issues 7, 12, or 16. Do the same for the other oscillator. Of course, determining the pitch of an oscillator that's gating on and off is not easy, so for tuning connect the top of the 15K resistor right to V+ and a constant tone will result. More information on calibrating frequency sources will be given in upcoming articles.
The circuit runs quite well on a standard 9 volt battery or the small 8.2 volt cells now becoming popular.
The speed at which the tones gate on and off is determined by the resistance to pin 13. In the schematic, the 5.6K resistor controls the 5¢ and 10¢ gating speed, while the 8.2K resistor determines the speed of the 25¢ tones. Of course, with this circuit the speeds can be changed and the number of pulses (1, 2 or 5) will remain exactly the same. Neat, huh?

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ODDS & ENDS by TOM EDISON

THE TAP T-SHIRTS ARE FINALLY HERE!!! The cost is $4. The TAP T-shirts are white with black TAP logo. We're only making a few so order right away. Make sure you are "HIP TO YIP" this summer at the Democratic National Convention! Please make all checks payable to TAP.

I received a request from a reader in West Virginia inquiring how to connect your own battery to my Automatic Black Box (See issue #33) for increased volume. I sent him a possible solution and he wrote back informing me that the circuit is working well:



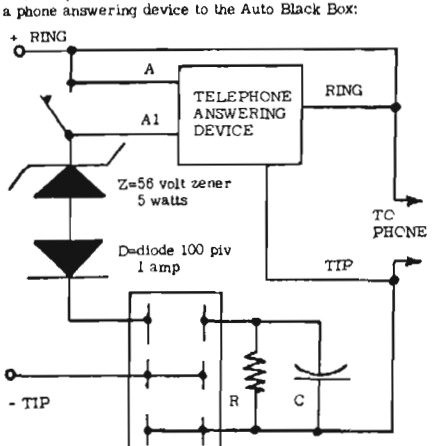
DPDT

E=6-24 volt battery

R=1 KOhm Pot, audio taper with on-off switch

The standard 10 K ohm resistor is NOT needed. The capacitor passes the audio but blocks the DC voltage which results in an "on-hook" condition. The 1 K ohm pot gives you a level control for YOUR voice.

And speaking of Black Box modifications here's a circuit sent in by a reader from Brooklyn, N.Y. on how to connect a phone answering device to the Auto Black Box:



DPDT

R=10 KOhm resistor, 1/2 watt

C=1 MFD capacitor, 100 wvDC

The device is connected between the two diodes but please note that only answering devices equipped with A & A1 terminals can be connected this way. Only the better machines have these terminals clearly marked. On the el cheapo equipment they are either not available or hidden. Check out the schematic diagram that usually comes with the answering device and you may be able to find these two unused terminals.

In my "Odds & Ends" last month I told how to use your MF Red Box but I failed to mention a very important point. You will recall that Pa Bell is now having operators check to determine if coins are being deposited so it is now necessary to redeposit a slug to reset the coin relay and get at least one real "beep" and then "beep" the balance with your Red Box. It is now more important than ever to have your Red Box on frequency. If the operator hears a tone difference she'll know you're boxing. Also; you should know if the pay phone you're using has the new MF tone generator set on one or two tones. It's doubtful if the operators know which pay phones are single tone and which are MF tones but if you use a new MF Red Box on a single tone pay phone the operator sure as hell will know you're boxing if you deposit a slug to get one real "official Bell" beep and then beep the balance with MF tones. To determine if the corner pay phone is single or MF tone have a friend call from the pay phone and Black Box the call. Now have him deposit coins. He won't hear anything because the earpiece is shorted but you will hear the beeps and can easily tell if they're single or MF tone. And because you're boxing the call he'll get all deposited coins back when he hangs up. Since you're actually testing the pay phone for an out of tune condition Pa Bell should be glad to foot the bill, don't you agree?

TELEPHONE ELECTRONICS LINE, better known as TEL, has lost its suit with PT&T and was forced to commit the unpardonable sin of turning over their mailing list to PT&T. (We don't intend TAP subscribers to suffer the same fate. Only one person has access to the mailing list. He and it are being wired to self-destruct in the case of attack) The Gestapo tactics of PT&T's insecurity department has included the mailing of a threat note telling all TEL subscribers to not only remove all "foreign" equipment from their phone but demanding that all back issues of TEL and related TEL publications be destroyed! They've got fuckin'balls! Asking to remove homemade equipment is one thing but demanding that printed information be destroyed just reeks of 1984, S-1, and Fahrenheit 451!! While TEL left much to be desired and at best can only be considered an illegitimate offspring of TAP they are nevertheless to be applauded for printing information that apparently pissed off PT&T enough to take them to court. My own gut reaction to the tactics of PT&T can be sumed up in two words: Phuck you! For you customers "served" by PT&T may I suggest that you look to GT&E or some other independent telephone company for all your future business. And for all TEL subscribers who received PT&T's threat note, may I suggest that you either roll it up and smoke a joint in it or keep it handy in the smallest room in your house and put it to good use whenever you get the urge from Mother Nature.

Ever have Pa Bell charge you for a long distance call that you never made? This annoyance is due to the usual billing incompetence of Bell and due to a new breed of telephone linemen who are misusing that staple of the phone company, the lineman's test set. You know the one I'm talking about. The blue handset with the dial built into the earpiece and the special "roach" clips with center spikes for easy access to thick rubber insulated wires. Ever wonder what the hell they're doing on the pole for such a long time? They're calling their friends using your phone line. With his test set all he has to do is clip onto a pair of wires, wait for dial tone, and dial away. Bell is trying to keep this growing occurance under wraps but news of this abuse has leaked out.

Here's some more good news. Litton Industries has recently sued Pa Bell for $333 million in damages charging Bell of monopolizing the manufacture, distribution, sale-rental and leasing of terminal equipment. Good luck Litton!

And speaking about blasting Big Brother Bell, let me add my 2¢ worth. On March 18, 1976 the FCC, in one of the smartest decisions they've ever made, ruled that subscribers could legally own and connect terminal equipment to their phone lines. Basically this meant that you could buy and own a phone and hook it yourself to your phone line. Bell panicked at the thought of all the money they'd loose in equipment rentals. You cannot legally own Bell equipment and before you start screaming about all the different types of "Fun-Fones" currently being "sold" by Bell let me remind you that the only part of those phones that you really own is the plastic housing. Bell retains ownership to all the components including earpiece, mouthpiece, dial or touch tone pad, ringer, network, and all connecting cords. So if you want to spend $60 for a piece of plastic, go ahead!

For the first time people in authority are beginning to question the necessity of Bell's monopoly. Bell finally realizes that Washington and the public aren't going to be snowed by Bell bull shit any longer! Bell recently launched a three prong counter attack. First, pressure was put on Washington and the FCC by Bell's powerful lobby. Second, TELENEWS, Bell's propaganda handout inclosed with your phone bill, carried editorials denouncing the attack on its monopoly and warning that you will get worse service (if that's possible) and a higher phone bill if Bell has to compete with other companies. And third, Bell went to its stockholders and warned them that if they didn't get off their fat asses and write their Congressmen (who are probably too busy screwing their secretaries!) in support of any and all pro Bell legislation the dividends would be smaller than whale shit and would undoubtable force many stockholders to collect welfare. The results of this campaign have been moderately successful. The FCC ruling has been appealed and temporarily shelved. Bell is continuing to claim that its monopoly is necessary to maintain service. Bell also claims that it looses money on every private line phone and needs the revenues it gets from the rental of extra equipment to subsidise this loss. Bull shit! The majority of Bell customers have only one line so based on their own statement Bell should be broke. Not so! Bell's profit for 1976 is up 17.6¢ over last year. And as for Bell's claim that telephone equipment manufactured by independent companies is not compatible with Bell system equipment again I say bull shit! You can connect just about any telephone made after 1900 on to your phone line and it will work. And as for the independent companies making telephones, they are ALL better than anything made by Pa Bell. I have a candlestick-roaring twenty's phone that I bought from Lafayette Radio Electronics. It's made by a company in Italy and is far superior to the one made by Bell and what's more I own every piece of it, not just the plastic housing!

Another game the linemen like to play is listening to your conversations and because of the special "Monitor" switch which puts the test set in series with a 1 MFD capacitor there's no telltale click when the lineman connects his "roach" clips across your line. And even the Snoop Detector (See issue #29) will NOT indicate a "Monitor" snoop on your line due to the fact that the test set in the monitor position draws NO DC current. Why let just the lineman have all the fun? Lineman's test sets are legally available. Check with your independent phone dealer. Remember, your friends are only a "roach" clip away.

If this were the 1890's I would not be so anti-monopoly because manufacturing standards were crude and with the many independent telephone companies around at the time all making their own phones, standardized equipment would be difficult to obtain. But today, with the wealth of technology available, standardization of all telephone equipment regardless of manufacturers is no problem. When you want a 100 watt light bulb you don't care if it's made by GE, Westinghouse, Sylvania, or any other manufacturer because they're all compatible with one another. How dare Bell claim that only Western Electric can make "usable" phone equipment!!!

And speaking of Western Electric, what the hell are they doing spending my money advertising on "60 Minutes", which recently has had some excellent segments on acquiring false ID and ripping off the unemployment insurance game while living like a king in Florida. The purpose of TV advertising is to get you to buy the advertised product but since you cannot buy ANYTHING from Western Electric why are they spending money obtained by increasing my telephone bill? If they want to advertise, let Bell pay for it by robbing the stockholders pocket instead of the public's! And if the reduced dividend means that some of you rich capitalist bastards might actually have to work for your money, tough shit!!!

There has been much propaganda by Pa Bell recently on the need for their interface coupling device required to connect any non-Bell equipment to your phone line. As usual, Bell's argument is pure 100% bull shit! Your telephone does not generate any electricity. It uses power supplied by the local CO. The worst thing that can happen in electronics is a dead short. Do you know what would happen if you shorted your two phone lines together? You'd get a dial tone on the line! No sparks, flame, smoke or fireworks-just a dial tone! Wake up people! Don't believe ANYTHING Pa Bell says and don't be afraid to experiment with YOUR phone. Remember, playing with your phone is half the fun of having the damn thing in the first place!

I've been informed by readers that Ballantine Books, publishers of I'M SORRY, THE MONOPOLY YOU HAVE REACHED IS NOT IN SERVICE, are no longer in service themselves. I'm sorry to have whetted so many appetites for a book that's out of print. I'll try and make it up to you by recommending a better book next issue. My thanks to all TAP readers who wrote in to expose my goof. Smart asses!

Congratulations to all recent Jr. High, Sr. High, and college grads. Have a fun filled summer and remember, don't get caught! We'll see you in the Fall with our "Back To School" issue.

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S-1 UPDATE

S.1 in Deep Trouble

S.1, the gargantuan and oppressive revision and recodification of the Federal Criminal Code, is in serious trouble and it now appears that chances for passage this year are quite poor. Politics can be surprising, and some sudden moves of compromises are still possible, but it now appears that S.1 will not be muscled through even the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Among the compromises accepted by S.1's sponsors were a partial decriminalization of possession of small amounts of marijuana, repeal of the 1960 Smith Act and cutbacks in the number of crimes for which wiretaps are authorized. In addition the sponsors dropped the so-called "Watergate Defense" which would have immunized government employees from prosecution if they thought they were acting on lawful orders from superiors. The provision making it a crime to divulge classified information would also have been dropped.

The key to success for opponents of S.1 was their insistence on having the entire bill returned to subcommittee to be rewritten from scratch, instead of dropping their objections after S.1 proponents made some compromises. This required perseverence, for some of the compromises were tempting, and most politicians, suckled on the necessity of compromise, had to fight their instincts.

The importance of stopping S.1 in its present form can be summarized briefly. Traditional American Constitutional theory holds that government, while necessary, is dangerous, and must be strictly limited and held in check by a Constitution. The philosophy behind S.1 is about the opposite.

A reading of S.1 with a philosophical eye leads to the conclusion that government is a constructive and benevolent force, and that government should have the authority and power needed to do what the agents of the government think best for the people. We need not concern ourselves too much about ambiguities in the law which could lead to abuses of power, because most government agents are sincere people who want what's best for the country and have the wisdom and training to do what's best.

Abridged from Libertarian Party News

This is no cause to relax. It'll probably be back next year, in a slightly less objectionable version.

ASK Mr. PHELPS

Q. My ex-husband has custody of our children and has an unlisted phone number. How can I find out his number?

A. There are several ways which I will describe, but first you'll have to bear with me for a few paragraphs.

You realize, I am sure, that you are asking me to show you how to violate someone else's privacy. It is most unfortunate that people get into such situations. If you had it all to do over again, knowing how it might end up, would you have had the children? I realize that it is too late for you, so the following is directed at everyone else out there, before they are caught in "The Baby Trap". Read this excellent book by Ellen Peck before you make a mistake you might regret for twenty years or more.

Why have children? There's a surplus of people so they're not needed; they're incredibly expensive and offer negligible return; they'll occupy all of your time; they won't thank you - you might even produce another Alexander Portnoy. The number of children being born with birth defects is significant (probably caused by all the chemicals we eat and breathe) so why play the game when the odds are so poor? You shoot craps with the DNA code, and if you lose, Big Brother says "Sorry, you are stuck with it!"

As for parental urges, these can be satisfied by regular visits to friends with children. When you are satiated (fed up) with them, you can leave and revel in the fact that you can leave.

I want to make it perfectly clear (where have I heard that before?) that I do not condone your intended action and am describing the procedures only as an exercise. Just about all of the methods are illegal.

You haven't mentioned whether the subject lives in a house or an apartment, but the procedures are similar. Everyone should know one, or two, or more, enterprising Telco employees. It is a simple matter for him (or her) or even a skilled amateur to tap the phone and get the number from the operator. In the old days, before all operators (in this area, anyway) were TSPS operators ("Traffic Service Position System"), it was necessary to call a verification number. But now he simply dials the operator and says: "Operator, frameman for switchman testing. What number am I coming in on?" She has the number on a LED readout.

Another method (which is a Federal rap) would be to intercept his mail. If it remains in an accessible box all day, you could check it daily and steal his phone bill when it arrives. Or you might be able to see the number thru the envelope and not have to steal it. Unless you are on very good terms with his mailman (Maybe I should say "intimate terms"), he probably won't want to be an accessory, or it would be simple.

If you are acquainted with a burglar, he could do his thing and note the number on the phone while he's there.

The least esthetic possibility is the A. J. Weberman bit. You've never heard of A. J. ? Well, I don't think you've missed much. I heard him once on the radio and every other phrase was "Ya know?" He's sort of a modern archeologist who digs into celebrities' garbage and reports his discoveries. If you get to the subject's garbage regularly, just before it is picked up, you might find a discarded portion of a bill, unless he is the kind of person who saves all old bills.

I would suggest that you come to some sort of an arrangement with him, but I don't want to sound like Dear Abby.

IDIOT OF THE MONTH

SHAPE HALL

Frank B walking around with his chest stuck out to here. On December 15 an early Christmas gift in the form of an 8 lb. 4 oz. bundle of joy was delivered. They have named her Andrea Lorretta. This makes it the fifth child for the B 's, four girls and one boy.

20% of the Local's members are out of work, including this idiot, so he and his brood sow have another one! Remember that every Bowery bum and 8th Avenue hooker was once an innocent, newborn "bundle of joy". What went wrong?

FANTASIA is Back!

Or should be, on its annual visit, by the time you read this. If you've seen it, you understand my enthusiasm. If you've never seen it, DO IT!

Seeing it straight is like seeing it in black and white. I'm certainly not about to encourage anyone to break the law (who me?), but if you're planning on taking another trip, or are considering losing your psychopharmaceutical virginity, there are few better times and places that I can think of. Enjoy!

A BOY AND HIS DOG

is not a Walt Disney film. I read the novella by Harlan Ellison years ago and was delighted to see it appear as a movie. It is "an R rated, rather kinky tale of survival". I will not reveal the ending. Being familiar with it, I was able to savor the audience's reactions. Thank you, Harlan. Thank you for all of your stories.

FEA computer tapped in theft

BALTIMORE (AP) — A computer programmer, charged with what was described as the "white collar crime of the future," has been convicted of stealing classified information from the computer banks of the Federal Energy Administration.

The government said Bertram Seidlitz, 37, used a computer terminal attached to his telephone to tap the FEA central computer banks and extract 39 rolls of printouts containing the agency's top-secret computer program.

U.S Atty. Jervis S. Finney said no computer-stored information was actually obtained from the computer banks of the Washington headquartered agency. But with the program, Seidlitz had free access to any FEA classified information, including sensitive data on offshore oil field leases and energy development plans.

From The News Tribune

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CORRECTION!

The Red Box circuit of Issue 36 is incorrectly drawn. The two emitters of the transistors should be tied together and connected to pin 1 of the XR-2240 timer. They are incorrectly tied to ground in Issue 36. Please correct the schematic in your issue, even if you don't plan to make the Red Box immediately. It will save you time later on.

TAP

JULY·AUG 1976 NO.37

REPORT FROM END OF THE EARTH

Dear TAP and Freaks,

I am a lone freak living in a small town in northern Canada. I am familiar with electronics but not with phones. This town is a long way from anywhere and does not have a real telephone company. I get my phone from the Canadian National Railroad. This has possibilities but standard techniques don't work. CN's system is tied into AGT in Alberta and also into the military phone system.

Did you know that the military makes their own Blue Boxes? I often talk to the military guy in charge of their system. He tests their system every Tuesday. Some of the buttons on his Blue Box control priorities. One of these buttons will even take priority over the President of the U.S. Perhaps even a call for a pizza should take priority over Ford, but that's irrelevant.

Anyway, one of the phones where I work has a habit of automatically connecting you to the military system due to some small defect in the exchange (possibly deliberate?) What I have in mind is the development of a facility which would enable freaks to call into here (a Black Box could make that toll free) and then they could dial out of here into the military system. If they had a Blue Box with five additional buttons for the extra tones that the military uses, then they could use any priority they needed to interrupt any military or government call in any NATO country. What is needed here is some people who know about such things.

A few people here have experimented successfully with communicating direct to the Anik satellite. They used 4 foot dishes made of wire mesh and assorted old microwave gear, but they left town. I think they were liquidated.

The phone company here has changed their equipment around so that it is not possible to call a toll-free number from anywhere in the western half of the NorthWest Territories. So even though they have in-band signalling, Blue Boxes no longer work. However, I am trying to devise a new type box which I think might work anywhere. The logic is as follows:

1. Dial O for operator. This sets things up so that you are connected to a common wire which passes thru several operator's boards and causes all of them to ring. When one of the operators is not busy and has finished inspecting her fingernails, she answers. This usually happens after 180 rings. When she answers, her board puts an audible tone on the line which causes the other operators' stations to stop ringing since one of the operators has answered. She then asks who you are and writes a little note to remind the organization to bill you. Then she dials your long distance call for you using a touch tone board.

2. So, before any operator answers, put this tone onto the line the same as if one of the operators answered and is telling all the other operators' boards to stop ringing.

3. Dial the number yourself using Blue Box without using the 2600 cycle "on hook" tone.

INFORMATION WANTED

If anybody there knows the frequency of the "operator has answered" or "receiving attention" (or whatever they call it) tone, I would like to know.

I have discovered that the phone company cum railroad company uses a very old signalling system on their order wire. If you dial some number and talk to the guy at the test board, you can ask him to dial for you to certain other test boards in other cities. He uses a system of beeps of a single tone. For example, 55 is just 5 beeps followed by a space and then 5 more beeps. I am going to try sending the beeps myself because, if I can hear them going out, the equipment can probably hear any beeps that I make.

Has anyone ever tried this? How do you find out the number of the test board so you can do it before the guy answers? I think if you reach the test board in a distant city you can dial 9 and get back into the regular phone system. Do southern, Bell style phone systems have test boards like that? Can the phone company find out whodunnit?

Another thing, kind of scary, the Mounties have two cables from their shop to the exchange with maybe 50 pairs each. Rumor has it that their latest toy is a big box with a dial on it, a handset with a snooper button and a speaker, a bunch of jacks for tape recorders, and a pen recorder for dial clicks. The story goes that they can dial any number with this thing and listen in. It looks like it is a standard gadget made by Western Electric (?) and it works only in towns with a type of exchange called an SP - 3. Part of this town has SP - 3 and the rest has something made by a guy named Watson. Does anybody know about this cop equipment? How do you fuck it up?

The CN exchange includes a computer which dials everybody's number once a day and does a whole series of checks on it automatically. If you have an illegal extension and were dumb enough to leave the bell connected, the computer dials your number and does a "condenser check" by putting a pulse of DC down the line. The extra condenser will lengthen out the time for the pulse to decay and the computer prints out your name and number and what your crime is. The phone men and the RCMP then come in like the Marines and arrest you. I would like to know what else the computer is sensitive to. So far I have discovered "condenser trouble" (illegal extension) and "foreign battery on line" (this means that you called somebody who has "called party priority" and they left it off the hook so you couldn't get disconnected and they tried to get the phone company to trace the call. When this happens, you apply a shot of DC to your phone line (experiment to get the right polarity and use about 40v) and you get the dial tone back. However, the exchange prints out "foreign battery on line" with your phone #. You don't want to be the only fool that day, so you zap 40v DC onto all the phone terminations in 3 or 4 apartment buildings. That way nobody knows whodunnit.

We used to talk over the Telex until CN got wise and changed the teletype machine for a modern one. The old one had a switch marked VOICE and TYPE and a jack to plug a handset into. Very economical! I think the voice facility is for their own staff when testing the equipment. They go home at 5 pm and if you dial 9 on the Telex after dialing the number for the city you want, then you get connected to the regular phone system in that city and just dial the number. No bill!

Continued→

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WARNING! PAY PHONES HAVE AUTOMATIC SILENT BURGLAR ALARMS! I read Tom Edison's Open Sesame and he didn't mention the fact that, at least in Canada ([I'm not talking about here in the far north) pay phones have an extra pair going to them, for an alarm. They seem to sometimes carry a dial tone if you hook a regular phone across it but as soon as you take it off hook and hear the dial tone, the alarm rings at the exchange. To find out which wires are the talking wires and which are the alarm wires, take a pair of 600 ohm earphones with a capacitor in series (aircraft-type earphones are 600 ohm but please don't rip them off out of small cloth covered 20 mile per gallon airplanes) and listen across each pair as you take the pay phone off hook. Once you have identified the talking pair, the other pair is the alarm pair. Some pay phones have 3 wires in the talking circuit. Two are for actual talking and the other is for collecting money but I think this is rare.

The alarm will be tripped if you do anything violent on the body of the phone: drilling, hammering, even opening with a key. So...connect a capacitor and an old ringer in series across the alarm pair and then cut the wires carefully without shorting them together as you would if you cut them both at the same time with metal cutters. Cut them between your extra ringer and the pay phone. THEN SPLIT! The alarm may have gone off anyway; these phone company people are not to be trusted. Wait a long time, and if you do not see the phone truck with the twin .50 cal. Browning guns on it, then you can proceed as in Open Sesamee (April 1976)

As for a better way of opening pay phones, I recommend a key. A simple inserting and turning action is all that is required. (Apparently Canadian phones use pin tumbler locks, unlike Western Electric which uses lever tumbler locks. TAP #30) When somebody opens the first phone in your area, make sure they note which hole they get each pin in the lock out of. It is easy to make a key. Some use tubular keys and these can be difficult to make. Find an old key to a Coke machine and reshape the end to fit your lock. Add metal to the key by putting on blobs of brazing rod and then file it down to size. You will then have a key that fits all the phones in your neighborhood. I have heard that in high crime areas the phones are individually keyed. (They are in the U.S. The entire country is a "high crime area") You can tell whether or not they are keyed to fit your key by looking at the little number on the lock which tells the telephone man, and you, which key to use.

I would like to get in touch with some people interested in these things. However, this is a straight sort of town. To reach me, call The News of the North 1-403-873-4088 and take out one of their free classified ads. Have the ad say something like "Kilgore Trout or anyone knowing his whereabouts, call home" and include your number.

Yours truly,
Kilgore Trout

HO - HUM, WHO'S APATHETIC? (yawn)

Asking TAP readers to send money to anyone is probably even more futile than asking them to make inquiries which cost just a postcard. Only about 1% (ONE PERCENT) of our readers have bothered to inquire about various offers and activities mentioned in TAP. Fat chance you'll send money to NORML! So it serves you right if you get busted for grass, you lazy, cheap bastards! Remember, a lawyer costs a LOT more than the $15 NORML is requesting.

Join NORML. Money is needed to finish the job once and for all.

NORML NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE REFORM OF MARIJUANA LAWS 1237 M STREET N.W. WASHINGTON D.C.

ODDS & ENDS by Tom Edison

The economic chrunch has got us all by the balls and it hurts! In the past we were just managing to stay in the black (Box?) but with the recent increases in the cost of printing, office rent, postage, and the very recent outlay of cash for the TAP T-shirts we're slowly moving towards the red (Box!). And since it's very unlikely that the Big Brother Establishment is going to offer us a subsidy, there are just 2 alternatives left. We could raise the price of a subscription which sucks as far as you're concerned, I know! Or we could get more people to sub to TAP. That's where you come in. We need you to help spread the word and get us some new subs to TAP. Since I joined the TAP staff on July 5, 1975, I've watched as 90% of our readers sat on their fat asses and profited from the ideas of the other contributing 10%! Now is the time for all you silent do nothings to make some noise! Get out there and get all your hip friends to sub to TAP! Tell them you're not going to let them read your copy anymore! If they want to be "Hip To Yip" they'll have to sub for themselves! And if your friends are all cheap bastards just remind them that if they only use 1/16 of the ideas presented in TAP, that alone will save them more than the cost of a subscription!

If a sufficient number of new subscriptions are not forthcoming, we will be forced to increase our sub rates! Help us fight the wolf at our door! As an added incentive, any TAP reader who brings us 5 new subscribers will be offered the choice of either a free TAP T-shirt or a one year extension of his own subscription.

When ordering your TAP T-shirt PLEASE specify size: S-34-36, M-38-40, L-42-44, XL-46-48. Cost $4.

I've had a request from a San Clemente reader who wishes to remain anonymous (I wonder why?) to show the various techniques for tape recording phone conversations. There are 4 basic methods: capacitor, transformer, inductor, and direct. In the capacitor method two 1 MFD 100 wvdc capacitors are connected to the Ring & Tip phone lines. (See Fig. 1) Non-polarized capacitors are best to use but if you are forced to use polarized capacitors be sure to observe polarity. These capacitors will block out the DC line voltage but will pass the audio signals. The capacitors should be connected with a shielded cable to the mike input of your tape recorder. Capacitors larger than 1 MFD will give slightly larger volume while capacitors smaller than 1 MFD will give slightly less volume.

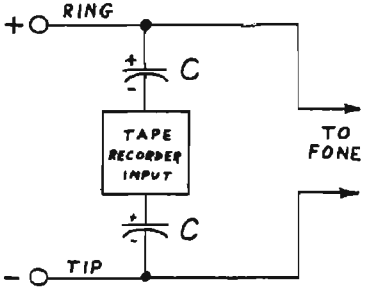


Fig. 1

The transformer method uses either an audio output transformer or a 6-12 volt filament transformer. The low voltage or secondary winding of the transformer is connected directly into one side of your phone line. (See Fig. 2) Because this winding consists of only a few turns of wire, it has practically no DC resistance and will not either load down your phone line, which is real important to us some experimenters who have too many "goodies" on their line, or be detected by Pa Bell. You also get the advantage of not only electrical isolation from the phone line but because of the way the transformer is connected you get a step up in audio signal voltage.

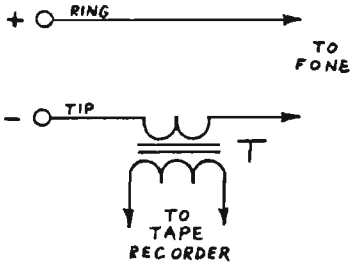


Fig. 2

Both the capacitor and transformer methods have a serious disadvantage however. The audio voltage level of your voice is much larger than that of your friend at the other end of the phone line. This results from the fact that you've probably got a hell of a lot bigger mouth than your friend and also from the fact that your voice current generated locally is much larger than that of your friend's generated down the other end of the phone line!

The inductor method solves this problem by picking up the audio signal voltage from your phone's earpiece. Because of the sidetone network and varistor circuits which help to reduce the large locally generated audio signal, the phone earpiece is fairly balanced for both ends of the conversation. The inductive pick up is slipped on over the earpiece. It is nothing more than a coil of wire that picks up audio voltage. The output wire is plugged into the mike input of your tape recorder. The disadvantage of this method is two fold: good inductive pick ups are expensive and because the pick up coil is located a distance from the electromagnet in the earpiece, the available audio output voltage is low.

The direct method solves all of these problems and is by far the best method to use. It gives a balanced audio level and maximum voltage output due to the direct connection. The 2 terminals on the phone earpiece are excellent places to tape record from using a shielded cable. If you do not want to have wires attached to your phone earpiece, you may use terminals R & S on the network box. These two terminals are the ones that go to the phone earpiece. Since Pa Bell will not let you tape record directly from your phone, let me warn you not to use this method which produces excellent tape recordings of conversations!

I've received several recent requests for any information on the Silver Box. All available info is very limited but we do know from our usually unreliable sources that it's a device that costs $1,200 and lets anyone with a knowledge of a dialing code to listen in on calls. The code consists of a 7 digit number that activates the box and a 2 digit number that allows the listener to select the line that he wants to monitor. Pa Bell claims that they use it only to monitor calls made to its own business offices to maintain high quality service. (It always intrigues me that Bell feels that they must spy on their own employees to maintain "service"!) And if you believe that Bell is only snooping on its own employees, then I've got some choice swamp land in New Jersey for you! Bell also claims that the Silver Box system is secure because only a few snoops .....er Bell supervisors have access to the codes and they are changed periodically (the codes or the supervisors?) In any event, we have learned that these codes ARE available to non-Bell personal if the price is right! If any of our readers have additional information on the Silver Box and its codes, I would appreciate hearing from you, for purely scientific reasons, of course.

In response to my request for information on the ways that operators are checking on Red Box users I received the following letter from Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Tom Edison

Regarding red box users having difficulty with operators placing their calls (TAP 35). I personally solved that problem myself 2 years ago here by putting in .10¢ first and then "beeping" in the rest. However a recent experience should be passed on to your red box readers who have fallen into complacency about personal security.

Recently I red boxed a friend in a distant state. The operator put the call through alright, but after I hung up, the chief operator immediately called my friend wanting to know who had just called him. In other words, an operator (knowing your using a red box) will put your call through, and then call the party with whom you just talked, trying to get them to identify you. Instant entrapment. Moral: Talk only with instant amnesiacs.

A different experience in southern Indiana was even more frightening. After I boxed in some money, the operator said that, "... it didn't register.", so she requested that I redeposit the money again but to do it very slowly, at her command. In other words, she wanted me to deposit a quarter, so the circuit is closed, then she would immediately deposit the quarter into the hopper, circuit is open again, request another quarter, circuit is closed again, deposit the quarter into the hopper, etc. Of course I split. Collecting money this way is very time consuming for the phone co., but of course it prevents red boxing. Any solutions to this?

You forgot to mention in your article that if one talks over the initial 3 minute period and the operator comes on for your overtime charges, be sure to put in a slug or dime that registers first, otherwise the relay is open again and you might have to answer some embarrassing questions.

S. C.

My reading recommendation for this month is EDEN UNDERGROUND NEWS SERVICE, P. O. Box 8410, 16681 EVERGREEN CIRCLE, FOUNTAIN VALLEY, CA. 92708. Eden Press Service is published bi-weekly and they feel that "all the news that's fit to print" makes for a very dull newspaper so all items that they print will never be found in the New York Times! If you need a new set of ID they have the new 1976 Revised Edition of "The Paper Trip" plus another book on getting new credit. All articles are very thought provoking and interesting. All I can say is that if you dig what we say in TAP, you'll dig what they say in Eden Underground Newspaper Service. Subscriptions are $15 for 1 year, $18 for 2 years, $25 for 3 years, and $10 for a charter one year subscription. Enjoy!

This month's column is dedicated to the Litchfield Larcenists, Sam and Charles, with a special thanks to Sam who helped us lay out this issue.

Dear TAP,

The phone company wants to make us happy! They say they will give credit if you get a bad connection or wrong number. I called ----- for 15 minutes, then hung up, called the operator, and said that we had tried for a few minutes to have a conversation but that the phone kept getting fuzzy, and that finally we couldn't hear each other. I sounded very irritated and asked her not to have me charged for the call, that I refused to pay for such service, and would she put the call thru herself. She said yes, took my number, and put the call thru. We had finished our conversation, so we just talked again for less than one minute and hung up. I don't think they will credit the first call unless you have it reconnected.

A friend called Alaska legitimately, then when he talked longer than he expected, said good bye, left the phone off the hook, and left it like that for three days. He refused to pay for a three day call, said it was a 2 minute call and some failure on their part.

NJ

It would be necessary for both parties to leave their phones off the hook. Otherwise, there is a 50% probability of an automatic disconnect 30 seconds after the called party hangs up.

BELL'S BOXIN' US IN !

by Tom Edison

Enjoy your Black & Blue Boxes while you can because in the next few years (and even sooner if you live in certain areas!) they're all going to be obsolete! On May 15, 1976 Pa Bell put its new C. C. I. S. system into operation between Chicago, Ill. and Madison, Wisc. This Common Channel Interoffice Signaling system uses high speed data pulses instead of the usual audio MF tones and since the audio talking circuits are *not* connected until the called phone has answered, you cannot Black Box the call! Previously, all information such as MF tones, 2,600 Hz, ring back, busy signal, etc. was done over the audio Ring & Tip phone lines. With C. C. I. S. all of this information is converted into high speed data pulses and is multiplexed onto one common data channel leaving the audio lines free to be used for other calls. Long distance calls will now be processed in 2 seconds as compared to the 10 seconds it now takes.

This new system will take 10 years to complete nationwide and will cost US $250 million. Cities that will have C. C. I. S. systems this year besides Chicago and Madison are Kansas City, Dallas, Jacksonville, and Waukesha, Wisc. By the end of 1977, there will be 37 other cities with C. C. I. S. Pa Bell is using its new ESS #4 and a modified version of its #4-A Crossbar in their C. C. I. S. Central Offices. By the end of 1977, about 30 of the nation's 181 #4-A Crossbar exchanges. will be C. C. I. S. and by the end of 1978, about 21 ESS #4 exchanges will be in operation.

But before you all reach for the crying towel, just remember that a phone is simply an electronic device and like any other electronic device IT CAN BE DEFEATED!!! The needed technology may get very sophisticated but it's a challenge that the united fone freaks will meet and eventually beat! The Box of the future will no doubt be a cross between a small computer and a data switching center. Remember, old Boxers never die, they just build another color Box! And the Red Box will still be around too!

STEAL THIS BOOK IS SOLD OUT

We don't know when we'll get more copies so please don't order it!

PEN PALS WANTED

It should come as no surprise that some of our readers are in the pen. Here's part of one letter:

"Finished reading Big Brother Game and am disturbed by the diagrams. He left out connections and parts. I would be glad to help anyone trying to construct these - for instance, I have a page of instructions for the construction of a drop-in transmitter. Many of his circuits came from Sams publications and Popular Electronics. The infinity transmitter will not work as shown. He left out 5 (count them) connections to the Signetics Phase Locked loop in the IC infinity and also on the AF Amp IC. I really would get off on writing to some phreaks - if you know of anyone that shares my interest. Hip them to the fact that I'm in here - but they can say virtually anything they want."

Don Harbolt
Box 1000 (30682)
Leavenworth, KS 66048

As you can see, Don's very knowledgeable (No cracks from you smartasses about "then what's he doing there?") He's a veteran of the Mexican air freight industry, importing our favorite flower. If you need any tech info, we'd appreciate it if you'd write to him, instead of, or in addition to, us. He has a lot more spare time than we do. Write legibly! But don't include a self addressed stamped envelope (stamps are contraband) and anyway, the Dept. of Justice (sic) pays his postage. J P

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MA BELL GETS JOLLIES

(ZNS) A telephone operator has testified that many phone company employees are commonly entertained by having the intimate sex conversations of telephone customers broadcast by loudspeakers throughout the offices.

Christina Huggins, a phone operator in Mill Valley, California, told the Public Utilities Commission in California that "plant men would go through the circuitry" looking for private phone conversations dealing with sex. Huggins said that the more interesting personal calls were then played aloud, purely for amusement.

The phone company, in response, says that such practices "are against company policy."

Eden Underground
News Service

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SEPT. 1976 NO. 38

GIVE THE WATER COMPANY A BLOW JOB

Regarding Issue #29 on Water Meters, I found a simple way to beat the things. Shut off the water. Disconnect the meter. (Use wrenches with smooth jaws and cover them with tape to avoid tell-tale marks on the nuts. JP) Allow the water to drain out, then blow in the outlet fitting. The wheel inside will register about a cubic foot for each breath you put thru. It registers considerably more volume than is blown thru it, because it keeps spinning. If you haven't got good wind, reverse the hose on a vacuum cleaner so it blows instead of sucks. Tape the end of the hose to the meter's outlet and turn it on. Some of these meters have plastic parts so don't do this too long at one session. This is particularly useful with summer cottages where the meter is being fooled around with twice a year.

Don't be greedy. Like everything else, there is only so much usable water around. Also, the water company will wonder what the hell is going on if they find a home with six people in it registering an alleged consumption of fifty gallons a month.

Agent 038

Very clever! If the inlet and outlet fittings are identical, it would be possible to turn the meter around and let the water flow backwards thru it for a week or so per month. Eventually meter manufacturers may install a check valve to prevent this. In that event, one could remove the meter periodically and replace it with a length of pipe.

I'm glad to see you're concerned about the ecology. Our houses SHOULD have two sets of plumbing. One system would be for washing, cooking, etc. and could be drained on the lawn and garden. The phosphates in detergents are excellent fertilizer.

The other system for "sewage" would use negligible water. In his excellent book Design for the Real World, Victor Papanek tells how he designed a toilet with two flush levers - one for, ahem, #1, and one for #2. It would save a considerable amount of water, but a manufacturer told him that people were too mentally constipated to accept it.

The sewage can be anaerobically converted into methane (natural gas). If all the sewage were so processed, it would produce 1 1/2 times as much natural gas as we use in this country and that's no shit! Instead we dump it into our rivers and oceans, and argue against deregulation of natural gas prices. Clever!

There is an old Portuguese saying which translates: "If shit were ever to have any value, the poor would be born without assholes!" If so, I would not be surprised to see a strange mutation occur among welfare "clients" et al in the next few years. . .

Jim Phelps

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Dear Jim,,

I was talking to an engineer who works at the electric company in Connecticut and he told me something about how the electric company tries to catch those who jump the meters. He said they have a computer program running that looks for a decrease in the amount of electricity used. It doesn't even have to be a large decrease - a gradual long-term change will be picked up. When this happens, they will send a serviceman to look at the meter and see if it's been jumped. Also, they know how much energy an electric water heater uses, and if you have one and are using less than it requires, you're fucked. He said the only way to prevent the computer program from picking up the ripoff is to jump it as soon as electricity is brought into a new house. And, in light of what he said about the water heater, you may still get caught.

So be careful, Connecticut power phreax.

Agent 067

Fascinating, as Mr. Spock would say. And discouraging, eh? Almost enough to make a person honest. As energy gets more and more expensive, (and it WILL continue to, as conventional cheap sources are used up) suppliers will get more and more uptite about people ripping it off.

Americans wasted more fuel in 1975 than was used by two - thirds of the world's population. It's quite easy to reduce one's consumption of it, especially for water heaters, as you can see by this.

SOLAR HEATING PLAN OFFERED BY UTILITY

BOSTON, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—For $200, a limited number of customers of the Massachusetts Electric Company are to be invited to have a solar heating device installed in their homes to heat water.

The company said Thursday that it planned to advertise for potential solar energy users in about two weeks.

Each of the 100 customers selected will get the solar heating units at a fraction of their cost, estimated by the company at $1,000 to $1,600.

The utility estimated that the use of solar energy would cut the cost of operating a hot water system by about half—up to 75 per cent in the sunny summer months and 25 to 30 per cent in the cloudy winter season, when an electric booster system will supplement the sun when needed.

Under the plan, special solar panels will be installed atop pipes through which water will circulate. The heated water then goes to a storage tank until it is needed.

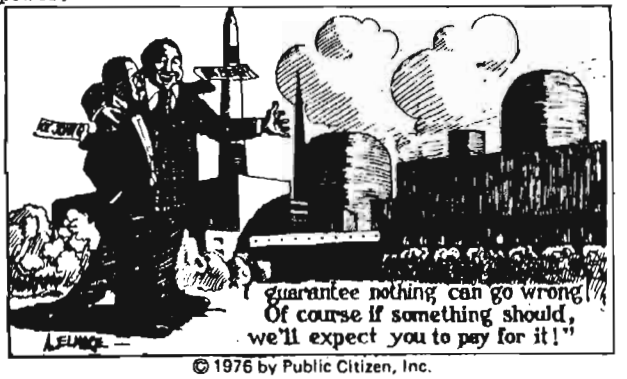
William Cardigan, president of the utility, said, "We want to know how efficient solar energy is as a water heater, how much money it will save customers, and if the savings will offset the cost of equipment."

That "regular" price does look excessive, however. Anyone with enough skill to build a blue box should be able to build a solar heater for a reasonable amount. The May Popular Science featured an article about several simple, low priced, easily made units.

The only problem is that tax parasites may consider it an "improvement" and try to raise your property taxes. Don't let them! Yell, and write angry letters, and have demonstrations. It'll be worth it. Remember, you'll be reducing your dependence on the System.

Accessible hot water pipes should be insulated, or they'll act as radiators, even in the summer. And, of course, there's the old "Shower With a Friend" idea to save hot water.

If you're not already familiar with it, The Mother Earth News ($10 per year from Box 70, Hendersonville, NC 28739) is a good source for info and ads about alternate sources of power.



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CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

One of our readers wrote in requesting info which may be Classified. It's not available under the Freedom of Information Act, anyway. That didn't stop us, tho! We got it and sent it to him. If anyone else needs this info, it's available to anyone with a "need to know". We're not going to publish it, or even tell what the info is, because we think it's just as well that Big Brother doesn't know that we know. The point is, if you need info, one of our readers, or a member of the Advisable Missions Force, may be able to help. As I said a while ago, if you send money to my bank account in Zurich, I'll make a maximum, all-out effort.

You've been coming thru with most of the info we've been requesting. Sometimes we get only one reply, but that's enough. Sooner or later, we'll get those articles published. In the meantime, here are some more requests:

IBM Selectric type balls - One of us has a new toy and is looking for a source of low priced new or used type balls, or "elements", as they're called.

Driver's license type styles - NY and many other states use unique type styles on their drivers licenses. We'd like to know more about them.

Telco test and "house" numbers - such as Ringback, Verify, Tone Frequencies, etc. These are usually --> BNOC. We have some of them; we'd like them for all areas.

The Paper Trip - has already been described in "80 Minutes" and in the Reader's Digest (God! the Reader's Digest!). When it gets to RD, you know it's common knowledge and the end may be near. Already there are rumors about increased difficulty in getting SS numbers. There is talk about National Identity Cards. "For our own good", of course. One of our Paper Trippers would like Xeroxes of birth certificates - from anywhere and everywhere in the U.S. You can blank out the name and address if you like before Xeroxing. If every TAP reader sent in one certificate, we'd have a pretty good assortment. Maybe a good way to get them would be to insist on a bc with each renewal.

GTE pay phone locks - these are simple pin tumbler locks. How many pins, mushroom pins, etc. Do not send locks to us!

Etched circuit board design for Red and Blue Boxes.

Radio controlled traffic lights - some cities have them. (Erie, Pa. is one of them) We'd like to know more about them.

FEEDBACK ON BODY ARMOR

Sarco, 323 Union St, Stirling, NJ 07980 offers two vests. The larger one, with groin protector, weighs 2.5 lbs. and goes for $110. The smaller one with no groin protector is $62.50. These are Nylon vests and are represented as being able to stop a .45 bullet at 5 feet.

Kevlar material is available from your friendly neighborhood sailmaker in a variety of colors. It's nasty stuff to work with and must be either sewn by hand or with a HEAVY duty machine. Your Singer Zig-Zag will not handle it.

INFORMATION WANTED

I would like to obtain a dimensioned drawing or accurate sketch, with dimensions, for a Mark II Sten gun, receiver. This is a nice little weapon and is designed to be made with a minimum of machining. All the parts are available, except the receiver, from a number of surplus dealers, no restrictions, no license required. It's a real shame to see all that expensive hardware go to waste.

Agent XYZ

Ah, the Sten! Also known as the Sten-ch. I remember back in '57 or so, they were available for $12.98 or so, with plugged barrels. Then some castard wrote an article in the Saturday Evening Pest about how easy it was to replace the barrel.

Government agency house numbers - In Fun City (as it's ridiculously known), there is a number which any fuzz can call to learn the owner's name and address of any license plate. There is all hassle - no "what is your badge number and what precinct are you calling from?" This is just one example. There are many other useful numbers we would like to know about.

Dear TAP People,

Another strange publication with things in common with TAP is Libertarian Connection, Box 90913, Worldway Postal Center, LA, CA 90009. You can get a recent issue for $1.50 (checks payable to Lisa Dawn). Basically, LC is a subscriber written magazine with almost no editing. Each subscriber who wants can send in two pages of typewritten material which is reproduced and indexed into the LC and then sent out. Since many mags fail due to the editorial and other work, this is a good way. Articles range from Life extension to self liberation to about anything else. Many TAP readers might enjoy LC and since TAP has been plugged there many times, maybe you could reciprocate.

The Libertarian Information Cooperative, among other things, owns the entire set of electronic plans published by Don Britton Enterprises, Drawer G, Waikiki, Hawaii, 96815. They sell a catalog for a buck, if you want a detailed list of the plans. LIC will rent any of the plans and you can then copy or redraw them.

Loompanics Unlimited, Box 264m, Mason, MI 48854 sells unusual books. One of their best is the Poor Man's James Bond, a sort of how to manual of bombs, poisons, etc. Much better than the old military manuals some outfits try to peddle. [I'll be reviewing PMJB one of these issues.] Others of their line deal with shoestring publishing. They also have conspiracy theory books, showing how gov't and big business insiders collude to run the world far differently than the average man realizes. Best thing, besides being a distributor of subversive application, is they sell at a discount, and go to extra effort to maintain security. Catalog is free.

INFORMATION WANTED

I would like to have a plea for electrosleep machine plans printed in TAP. Seems the AMA or FDA or somebody has been negative about them and forced early imported models off the market. I know of one source but they want $900.

JG

L C has been around since the late '60's. Even longer than TAP! It's improved quite a bit over the years (haven't we all!) We know what you mean about the "editorial and other work". If any TAP reader wants to submit camera-ready, literate articles with no spelling errors, typed with a single-shot carbon ribbon, with 5 inch wide columns, it would save us a lot of work. I know that's asking too much - we're lucky if we can even read your scribbling.

Loompanics' catalog is excellent!

We spend one-third of our lives sleeping but know very little about the process. One theory is that 4 to 5 hours of deep, concentrated sleep (as indicated by delta waves on an EEG) would be sufficient. "At any given time, only 1/3 of the people are asleep. The other 2/3 are awake and may be up to mischief." John Foster Dulles (I believe). Imagine if we could get along on 4 hours - only 1/6 would be asleep - the other 5/6 might be up to mischief!

There have been a few articles about ESMs printed in psychological journals. Check Psychological Abstracts circa 1970, available in large city and college libraries. US Patent 3,160,159 describes an ESM which used tubes (two member tubes?) and some of the components' values are given. If any of our readers are really into advanced circuit design, and would like to give it a try, I'll send you a copy.

JP

TECHNOFREAKS WANTED

If we are forced to destroy our mailing list to prevent its falling into the wrong hands, that's all! So write Tom or me, now, and get on our private secure lists. Tell us what your skills and interests are.

BLACK BOX BLUES by Tom Edison

I've been informed by some Connecticut and Tennessee readers that the Automatic Black Boxes (See Issue # 33) are not working in their areas. The Black Box circuit has been kitchen tested the world over and has had The Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval on it for years! There are three basic reasons why a Black Box will not work. First, the circuit may be either wired incorrectly due to carelessness or damaged due to piss poor soldering. Second, since every phone line is different and has its own idiosyncracies, special compensating circuits may have to be added to equalize the Black Box to your phone line. Third, if your phone exchange is ESS, no Black Box circuit will work due to the fact that the audio circuits are not connected until the called phone has answered and since a Black Box simulates a phone in the on-hook position when it's working, the audio circuits will not connect.

The easiest of these three problems to cure is the third. Just move out of the ESS exchange to one that's operated by Crossbar. If moving is out of the question, then I'm afraid that the Black Box will be nothing more than an academic study for you. Of course you could always complain to Bell that his ESS is killing your Black Box and ask to be serviced by Crossbar but you have about as much chance for that as you have for getting your phone rates reduced or your phone "service" improved!

Solid state devices such as zener diodes are very heat sensitive so you must be careful when soldering them. Use a heat sink when soldering the two diodes together and when soldering them to the two switches. Simply wrap a rubber band around the closed handle of a pair of long nose pliers. This will hold the jaws closed when clamped near the diodes to be soldered. The large surface area of the pliers will help dissipate the heat of your soldering iron or gun. Use a good grade of solder such as 60-40 and a low wattage gun or iron about 25-40 watts. Be sure you know which ends of the diodes are the cathode and anode. Remember that in the Auto Black Box the anodes of both diodes are soldered together and the cathode of the zener is connected to the + Ring line while the cathode of the other diode is connected to the - Tip line. Make sure of your phone line polarity before you solder the diodes into the circuit. If either diode is reversed or you connect the diodes to the wrong sides of your phone line the Black Box will not work!

The differences of every phone line can cause problems that can be solved by a little detective work. A multimeter is useful for obtaining clues needed to solve your Black Box problems. Although Pa Bell uses standard 48 volt batteries and 105 volt 20 Hz ringing current, the electrical characteristics of every phone system are different due to the fact that the phones are located at various distances from the CO and due to the fact that the many varieties of phones available all have different characteristics themselves. Usually the further you are from the CO the lower the line voltage due to the larger DC resistance of the phone lines. By measuring the on-hook voltage and then comparing it with the standard 48 volt line voltage you can determine if your phone line has a large or small resistance from the CO. You cannot use this method to determine if you are located close or far from the CO because it's possible to be close to the CO and still have a low line voltage due to other factors such as poor terminal contacts but since the only thing that you really want to know is whether your line resistance is large or small, this method will do nicely.

Once you've determined if your phone line resistance is large or small, you're ready to perform the static testing of your Black Box. The standard value of resistance for a Black Box is 10 Kohms. If your line resistance is low and line voltage high, you might try a larger value of resistor such as 12 or 15 Kohms while if your line resistance is high and line voltage low, you might try a smaller value of resistor such as 8 or 9 Kohms. To make the static test switch off your Black Box and lift the receiver to your ear. You should hear normal dial tone. Now switch your Box on. You should hear 1-2 seconds of dial tone and then the line should clear and you should only hear the "whoosh" or background noise. If it takes 5-6 seconds to clear the line it could mean that the CO relays aren't too sure what to do and finally decide to lock in the "off" position. This could mean that your Box resistor is too small and is allowing too much current to flow through the CO relays. Replace it with a larger one. The one problem with using a larger resistor is that it reduces the available current needed to operate the carbon mouthpiece. This can be solved by using your own battery as shown in Issue # 36.

The next circuit to check out is the ring stopper. Either the manual or zener diode method can be used but I prefer to have both methods available as a backup system. The manual ring stopper functions by momentarily shorting Ring and Tip together resulting in a large momentary surge of current lasting long enough to stop the ringing but not long enough to start the billing. To run a static test of the ring stopper shut off your Box, lift the receiver to your ear, and switch on the Box to clear the line. With the receiver still to your ear hit the ring stopper button for a few seconds and then release it. You should hear a short burst of dial tone and then the line should clear again. If this does not happen you have wired the circuit wrong. Recheck your wiring for any errors, correct them, and retest your ring stopper so that it does work.

To run a dynamic test have a friend call you locally from a pay phone. When your phone rings, switch your Box on and hit your ring stopper. After the ringing has stopped pick up your phone, talk to your friend for a few minutes, and then let HIM hang up but you keep the receiver to your ear. If your friend's dime (or slug!) is returned and you do NOT get a new dial tone on the line, your Box is working correctly. If your friend's dime is NOT returned and you get a new dial tone about 15-30 seconds after he has hung up, it means that one of two things has happened. Either you held down the ring stopper button too long and billing started or Pa Bell has got a hell of a new Black Box foiler! The reason you're testing using a pay phone is because if you used a home phone or your own ringback number, you'd stop the ringing but you wouldn't be able to tell if the billing was stopped or not. With the pay phone the returned dime tells you immediately that your Box is in good working condition.

To test the zener ring stopper have a friend repeat the above procedure. The zener ring stopper works very fast, on the order of a few milliseconds, so there shouldn't be any worry about the CO billing relays being activated. The only problem aside from connecting them backwards and burning them up during soldering is that they can work too fast!

When your phone starts to ring, 105 volts 20 Hz is superimposed on the 48 volt DC line. During the first ringing cycle as the ringing voltage climbs to 56 volts, the zener quickly starts to conduct. As the ringing voltage gets larger, the zener conducts more and more until a sufficient amount flows through the ringing relay and disconnects the ringing generator at which time the line voltage goes back to its normal 48 volt level which then causes the zener to stop conducting. Remember, all of this takes place in a few milliseconds during the first ringing cycle. It is possible to have the zener fire so early during the first ringing cycle that it effectively shorts out the phone ringer so that it won't ring but doesn't conduct enough current to stop the ringing generator at the CO! To correct this problem use a zener diode that fires at a higher voltage level, say about 70 volts. This will cause the zener to fire later in the first ring voltage cycle and give a larger spike of current.

If you have difficulty locating the zener voltages and wattages that you need remember that zener voltages and wattages are additive. For example, two 28 volt 2 watt zener diodes are equivalent to one 56 volt 4 watt zener diode if they're soldered anode to cathode. In this way you can get any value of firing voltage and wattage that you need to experiment around until you find the correct values for your Black Box. Whatever value of voltage you finally decide on, be sure that the total wattage that they dissipate is at least 5 watts. This will prevent any burnout.

I've tried in this article to list the problems and give some useful solutions for the correct operation of a Black Box, which I personally feel is the greatest invention since pizza. With Bell's new C.L.S. system just around the corner, the time left for Black Boxing is getting smaller! Get the most out of your phone for free right now! I've done all that I can do. The rest is up to you. Good luck, have fun, and don't get caught!

LAST ODDS & ENDS!
by
TOM EDISON

This is my last "Odds & Ends" column! I have been advised by my infamous colleagues, Al Bell and Mr. Phelps, that my column title is too dull. While I never claimed that my title was earth shattering, it did serve its purpose. My column is a potpourri of interesting and informative (I hope!) shit. I will, however, yield to the majority and rename my column next issue. If any of you readers would like to offer some suggestions for a new name for my column, please write to me c/o TAP. No smartasses need apply!

I was going to have an article on interconnecting CB radio after I had experimented with the CB rig that I was going to get this summer but because of the recent asinine ruling by the FCC that the 17 new CB channels would NOT be allowed to be added to all present 23 channel CB radios, I decided to wait until January 1977 when the new 40 channel CB rigs will be available. Not that it's going to do any good but you CB supporters might write the FCC and bitch about this stupid ruling. It certainly couldn't hurt!

The following new list of off-hook currents together with the two previous lists support my observation in "Black Box Blues" that even with standardized line voltage and switching equipment each individual phone line has its own operating characteristics. My personal thanks to the 23 readers who were kind enough to send in their off-hook currents. It's nice to know that there are some people who give a damn and want to help their fellow readers. Shame on the rest of you!

OFF-HOOK CURRENTS

Aldergrove, British Columbia 55 ma
Dolton, Ill. 28 ma
Hacienda Heights, Ca. 23 ma
Lafayette, Ind. 43 ma
New Haven, Conn. 50 ma
Pittsfield, Mass. 30 ma
Springfield, Mass. 58 ma

Sam and Charles, those notorious Litchfield Larcenists, sent me not only the N. Y. Times newsclip reprinted on the back page but also the name of an electronics company that's selling 56 volt zener diodes for $ 1.25 each or 5/$ 5. As they so correctly pointed out it's our duty to take care of those who take care of us and since this company was so considerate to offer a quantity discount for all us Black Box manufacturers I am only too glad to give them a plug:

Delta Electronics Company
P. O. Box 2
7 Oakland Street
Amesbury, Mass. 01913

I've had an inquiry from a reader asking me if there's any effective way to stall Pa Bell at your front door while you run around your house removing all your "goodies" from the phone line after the Security Dept. Goon Squad has made an unfriendly unannounced visit to catch you using your homemade equipment which has been detected by Bell's 3:00 AM snoop testing program, which is being paid for by us through higher phone rates! Yes, dear reader, there is a solution to this problem. All you need is a kid under 18 years old, preferably your own, but if you're single, separated, divorced, widowed, or gay you can always borrow your neighbor's kid. Have the little bastard go to the front door and tell the Bell Security Pigs that Mommy & Daddy aren't home. It is Bell policy not to allow their Security Agents to enter a home occupied only by a kid. This is due to the widespread rumor that all Bell Security Agents are perverted child molesters.

And speaking of perverted child molesters, welcome back to Canada, Scott!

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Hours: Wednesday, 4 - 7 pm.

TAP T-shirts $4. Specify size: Small, Med., Large, X-Large.

CORRECTION!

Don Harbolt, who we mentioned in #37, has been transferred. If you need help with those experimental electronic circuits, write him at Box PMB 30682, Atlanta, GA 30315.

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Great Neck, N. Y.

HURRICANE BELL ?

From an Atlantic City phone booth, amid Monday's preparations for Hurricane Belle, Mayor Joseph Lazarow was broadcasting a public announcement over a local radio station when an operator said, "Deposit 10 cents for another three minutes." Mayor Lazarow tried to explain that he was giving urgent instructions concerning the storm, "Deposit another 10 cents, please," the operator persisted. Searching his pockets for a dime, the Mayor was cut off before he could find one.

From The August 11, 1976
New York Times

FIGHTING THE BIGGEST

MONOPOLY OF ALL

No, it's not The Phone Company. It's The Establishment. Big Brother. Da Guviment. Victims of lesser monopolies can at least refuse to use and pay for their services. But Big Brother's victims must pay whether or not they receive any "services". Payments are called "taxes". Big Brother is insatiable. The more $ he gets, the more he wants. The "better" to run our lives. He has become a cancer and like any cancer, will continue to grow, if unchecked, until he destroys his host. He has already grown to the point that there are more people employed by him than by so-called free enterprise.

There was a time when people controlled the gov't, not vice versa. "Two hundred years ago" (Do you watch those Bicentennial Minutes on TV? Wow!) there was a Libertarian REVOLUTION. People decided they wanted to run their own lives, instead of letting others run them. They decided to spend their money as they saw fit, instead of giving it to King George to spend as he saw fit.

What happened? We're as bad off now as we were under King George. 44+% of our income goes to taxes (direct and hidden). This is more than the 25% the feudal serfs paid their lords and masters. What went wrong? "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty". We weren't vigilant enough!

Now a Second Libertarian Revolution is taking place. There is a real live political party which is opposed to monopolies, victimless crime laws, taxes, gov't secrecy, etc. and believes "that gov't which governs least, governs best". Their candidates will be on the ballot in about 35 states. And if you think that's easy, guess again. Tweedle-lee and Tweedledum don't want anyone else joining their "club".

Roger MacBride, the renegade who in 1972 was a Presidential elector and decided that he could not be a rubber stamp, could not in good conscience vote for Tricky and Spiro, will be the LP's Presidential candidate. There will be hundreds of other Libertarian candidates for Federal, State, and local offices whom you may be able to vote for. Or...you can sit on your ass, and do nothing ("Vote for Nobody"). Except complain.

Tweedledee and Tweedledum wouldn't let anyone else join their debate, so Norman Lear is considering staging a debate between Clean Gene, Maddox, and Roger. It should be every bit as good as his other great shows (All in the Family, etc.). Let him know you'd like to see it.

Jim Phelps

THE WAY IT SPOSED TO BE

, you are in violation of your oath of office and are willfully depriving the citizens of this State of their Rights under the color of Law. (Sec. 241 & 242, Title 18, U.S. Code; June 25,1948 Ch. 645, 62 Stat. 696).

Violation of your Oath of Office also constitutes giving aid and comfort to the enemies of this Republic. The penalty under the Law of Posse Comitatus. (U.S. Con. IX amend., Manual of Christian Common Law p. 22, Deu. 21:22, 23.)

"He shall be removed to the most populated intersection of streets in the township and at high noon be hung by the neck, the body remaining until sundown as an example to those who would subvert the law."

All persons are presumed to know the Law (16 Am Jur 2nd, 178)

YOU ARE HEREBY ORDERED BY THIS CITIZEN TO CEASE YOUR UNLAWFUL ACTS. (St. Lukes 11:21)

Do you remember in the westerns, when the Sheriff would organize a Posse and go after the Bad Guys? Well, this is the same Posse. Can't you just see Tricky and Spiro and all the rest of them, hung by the neck, the bodies remaining for the vultures?

TAP

SEPT · OCT 1976 NO. 39

Dear TAP,

As you probably know, Captain Crunch got busted again. They recently sentenced him to four months in the Federal slammer at Terminal Island, Long Beach, CA.

The FBI had been grilling him for weeks about technical knowledge of the phone and phone/computer systems. Even this co-operation didn't get him off, as they intimated it would. [Never trust a pig] The pricks were going to give him three years, but the guy he works for intervened and got the sentence reduced so John can get back on the job where he's needed.

Meanwhile, John's made quite a stir in the press and local talk shows. I haven't heard any, but I guess it's blowing their minds. I just hope he doesn't say too much ...for his sake and ours...If you want to confirm any of this, his home number is (415) 964-9041, but I have to believe it's bugged. So you might leave a message at either of the following numbers and have him call you: work (415) 483-1953, answering service: 965-1557.

Anyway, we survivors might well cool it a bit since it looks like the Feds are out to do a job. Once in a while, tho, one might express his views to the warden about all this shit...Terminal Island Slammer: (213) 831-8961.

Sam

Obscene Mail?

Dear TAP,

I have read in previous TAP articles how to dismantle, destroy, and do fun things to pay phones. Saw about putting Crazy Glue (as seen on TV) in the coin box lock for fun and non-profit. I find most of your info on coin box removal difficult to utilize without a portable machine shop.

Now let me explain in detail the professional way to remove a pay phone intact in less than 75 seconds.

THE SIX BUZZ SYSTEM

The night before the fun, remove the cover from the 110v. outlet box, and take off the wire nuts so alligator clips can be easily attached for your buzz saw.

Wear eye goggles. The frame that supports the phone is aluminum! Makes buzzing a pleasure. Cut the aluminum frame at six points and the phone falls out. (The Silent Majority might call this a third rate burglary. We just call it diplomatic immunity.)

All the preceding info is a rough copy for a new TV series "Phones Can Be Fun".

Sincerely Yours,
US Information Service

The Supreme Court defined obscenity as being utterly without redeeming social value, which this letter may be. They also said that obscenity violates contemporary community standards, and we don't know anything about your community.

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ASK MR. PHELPS

ABOUT

FREE POSTAGE

Q. I've been putting my stamps 1 1/2" lower than the normal position but they still get canceled. What do you recommend?



Lucky!

Win some lose some

A. I'm glad somebody's doing it. Most of our incoming mail has the stamp in the "wrong" place where it is certain to get canceled. Wake up, people! You can't win if you don't even play the game! If you wonder why our outgoing mail often has the stamp in the "wrong" place, blame my colleagues, and lack of time (So get your ass in here and help out!)

We are victims of the Mark II facer/canceler which locates the stamp wherever it is. It processes 20,000 letters per hour except when it jams. However, it reportedly can't tell a new stamp from a used one. (Hmmm!) To counteract the Mark II (I wonder what happened to the Mark I?), mail your letters in towns which still have only the standard machine. Most (but not all) postal employees are so apathetic (with good cause) that they don't bother to hand cancel the ones which slip thru.

Some people have tried spraying the stamp with clear plastic spray. Rubbing paraffin over it heavily is another possibility.

"It works beautifully! One such envelope looked like they spent five minutes trying to cancel it - but not a mark on the stamp! They finally ran the envelope through upside down figuring no one was going to remove the stamp, but because of the cheap glue it came right off. Examine the stamp on this letter. Heh, heh. It might be good for a third trip... 'Rain, snow, sleet, darkness...'. The old Persian that wrote that never ran into a Phone Phreak."

N. E. Bell Buster

This method can freak them out and they may mutilate the stamp. We have also received a stamp coated with rubber cement, which rubs off easily.

"Some stamps can be cleaned by rubbing on your forehead. Perspiration can do wonders to some stamps. Guys in pens learned this a long time ago." Babe

A BETTER WAY

For years truck drivers and stevedores who wish to share the wealth of the cartons they handle have used Elmer's Glue-All to reseal them. It dries clearly, quickly

AMAZING

Now you too can use Elmer's Glue-All. When mailing letters, coat the stamp with it. The recipient soaks the stamp in water, says the magic words "Lysander Spooner" and the cancellation

DISAPPEARS LIKE MAGIC!

Thanks to Agent 354, Woodstock Anarchist Party Newsletter (Box 17, Stockton, CA 95201. It's a sort of anarchist penpal service), and our own Simon Pure, who said: "I thought everyone knew that."

So, PLEASE use Elmer's on your mail to TAP, and tell us if you do.

"A new one being pulled by people with postage meters is to punch up 1.3¢ postage on first-class letters. It looks so much like 13¢ that most of it gets by Letter Sorting Machines. I have also received mail where the meter tape read 0¢ and it went through okay.

"The old bit about putting stamps 1 1/2" down isn't working here. The PO is looking for it and the last man to handle a letter is to smudge all uncanceled stamps."

Satisfied Customer

Q. What about a source for counterfeit stamps?

A. "Here's how to beat the cost of postage today. Items needed: Xerox® color copier, sewing machine, glue stik, one sheet of stamps.

Step 1 - Photocopy the sheet of stamps.

Step 2 - Perforate the copy with the sewing machine. Use a large gage needle and remove thread and bobbin. Leave the pressure bar up (that's the little ski shaped thing that press presses on the fabric)

Step 3 - Cut stamps apart with scissors.

When you mail a letter, rub the glue stik on the back of the copy and attach it sideways on the envelope. The reason is that some Xerox® machines will reduce the copy slitely. Turning the "stamp" sideways will confuse the scanners so much that the stamp will probably be accepted. (probably"?)

Good books to have are: The Mother Earth News Almanac, Bantam Books, $1.95; How to Live Cheap but Good by Martin Puriss, Dell Books, $1.50; The Impoverished Student's Book of Cooking, Drinkery, and Housekeeping by Jay Rosenberg, Doubleday, $1.50.

Have you thought of sending TAP representatives to the East Coast Science Fiction Conventions? At a recent con in Boston I met five phone phreaks and we were able to have our own pp seminar. Keep 'em flying,

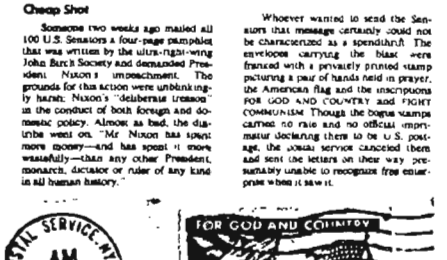
The Mad Fone Freak

I'm at NYC's Lunacon every year. Last year I heard someone discussing Blueboxes and was about to introduce myself when I realized he was a straight Telco employee. Maybe I'll see you there next year. Your method is very ingenious, but also very illegal. A considerably less illegal idea is this one, reprinted without permission from Time.

Cheap Shot

Someone two weeks ago mailed all 100 U.S. Senators a four-page pamphlet that was written by the ultra-right-wing John Birch Society and demanded President Nixon's impeachment. The grounds for this action were unblinkingly harsh: Nixon's "deliberate treason" in the conduct of both foreign and domestic policy. Almost as bad, the distribution went on, "Mr. Nixon has spent more money—and has spent it more wastefully—than any other President, monarch, dictator or ruler of any kind in all human history."

Whoever wanted to send the Senators that message certainly could not be characterized as a spendthrift. The envelopes carrying the blast were franked with a privately printed stamp picturing a pair of hands held in prayer, the American flag and the inscriptions FOR GOD AND COUNTRY and FIGHT COMMUNISM. Though the bogus stamps carried no rate and no official imprimatur declaring them to be U.S. postage, the postal service canceled them and sent the letters on their way, presumably unable to recognize free enterprise when it saw it.



CANCELED BOGUS STAMP & POSTMARK ON ENVELOPE OF LETTER SENT FROM TO SENATOR
The grounds for urging impeachment were unblinkingly harsh.

Your own ingenuity should produce many other ideas such as: Commemorating Halloween and Triskaidecaphobia, with a black cat and a witch on a broomstick and, of course, a big 13. As long as it doesn't say "US Postage", it isn't illegal to print them. Using them is something else.

Isn't it funny how everyone hates the Postal Monopoly? Ben Franklin must be turning over in his grave. Did you know that, once upon a time, it had free market competition? In 1844 Lysander Spooner established the American Letter Mail Company between NYC and Boston. Later he added service to Philadelphia and Baltimore. It was more efficient than the PO and would have driven it out of business. Not by force, but by the customers' right to freedom of choice. Survival of the fittest. So Congress outlawed private competition. And the "service" has gone downhill ever since.

WHY IT COSTS 13 CENTS

For the convenience of its workers, the deficit-plagued Postal Service has leased two parking lots in Boston (annual cost, $264,600), hired guards to police them, and purchased two buses to transport the workers the long, long hike of three to five blocks to their postal building.

We have a modest suggestion. Why don't they just mail themselves to work? Or are they afraid they'd never get there?

N Y Daily News

It costs 8¢ to actually deliver a letter. The other 5¢ goes to (among other things) subsidize magazines like Fortune and newspapers which are mostly ads.

There is hope, however. Rep. Crane's bill HR 4951 would allow private companies to carry first-class mail. Many Young Americans for Freedom (they're not completely for freedom, but who's perfect?) have been handing out literature in front of Post Offices urging support of it. In Tennessee, they po'd the PO, who angrily ordered them to leave. Lawyers said it was okay, so they returned.

THAT'S NOT MY DEPARTMENT

It's always flattering to get personal mail, but please don't write me about matters electronic. My specialties are just about everything except electronics. I know what all those symbols mean, and I can wire a kit (and enjoy assembling Heathkits) but that's about it. Would you believe that I don't even own a Blue Box? No, I didn't think you'd believe that! Send your questions about electronics to Tom Edison (or Al Bell, who has plenty of time to help you).

Jim Phelps

Dear TAP,

This was a really good course offered by the Dept of Electrical Engineering & Computer Science at U of Cal, Berkeley. Prof. Kotok was from MIT and really into computers. Of the 45 people in the class, at least 30 (including myself) were into phone and/or computer phreaking. Even Capt. Crunch and some of his blind friends were there! Lots of acquaintances were made and even better, lots of knowledge was passed around. We studied "Notes on Distance Dialing" by AT&T and various BSTJs and even went on a tour of a #1 ESS Central Office in Oakland, courtesy of Pacific Tel. It was great! Term papers ranged from "Frequency Division Multiplexing Systems" to "How to Combat the Various Colored Boxes". I got an A on mine, a description of a PBX system.

Whistling Off,

Rich

Department of EECS
CS 198 sec. 3
Course in Telephony

To be offered only once Winter Quarter 1976 by: Alan Kotok, Visiting Lecturer, CS Division. Prerequisites: E17 or CS 150. Graded 3 Units. 3 hours of lecture per week MWF 3-4pm.

Course will cover all aspects of telephony with emphasis on telephone switching systems. The development of telephone switching is traced from the days of manual exchanges, through step-by-step switching, panel switching, #1 and #5 Crossbar switching to Electronic Switching Systems.

Other topics to be covered include traffic analysis, Transmission Systems, Interoffice Organization and Control, Key Telephone Systems and PBXs, Data Transmission and Economic Considerations.

Dear People,

A bit of advice on that Credit Card Code - don't keep instruction sheets on how to do it around. Memorize and throw it out or give it to someone else with the same advice. I sent mine to a friend in ---. He got busted for possession of speed, and when the cops in their usual regard for the Bill of Rights came across it during their search of his papers, etc., he said they started behaving like rabid baboons, instead of your typical ("you in trouble, boy" etc) Southern pigs.

Agent 038

It would be nice if we could treat copies of TAP so they self-destruct when handled by a pig. JP

Dear Jim,

The following info is vital to national (Woodstock Nation) security. The Air Force's key generals have 16 button telephones on their desks.

1	2	3	FO	Flash Override
4	5	6	F	Flash
7	8	9	I	Intermediate
*	0	#	P	Priority

The extra four buttons just knock down regular AUTOVAN traffic and get the emergency call thru. AUTOVAN is the military communications telephone system. It is better than the FTS. If you can find a base operator (USAF is best) who is cool, you can call anywhere in the world. P is for just about all calls when the line is busy. I is for quick communication with other brass and for alerts, etc. F is used to report an "act of war" commited against the general's command and FO is for nuclear warfare and is never used except for tests. I would like to know the 4 + 2 clounn frequencies. (Fascinating! So would we!)

Also, I'd like to know where to get a 16 button job. You can't just take a grocery bag and walk into a command general's war room and rip off his phone. Take care.

You can use my name and print my address. I enjoy receiving mail.

Bill B. Moorefield
Box PMB 97013
Atlanta, GA 30315

ELECTRIFYING, TOO

Shocking Time In Phone Booth

A sales executive who only sought a coin returned from a pay phone instead received the shock of his life, a court jury heard here.

It was an electrifying 110 volts, the victim's lawyer said during testimony in the damage suit.

As a result, Carroll Courtnier, was knocked to the ground, sustaining injuries to his neck and back his lawsuit alleges.

Courtnier, 54, fell victim to the freak accident on Dec. 3, 1970, when he was traveling as 11-state territory as western regional sales manager for a wire and cable firm.

In the midst of a light rain, Courtnier stopped at an outdoor coin telephone to activate with the intent of placing a long-distance, credit card call to a client. So his attorney, Charles Kavalaris, told jurors during an opening statement.

Inserting a quarter in the coin slot, the had no sooner in his pocket to reach the operator, Courtnier, who lives in Santa Paula, began his call, meanwhile informing the operator that his quarter had not been returned.

When the operator pushed a control button releasing the coin, Courtnier received a jolt of 110 volts direct current (DC), his attorney said.

The resulting shock, felt around his hand and wrist, caused him to fall to the ground.

Kavalaris told jurors that a search of telephone repair records revealed that two similar customer complaints of shocking accidents at the same pay phone location had been reported during the previous year.

The civil trial, in which $250,000 damages are being sought, is being held in Santa Clara County Superior Court became the defendant, California Western Telephone Co., maintains its headquarters in Los Gatos.

P.S. The victim's quarter was returned, his lawyer said.

LET'S MAKE A DEAL

When we opened our office a year ago, we had high hopes that a horde of volunteers would engulf us. It's been more like a trickle. All you lazy bastards ask for a convention (free, of course) but you're too lazy to come in to our free convention every Wednesday 4 to 7pm or later. This office with its convenient midtown location is a considerable expense, and I for one am beginning to wonder: who needs it? We can always go back to printing TAP (occasionally) in some obscure basement.

Putting out TAP is a lot of work and the initial fascination has worn off. We'd like to be able to spend our time on research, not on filling out orders and sticking on labels, etc. We know you're out there; there are over --- subscribers in the metropolitan area, and that doesn't include all of you who read a friend's copy.

Most readers of most publications enjoy seeing their name in print. For some reason, TAP readers don't. So, we may have to "make you an offer you can't refuse": a personal, printed invitation in TAP. "Dear Fred Jones, How about getting off your ass at 710 W 14 Street and coming in and helping out?" If you come in and help out, we won't print your name. But if you don't come in, heh, heh, we warned you! JP

ALICE IN WONDERLAND (X)

was delightful and innovative (sort of a Phantom Tollbooth for the post-pubescent) tho hardly deserving of its X rating. A small soft x would have been more appropriate. It should be interesting to see what happens when it hits the small towns of MittelAmerika with their "contemporary community standards"! Now that this virgin territory has been penetrated, the mind boggles at the other possibilities: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs", "Goldilocks and the Three Bears", ... JP







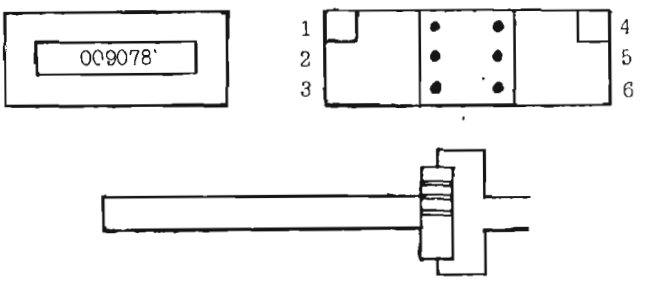
B J
Please contact us!

XEROX® COPIERS et al: ACCESS

In order to limit access and facilitate interdepartmental budget accounting, many office copiers have had an "Audit Key" installed on them. When viewed from the bottom, pins 1 and 3 pick the counter solenoid; pins 4 & 5 are unused; pins 2 & 6 are bridged with a 3300Ω ± 10% 1 watt resistor on all units tested to date.

If the key can not be used, the copier can be cycled by shorting sockets 2 & 6 in the keyway with a resistor held in an appropriate extender, such as taped to the end of a pencil and the leads formed accordingly.

The unused pins are ideal for using a trap or alarm; in order to avoid blowing a fuse we recommend testing first. A V.O.M. used across the fifteen possible pairs will give you the required values of a sample key in use in your area.



Additions, Corrections, and Comments welcomed.
Simon Pure

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Hours: Wednesday, 4 - 7 pm.

TAP T-shirts $4. Specify size: Small, Med., Large, X-Large.

TECHNOFREAKS WANTED

If we are forced to destroy our mailing list to prevent its falling into the wrong hands, that's it! So write Tom or me, now, and get on our private secure lists. Tell us what your skills and interests are. jp

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9-29

BOOK OF THE YEAR

Years ago Jacques Bergier co-authored The Morning of the Magicians, which I considered a bewildering but fascinating assortment of facts, theories, speculations, conjectures, and absurdities. Since reading his latest book, I'll delete the last word.

The first portion of Secret Armies traces the history of industrial spying, describes many lost discoveries, and is far more amusing than the average comedian.

"The special service set up in Essen in 1920 was able to keep the French from finding the giant cannon known as the Pariskanone which had bombarded the French capital in 1918: they turned it into a huge factory chimney."

"There is a tale of an industrial-espionage agent who, in the heyday of American industrial expansion, went from floor to floor in the HQ of a very important corporation, pushing a small wheeled teacart and informing each office:'Check on secret documents. Please put them on the table.' Legend has it he then rolled off with them and was never seen again!"

One private detective wrote: "The victims themselves make things easier for industrial spies by marking their letters PRIVATE and CONFIDENTIAL and drawing attention to them."

The second portion remains fascinating but the mood changes - as it describes some proposed and actual weapons.

"I am led to believe that work is being done on the creation of a field of force which could change all insulators into conductors, and vice versa. According to quantum theory, this is quite possible."

One chapter describes secret manuals and magazines. If you enjoy reading Telco's confidential manuals, imagine what it would be like reading these! Polywater ('Polycrap", as one sceptic called it) is also mentioned. Also an H-Bomb "lightning rod", which would be effective, unlike the fraudulent ripoff Safeguard (sic) ABM system. For camera fans, "the Soviet FD3 manufactured at Riga, which is the envy of the whole world. It looks like a fine chronometric wristwatch, is practically undetectible, and takes excellent pictures. With slight modification of setting, it can be used for microfilming documents. Until now, no other country has turned out anything like it."

The search for invisibility is mentioned, of course. And there's the intermediate explosive. "One such exists, which can be made by mixing a common commercial detergent with aluminum powder. Police everywhere are terrified of this falling into the hands of bombers, who might blow up not only their target, but the entire neighborhood around it. For specialists, we may say that this involves some fifty megajoules per kilogram of explosive, without need for outside oxygen. (for comparison, a kilogram of TNT provides 4.2 megajoules). And there's the antipetroleum microbe, and Catalyst C, which would dissolve all paper.

The last third of the book continues in this vein: Satellites which can detect a single individual on the ground, or a submerged submarine even when it's not moving. Californium 252, which has a critical mass of only a few grams so that an A-Bomb could be carried in and fired from a rifle. It concludes by describing 17 possible "local" wars: South Africa vs Black Africa, The Revolt Against Western Civilization, China Against India, X Against the United States, The Great Panic...

One is reminded of H. G. Wells' statement that "Human history becomes more and more a race between education and catastrophe." We apparently are in the home stretch. I think I'll go fishing. Or feed the squirrels. Or drop acid at the Brooklyn Botanical Garden. JP

INFORMATION WANTED

Shhhh! Infrasonics and ultrasonics and microwaves, all of which are inaudible, can produce remarkable effects on people. A certain frequency around 7hertz will cause an involuntary relaxation of the anal sphincter muscles. Other frequencies will produce other remarkable effects - lethal if of sufficient intensity. Remember the Sonic Disrupters of Star Trek? We'd like more information about generators. From 'The Big Brother Game: "a device which is about the size of a transistor radio and produces RF energy at a frequency of about 388mc. ... These devices are fairly simple to put together and the plans are commercially available... The French police are supposedly using a device which consists of a high frequency sound generator (about 25-35KHz) coupled to high efficiency tweeters and some concentrating baffles. The device vaguely resembles a hand held bull horn and is used for 'crowd control'..."

TAP

NOV 1976 NO. 40

Dear Jim,

Letters can be sent free by a method that has not yet appeared in TAP. It is ecological to recycle old envelopes, and if the envelopes are the type which businesses use (that have the metered postage on them and are never postmarked), then a stamp isn't even necessary! A large number of this type of envelope can be obtained by filling out Bingo (Readers' Service) Cards in many magazines. Professional journals give the best results.

Kercheeeeeeeeep,
Edward Extract
Westchester Phone
Phreak Ass'n
(WestPhreak)

Dear Jim:

Enclosed is the Free U Catalog (a 16 page tabloid) and a copy of our Alternative Technologies magazine.

If you purchase a service contract through IBM for your Selectric, you may be able to talk the serviceman into giving you several extra elements. That is the way we picked up a variety of typing balls. Once an element has been used, it can no longer be sold by IBM. Hence, if a serviceman replaces someone's element, he has one to give away. The service contract is great, I had about $300 worth of work done on my machine for $45.

We are presently in the market for a composer - a machine that will give us justified copy. We have been told that the best choice is the Compugraphic Execuwriter for $3500. That's a little steep considering the fact that we gross only $7,000 a year. If anyone knows of a reasonable priced used one, please inform us.

We'd like info on a Diesel powered heat pump mentioned in Barry Commoner's The Poverty of Power. I'm not sure that it is even manufactured. We can provide some info on electric cars. We are working on a design that should double the performance of EV's such as the Elcar and Citicar. We also have a design for a CB accessory that will provide a clear channel. It is similar but better than the design that Lafayette Radio uses. The repeater club here in Indianopolis has bypassed Bell's mobile telephone monopoly and has their own set up. This is a considerable investment but it's a lot cheaper than renting equipment from Bell.

Icarus Free
c/o FLEX
526 E 52nd St.
Indianapolis, IN 46205

ACHTUNG!

For information about TAP in special media (Braille or cassette) contact: Steve, Care of R. C., Box 1241, GPO NY 10001. Must spell out "Care of".

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UP YOURS !

by
Tom Edison

Some of you may have noticed the new title for this column, formerly known as "Odds & Ends". I was underwhelmed by the complete lack of reader response to my request for suggestions of a new title! Talk about apathetic, lazy bastards!!! The only response I received was from Sam, 1/2 of the notorious and infamous Litchfield Larcenists, *who is now studying computers* at a midwestern university. You really get to know who your friends are in a pinch. And speaking of TAP friends, let me welcome Stan W., the Polish Pride of Parlin, into our fold. Stan's interests are fast electronic circuits, fast cars, and even faster women, not necessarily in that order!

UP YOURS will act as a reader's forum and as such I welcome letters containing *new & interesting ideas, improved electronic* circuits, and solutions to various problems. Newspaper items of importance will be reprinted along with my acid (I hope!) commentary on what's really happening with all of the Big Brother Monopolies.

This month's Big Brother Report is on Pa Bell's record $1 billion profit and the action taken the same day by N. J. Bell to help celebrate Pa's killing :

AT&T Profit A Record $1B

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported yesterday that its profit in the three-month period ended Aug. 31 climbed 25% from the same time a year earlier to a record $1.01 billion. Revenues of $8.5 billion were up 13.7%.

Jersey Bell heard in rate hike request

NEWARK (AP) — Oral arguments have concluded in a request by New Jersey Bell for a $131 million rate hike.

As part of the rate hike reexamination, the PUC will decide whether to allow New Jersey Bell to charge for directory assistance calls, as the utility has requested.

How's that for sticking it to us without any Vaseline?

Pa Bell ain't the only monopoly sticking it to us! It looks like the Postal Monopoly has *found a new way to subsidize* themselves using OUR undelivered mail :

U.S. to auction mail ripped open

WASHINGTON (AP) — If your collection of Conway Twitty's greatest hits never arrived in the mail, chances are it's gone for a good purpose — helping the cash-starved Postal Service solve its debt problems.

The Postal Service is making profits from auctioning off books and records after its new mail sorting machines have ripped them from their wrappers.

Spokesmen for the book and record industries said Tuesday that their merchandise has received unprecedented damage in the mail since the Postal Service began using an automated system for sorting packages.

But in many cases, the book or record isn't damaged. It's simply separated from its packaging — and its address — by the machines, they said. In these cases, postal regulations allow the intact book or record to be auctioned off after a 60-day waiting period.

Congressional investigators have criticized some of the devices used to sort packages as "nonsense machines" that cause needless damage.

When the Postal Service can auction off books that become stone in the mail, this gives it an economic reason not to operate the rightful owner, Leo Albert, a spokesman for the book publishing industry, told a House Post Office subcommittee.

The Postal Service has announced a moratorium on auctions of books and records from June 1 to Aug. 31 while it looks for alternatives to the auctions. The industries are pressing for an end to auctions.

A spokesman for the financially troubled Postal Service said no figures are available on the proceeds from postal auctions since the service's billion dollar bulk mail system was completed this year. The mail agency says books and records are its biggest problems in the new system.

The spokesman said the loose items in the mail frequently are caused by poor wrapping. He said postal rates for books and records are very low, and we have found that book publishers and record companies very often won't invest in good wrapping materials."

But industry representatives disputed this. Our packaging is as good now as it ever been (if not better," said Albert, chairman of Prentice-Hall International and head of the postal committee of the Association of American Publishers.

Albert said the damage rate if uncorrected, may cause book publishers to abandon the Postal Service for commercial parcel companies despite the low mail rate for books.

Of course, there are ways to put some sand in THEIR Vaseline too, both legally and otherwise :

Suit attacks mail monopoly

WASHINGTON (AP) — A former postmaster general is leading a legal attack against the Postal Service that could cost the financially ailing mail agency *millions of dollars per year.*

J. Edward Day, postmaster general in the early 1960s and now a lawyer for an association of bulk mailers, filed the federal lawsuit challenging the constitutionality of the Postal Service's monopoly on third class, or advertising, mail. The monopoly was created by federal law.

"We want to have available to us the alternative of using private carriers," he said in an interview Thursday.

Their Mail Grounded

Two Ocean County men have been charged with running down more than 350 curbside mailboxes in Lacey Township and adjacent Berkeley Township.

Police said that the charges against Bruce Seitz, 20, of South Toms River, and Russell Winn, about 20, of Forest River, have been referred to the regional postal inspector.

The suspects were arrested Thursday after residents in the two communities filed complaints. Seitz was arrested by a police officer on patrol and authorities said that Seitz led them to Winn.

My apologies for not having my columns ready for the Oct issue of TAP. With the opening of school and the start of my classes in September, I just didn't have the time to write them up. Besides, Mr. Phelps had been bitching that he had enough shit already typed to fill an issue. *Even though* it hurts my ego to admit it, the Oct issue was excellent in my opinion. I wonder if the Borden Company will appreciate the sharp increase in sales of Elmer's Glue-All that we helped to create? Jim has done for Elmer's what I'd like to think I've done for the manufacturers of 10 K ohm resistors, 1 MFD capacitors, and 56 volt Zener diodes! And speaking of 56 volt Zener diodes, I'll be damned if I could find *one in Cin City* the other day! I was both pleased and annoyed--pleased to realize that all of you home fone experimenters are playing around with some of the circuits I've shown yet annoyed that you'd be greedy enough to wipe out the supply at all the stores! Couldn't you have left me one Zener?!

A word of warning to all TAP military personnel screwing AUTOVON--Uncle Sam is apparently out to get you :

We'll catch you

Those who continue to use AUTOVON and other military telephone systems for personal calls can expect to be billed at the appropriate commercial rate, if caught, according to a USAFE spokesman here.

In fact, reports show that more than $4,800 has already been collected by USAFE HQ. here in a stepped-up effort to curtail such abuse.

"The word is out," says Maj. Jim Parker, whose USAFE AUTOVON management team is charged with improving the Air Force portion of AUTOVON in Europe.

"We don't have to listen in on a conversation to suspect an individual of placing a personal call. But if Capt. Jones calls Mrs Jones in San Francisco, we have a pretty good idea it's not official business."

According to Parker, once an illegal call has been identified, the rest is merely paperwork. The abuser is confronted by his commander and asked to reimburse the government.

"Our batting average is excellent," says Parker. "To the best of my knowledge, we have yet to lose a case."

Some of the unofficial calls recently uncovered were made to local auto garages, civilian banking facilities and even to the Playboy Club in London. The lion's share, however, were to the U.S., according to a spokesman. One individual at the air base here has paid $549 for illegal calls. Another in the Wiesbaden area is the record holder thus far at $892, Parker said. (Courtesy Capt. Robert L. Tobias, Hq. ECA)

Let me end my column with a very enterprising news clip from the New York Daily News :

Xeroxing a Felony

Build a better mouse trap and some rodent will find a way to spring it. That seems to be happening to Xerox Corp., which built a better copying machine — the 6500 color model, and now counterfeiters are, according to reports, using the device to turn out bogus money orders, food stamps, stock certificates and sundry paper currencies.

Following a West Coast report that some corporations have formed a task force with government agencies to defuse the racket, Xerox issued a statement yesterday noting: "Xerox Corp. has been aware for a long time of the concern of various government agencies, banking and financial institutions and their industry organizations about the possibility of the Xerox 6500 color copier being used to illegally reproduce copies of various negotiable documents.

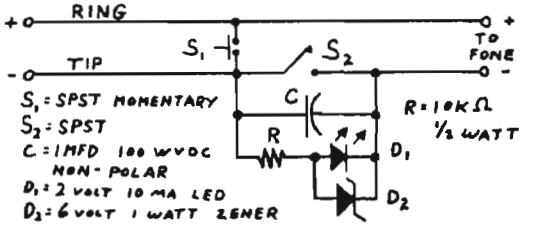
"Many solutions are being implemented ... Obviously, we cannot publicize the details of such preventive methods."

Xerox also said it feels it can't police the use of its copiers by its customers. "Look," said a spokesman, "if a Chevvy is used in a bank robbery, is General Motors responsible for that?"

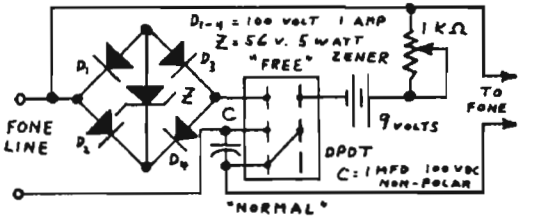
BLACK BOX UPDATE!

by
Tom Edison

Here are some new Black Box circuits for your listening pleasure. The first is a Snoop Lite that will work on Boxed calls. If you will recall, the original Snoop Lite (See issue #29, Oct 1975) is connected in series with one side of the fone line which means that the lite needs to have the full line current flowing through it to light up. When an extension fone or party line fone is picked up, the line voltage drops and the line current through the lite decreases causing the lite to go out out indicating that a "snoop" is listening in. When Boxing, the 10 K ohm resistance reduces line current to such a low value that the lite cannot be lit. With this circuit, a Light Emitting Diode or LED is used in place of the conventional snoop lite. The LED works on the low current level created by a Boxed call. The Zener diode across the LED is to protect the LED from the high 90-105 volt AC ringing current. Now, if some nosy bastard tries to listen to your Boxed calls, you'll know about it. And please remember that if someone does pick up on on your Boxed calls, *the billing WILL start at the local CO!* This circuit will NOT work with your own battery supplied Black Box because with your own battery to operate the fone carbon mouthpiece you draw NO line current from the local CC. You must also know your correct fone line Ring & Tip voltage polarity to operate the LED.



Correct fone line polarity can sometimes be a hassle, *especially if your Black Box is a portable unit moved from* room to room or house to house. An interesting solution to this problem is the Bi-Polar Auto Black Box :



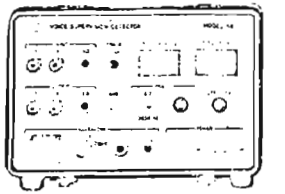
This is basically the same circuit as in issue #36 but in place of the rectifier diode there is a full wave bridge with the 56 volt Zener diode across the DC output. The Zener diode will momentarily "answer" your fone regardless of line Ring & Tip polarity. The full wave bridge will rectify the AC ringing voltage to a pulsating DC of the correct polarity to fire the Zener diode. With the switch in the normal position, the 1MFD capacitor is shorted, the diode bridge is out of the circuit, and battery is being supplied by the local CO. When your fone rings, flip the switch to the free position. This removes the short across the capacitor and puts it in series with the line, blocking any DC current from the CO but passing any audio signals. This also puts the diode bridge across the fone line which then momentarily conducts to fire the Zener diode and stop your fone from ringing. At the same time your own battery is connected to the mouthpiece circuit for operation. Cheap full wave bridge rectifiers are available from Radio Shack-Up.

My Black Box Update wouldn't be complete without some info on the Black Box Detectors being built by Hekimian Labs:

VOICE SUPERVISION DETECTOR

MODEL 68

- DETECTS BLACK BOX OR 2600 HZ FRAUD
- TOTALIZES OCCURRENCES AND TOTAL TIME
- TIMED AUDIO AND A.C. OUTLETS
- MANUAL OR AUTO (OPTIONAL) FRAUD DEFEAT CONTROL



The Hekimian Model 68 Voice Supervision Detector is designed to detect and record occurrences of Black Box and 2600 Hz fraud. It combines the latest integrated circuit technology with sophisticated detection techniques to insure reliable fraud detection. By totalizing both fraud occurrences and the total time of fraud duration it provides the user with extensive information on subscriber activity.

Black Box or 2600 Hz fraud detection modes are selected by a front panel switch. In both modes, each fraud initiation is recorded on the OCCURRENCES totalizer. The total time, in minutes, of the call duration following the first fraud initiation is recorded on the TOTAL TIME totalizer. Accessory outputs providing switched a.c. switched dry contacts, and audio are activated by fraud occurrence and may be timed over three switch selected intervals or left on continuously until an on-hook or termination of the Black Box fraud occurs. Off-hook and fraud indicator lights are also provided.

Black Box fraud is detected by sensing the presence of voice energy without a predetermined amount of subscriber loop current. A Black Box FRAUD DEFEAT switch is used to manually provide off-hook supervision or, as an option, this may be performed automatically upon fraud detection to discourage this type of subscriber activity.

2600 Hz fraud is detected by recognizing the presence of 2600 Hz. Protective circuitry guards against voice simulation.

When connected in series with a subscriber's loop, either 2600 Hz or Black Box fraud detection may be selected. The unit may also be bridged across the loop if only 2600 Hz detection is required.

The unit is housed in a small rugged transit case and may be ordered with an optional security lock feature.

SPECIFICATIONS

INPUT	
Series Connection	
Insertion loss	1.0 dB, typical
Bridging Connection	
Input impedance	Greater than 100K
Ground Connection	Not required
TOTALIZERS	
Occurrences	0 to 9999 occurrences, manual reset
Total Time	0 to 9999 minutes, manual reset
ACCESSORY OUTPUTS	
Switched a.c.	115 VAC at 100 watts
Dry Contacts	2.0 amps a.c. maximum
Audio	600 ohm balanced
Timing	1, 2, 3 minutes or continuous
POWER	105 to 125 VAC 50-60 Hz, 9 watts
DIMENSIONS	6" H x 9" W x 7.5" D (with cover)
WEIGHT	8 lbs

TUNING YOUR ORGAN

Many people have at one time or another the need for accurate tones of a certain frequency for calibrating signal generators or an oscilloscope. We have in the past (Issues 7 and 12) shown that Touch-Tone phones and electronic organs have precise outputs and we have published the frequencies of the keys. Now, their is a simple, low cost frequency generator available. Altaj Electronics sells Kit 013 for $15.75 (free postage), and it is advertised as a 1 MHz crystal-controlled oscillator with digitally divided-down outputs of 100 KHz, 10 KHz, 1 KHz, 100 Hz, 10 Hz, 1 Hz and .1 Hz. This is perfect for tuning the individual ranges of a signal generator, or making sure that your oscilloscope displays a square wave with 10 complete cycles occupying 10 divisions, when the time base is set at 1 milliseconds per division and feeding in a 1 KHz tone. Accuracy is .005% or better when adjusted with a frequency counter, which can be borrowed for the occasion.

These frequencies themselves are not especially useful, except that they are convenient for calibrating devices that will be used as frequency references. Send a check or money order to Altaj Electronics, P. O. Box 38544, Dallas, Texas 75238. Kit 014 is similar but uses TTL devices on the PC board instead of CMOS. Since CMOS uses much less power, we recommend it above TTL, so order KIT 013. The kit comes complete with all parts, PC board, but less power supply, which can be bought from them for $6.50.

Due to the kit's low price, we do not recommend building it on your own and saving a few dollars. PC boards are to be preferred for IC projects because they solder quicker, and this means less heat to the chips. We suggest you buy the kit rather than attempt to etch your own board.

Dear TAP people,

Thank you for telling your readers about Dawn Enterprises' products: life extension data, vitamins and food additives, Libertarian Connection (our publication, which also contains life extension data). Unfortunately, you seem to have implied that we have available electronic plans from Don Britton Enterprises. In fact, we have no electronic plans, catalogs, or products. The Libertarian Information Cooperative has no connection (no pun intended) with the LC and the LIC's statement that Dawn Enterprises would forward letters to them was made without asking our permission. In fact, we will not forward letters to LIC, or any other organization. We would greatly appreciate your informing your readers of these facts.

Sincerely,
Lisa Dawn
Box 90913
Worldway Postal Center
Los Angeles, CA 90009

Sorry to have caused everyone inconvenience. JP.

2 FOR 1

The best part of working at TAP is opening and reading the mail. Answering letters is also fun. Laying out issues is at least creative. Filling orders is a drag, and mailing out each issue has become incredible drudgery. Since no one has come in to help out, we will begin sending out issues two at a time. This will reduce our labor and postage and envelope costs by half. True, it will mean you will have to wait an extra month or so for every other issue, but it's better than if we decided "Fuck it!" and quit entirely, isn't it? If we had enough people we could put out a 24 page issue each month, and it's all the fault of you NYC area readers that we don't.

Back Issues are 50¢ each, 40¢ each if you order 30 or more.
Subscriptions - 10 issues - US bulk rate $4.
US First Class in plain sealed envelope $6.
Canada & Mexico stapled $6. Foreign $7.
IMPORTANT! Include mailing label or Xerox copy when writing to TAP about your subscription.
Book - Monopoly $1.20
Courses - 50¢ each A - Basic Electricity. B - A. C. C - Basic Phone Operation. D - Amplifiers.
Send only check or money order (NO CASH) to TAP, 152 W 42 Street, Room 418, New York 10036
This is a mail drop only.
OFFICE: 1201 Broadway, Room 608, New York 10001
HOURS: WEDNESDAY, 4 - 7 pm.

TAP T - shirts $4. Specify size: Small, Med., Large, X-Large.

See #35 for list of earlier feature articles
35 - Bulletproof vests, parking meter locks.
36 - Ultimate (hah!) Red Box, TEL update, Discovering unlisted numbers.
37 - Report from NW Canada, C C I S report
38 - Jumping Water and Electric Meters and alternatives, Black Box info.
39 - Fighting the Biggest Monopoly, Free Postage, Free Xerox.

CAPTAIN CRUNCH IS OUT!

You can write him at: Capt. Crunch Consultants, P. O. Box 3729, Stanford, CA. 94305 or leave a message with his answering service (415) 965-1557.

COMING SOON!

REPORT FROM MERRIE OLDE ENGLAND

It's not so merry in a Socialist Police State where Big Brother controls the Telephone Company, the Post Office, the economy, and people's lives.

INTERVIEW WITH A GRAND GUY

He doesn't have a colored box, but he does some weird things with a phone.

Jail phone calls curbed in N.Y.C.

NEW YORK (UPI)—U.S. District Judge Marvin Frankel has ordered revisions at the federal detention facility in Manhattan to curb fraudulent long-distance telephone calls by inmates. The calls have cost an estimated $100,000 since August 1975.

Frankel Friday ordered that the 23 pay telephones available at the Manhattan Correctional Center be converted to "restricted dialing," which will permit calls to the 212 area code only.

In addition, Frankel said, the center will install 22 long-distance telephones to be routed through a switchboard that will allow collect calls or calls to be charged to the inmates' commissary accounts.

Advance written authorization by the inmate will be required for each call he wishes to charge to his commissary account, Frankel said.

The New York Telephone Company recently charged that its investigators had found that 24 per cent of the fraud in an area covering four million telephones had been traced to the 23 pay phones scattered throughout the 12-story jail.

More than 100 prisoners were identified as having made a total of 200 fraudulent calls a day to places as far away as South America.

The company threatened to remove the phones, but was blocked by a prisoner lawsuit charging the removal would violate their constitutional rights to communicate with relatives and lawyers.

The Record INFORMS

The Record is a FINK!

Published for informational purposes only by Youth Hot Line Reports, Inc.

Address all mail and checks to

TAP, 152 W. 42 ST, ROOM 418, NY 10036

A VISIT FROM THE MEBCO MAN

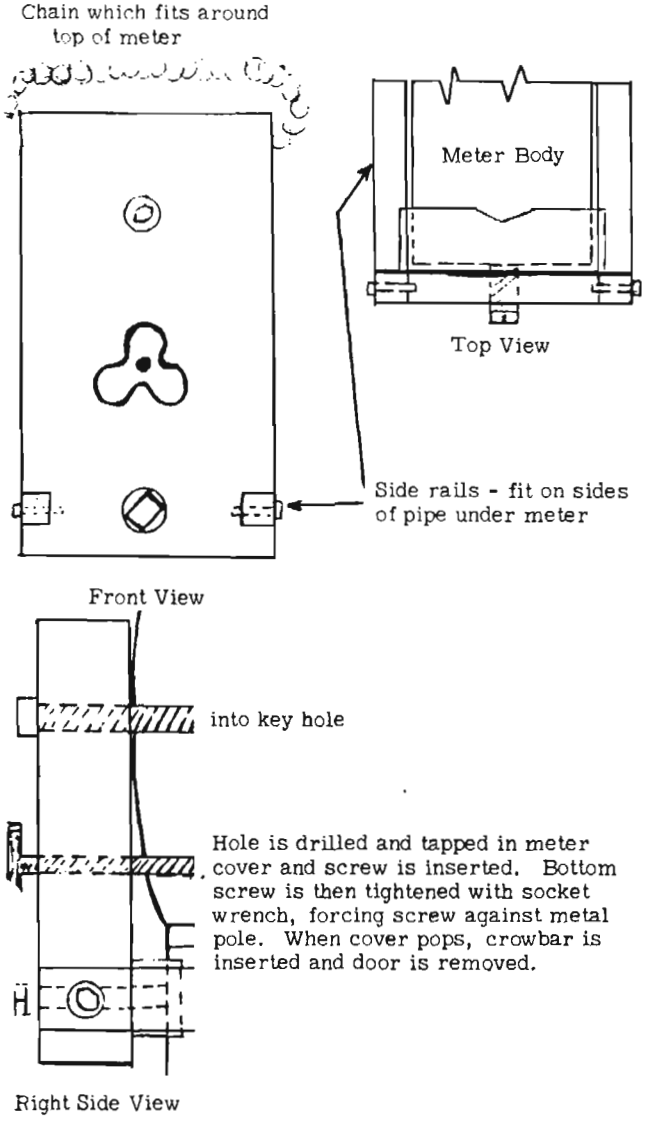
(with apologies to Clement Clark Moore)

by Jim Phelps, with technical info by Alexander Mundy

Twas the day before Xmas, and all thru the ghetto
Not a junkie was stirring, not even a mugger;[1]
Garbage was strewn in the streets without care,
With the assumption that the Sanitation Dept. eventually
would be there;
Hordes of unwanted and unneeded children were packed all
uncomfortably in the tenements,
While visions of ripoffs danced in their heads;
Ma and I had just turned on for a long winter's high,
When out on the street there arose such a clatter,
I sprang from the waterbed to see what was the matter.
Unlocked the gates and pushed up the sash.
What should appear but a panel truck of Mebco Industries
With a little old driver, so fat and lethargic,
I knew in a moment he must work for the city (indirectly).
A box full of tools he took out of the truck,
He looked like a burglar ready to make a buck.
He spoke not a word but went straight to his work,
Removed the cover of the parking meter,
And replaced the lock (which someone had driven a 2" nail
into).
He trudged back to his truck, and I heard him exclaim
Ere he drove out of sight, "If only I had the inner key."
(see #35)

1 Well, maybe one or two.

You wanted it should rhyme? You think I'm Muhammad Ali?



TAP

DEC 1976 NO. 41

HO, HO, HO!
MERRY XMAS!

Santa Claus has apparently infiltrated the Postal "Service" and gave us a present. This Currier lithograph stamp is so erasable it's incredible! Other stamps were the 1776 Revolution stamps out this summer and still available. But save your erasers! Coat stamps heavily with Elmer's Glue-All before mailing (See #38). JP



MORE TECHNOFREAKS WANTED

We (Tom and Jim) are delighted by the response to our request that you let us know your special skills and interests. We'll assume it's ok to discreetly pass your name on to selected individuals for mutual benefit. So far we've heard from 9 computer programmers, 8 electronic technicians, 7 locksmiths, 6 electrical engineers, 5 chemists and demolition experts, 4 private pilots, 3 Professional Engineers, 2 MDs, and a lineman in a pear tree. Let's hear from YOU!

Dear People:

If anyone would like to purchase a set of DB plans cooperatively, I'm willing to put as much as $30. into it. If you don't wish to coordinate the purchase (duplicating, etc.), have people write to me using this address. I'm willing to do the work involved.

D. B.
Box 517
Lanesboro, MA 01237
(413) 443-1449

I just got Bell for $1K in a suit for cutting down my trees, which weren't anywhere near their wires. They settled out of court, dammit! Please pass that word: they're scared to death that people will make them stop the tree chopping shit and put their wires underground where they belong. And they don't trim - they CUT! Like they won't be bothered by growies for the next twenty-five years.

Tex

I saw in the last issue you want PCBs for TAP projects. I have written you before offering to do this. If you are serious, please send me the correct schematics. I own a major audio engineering concern and therefore a complete PCB shop as well as equipment for making hybrid ICs.

I have a digital LORAN (long. and lat. calculator) and a digitally programmed scanner (lo, hi, and UHF). What is the smallest microprocessor I can use to program the scanner according to my position as determined by the LORAN?

Midnight Man

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WHEN THE SHIT HITS THE FAN!

by TOM EDISON

All right TAPPERS, the shit has hit the fan! It's time we clear the air about TAP. When we first opened up our office, it was our expectation that NYC area readers would come to the TAP office to exchange information and help us to put out issues. While there have been a number of regular "irregulars" who have helped, by and large, the volunteer help at TAP has been pretty piss poor. As a result, Mr. Phelps and myself have had to assume complete editorial responsibilities.

You old time subscribbers will remember that TAP was published irregularly, sometimes as much as six months between issues, and the mail answering can best be described as slower than whale shit!

When the office opened in August 1975, we spent the first two months just trying to get rid of the huge mound of mail that was piled high on our desk. By the end of September, we not only had all of the mail answered but had managed to put out the October issue of TAP. And for a whole year afterward we came out with an issue a month. The mail was also answered as fast as it came in. Not bad for two people who have full time outside jobs! And while I'm on the subject, let me just remind you that we are at the TAP office ONLY on Wednesdays from 4-7 PM. The mail is processed ONLY on Wednesdays.

Yes, dear NYC readers. It would have been so nice if you would have responded to our many pleas for help. We could have had a whole arsenal of resident experts who would have written some fantastic articles and columns. But you didn't, so tough shit! You had your chance and you blew it!

Since Mr. Phelps and I are now forced to do all the work, we are making a few new policy changes. Effective immediately:

1. TAP will no longer be published regularly. We will print when Mr. Phelps & I damn well please to print!
2. Two issues will be mailed at one time. Bulk subscribers will have their two issues stapled together. First class subscribers will have their two issues in the envelope as usual. This will mean you will have a longer wait between issues. TOUGH!!!
3. All info requests MUST be accompanied by a self addressed stamped envelope. If we have the info, you'll get it. If we don't, we'll return your envelope with either a note stating that we don't have the info or a note telling you where you might find what you're looking for. Be REASONABLE with your info requests. Some of you seem to feel that we're a branch of AT&T and have access to all kinds of TELCO info! We rely heavily on reader supplied info and if you send us nothing, you get nothing in return. We don't print our "We Need Info On" column for the hell of it! Anyone who reads our info requests, has the requested info, and does not sent it to us can KISS MY ASS!!!
4. ALL subscription renewals MUST be accompanied by either your mailing label or a photo-copy of it. For YOUR security, we do NOT keep a copy of our mailing list at the office. If you send in your mailing label with your renewal, I can process your renewal immediately and then destroy the label. If you dummies insist on renewing without your mailing labels, your name and address will probably be kicked around the office for quite a while before processing. I am now personally handling all new subs and renewals and if you renew without a mailing label, don't bitch to me later on about your fucked up renewal. I don't wanna hear it!
5. Some of you cheap fuckers are sending us rubber checks that are bouncing higher than the Twin Towers so from now on ALL personal checks MUST clear your bank before we process your order. This could result in a delay of a few months so if you want immediate action on your order, please send either a money order or a cashier's check.
6. And finally a note to all our readers who sent us "Love" letters demanding to know where the hell their issues of TAP were. We did not run off to Argentina with your damn lousy $4 sub! We're overworked and understaffed and we have made the mistake of spoiling you by publishing an issue a month for the past year. You expect too much from two people!

As I stated in my last "UP YOURS" column, I welcome columns and articles by readers. This issue we have articles by Joe Greyhound of New Jersey and Ted Vail of Illinois. I would appreciate it if you would let us know your opinions on these two new writers. If you would like to write an article or column for TAP, let us hear from you. If you do submit an article, please write legibly. We will edit and correct if necessary and then return it to you for final typing. All article submitted become the property of TAP and cannot be returned. Address all opinions, articles, and columns to TAP c/o Tom Edison, Room 418, 152 West 42nd Street, N. Y. 10036.

THE BIG BUST by TED VAIL

The Big Bust is yours. Let's face it, sooner or later you're going to be busted, especially if you carelessly engage in illegal activities, so plan ahead.

If you are even considering an illegal act with a trustworthy friend, get airtight alibis and practice them. I've assumed that you've got accomplices, because a solo crime, without even one "stooge" (lookout) is rather difficult. Make alibis as independent of your friends' agreement with them as possible. "I was with him" is shit if he breaks down.

Practice. You cannot get good at BSing a pig unless you practice. One of you play piggy, and one of you play good guy. An important thing to practice, so you'll remember when the time comes, is to keep your cool under pressure. DONT get scared and blab.

Organize your group so that no one knows any more than is necessary about anyone or anything else. In military circles this is called a "need to know".

Try always to appear fairly "straight" in front of the authorities. Dress neatly. If you are in school, try hard to get good grades, at least a B minus average. You cannot imagine how much this helps. In addition to the usual benefits associated with grades by teachers, etc. (which are true) there are other benefits: for instance, insurance rates are usually about 45 percent lower for B average students as they assume that good students don't have the time to goof off. The police and other authorities have an identical attitude. If you are employed, work good and hard. Not only does this make you more money and a good reputation, it advances you in the company. A company, especially a big, important one, will try to help you out of trouble if you are a good, conscientious employee, especially if you are in a high, important position. This will also reduce the risk of them firing you if you are busted. Look at Crunch's case, on page 1 of issue 39.

Once you get away with a crime, especially ripping off something, you are temporarily home free, for about 2 weeks, so make full use of this "cool" period. Don't trust anyone, especially your accomplices (as few as possible!) because they, having most intimate knowledge of your crime, can give the most damaging testimony.

If you have to hide stolen goods, avoid not only your home but any place that could be traceable to you.

If they ask you in for questioning, not arrest, be politely cooperative and tell them a lot. Yes, a lot about how honest you and anyone else they specifically ask about are, how you never do anything suspicious, how above-board your activities are, etc. Give as convincing and sincere sounding a story as possible. Sound indignant. Don't hedge.

If you are arrested, be quietly polite. Exercise your rights! Shut up! Talk only to a lawyer, and only under confidential conditions. The confessional room is more likely than not bugged. DO NOT help the police in any way in an arrest.

Don't permit a search to get yourself temporarily released. (They might find something illegal which is totally unrelated to your crime.) Force them to get a warrant and get a copy of the warrant. This wastes their time, and contributes to a possible false arrest suit.

NEVER EVER inform on a friend, even if he signs sworn evidence against you! Personal scores can be settled later, heh, heh, and never forget that the police are trying to get you teed off at each other. They are the main enemy, not your (ex) friend. If the police find nothing to support an accusation, it makes the accuser(s) look like total jerks. This is an excellent form of quick retribution, and depending on the amount of money that you (and they) have, it could lead to a lawsuit for slander or something. Personally, I would be glad to be accused, falsely or otherwise, if I stood to gain $5,000 above and beyond court costs. If you have successfully maintained the respectable image described earlier, the judge will be easily (cheaply, convinced that your reputation was seriously damaged. Of course, it helps to get a "not guilty" ruling in the criminal case.

CB BULL by Joe Greyhound



All Right!!! What's all the rockets and shit for? It's to celebrate the start of another fuckin year of TAP. WHAT?? That's no reason for rockets ya say? Well it's also to celebrate the beginning, I hope it ain't the end, of a new column. Who wants to buy a fuckin TAP when they got nothin 'bout CBs in it. THAT'S RIGHT, YOU GUESSED IT! All the shit on top is to get your attention,so you fuckin fone freaks'll read this new CB column.

In this column we're gonna tell you freaks, meter muffers, gas goofers, and, there gotta be CBers that read this shit, how to modify your CBs, and do other things dealing with CBs.

First off, we're gonna show ya how to put 22A in your sets. But lemme tell ya now. 22A is a cool channel and if you wanna mess around and goof off on a CB, DON'T DO IT ON 22A!!!!! @@????//, that means SHIT. 22A is mainly for CBers who want some good skip conditions. IF you're in ny area and are goof'in off on 22A, I'll shove your CB up your ass. SO REMEMBER, DON'T MESS UP 22A!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

IN ALL CRYSTAL SETS, that have from between 23 and 46 crystals inside, 22A can be put in by buying a 27.235MHz crystal, and putting it in the 22A slot in your set.

IN ALL SYNTHESISED SETS, 22A is shorted out, since it is illegal to transmit on it. This is done mostly by cutting out parts of the wafer switch so contact isn't made on 22A. Sometimes just filling in these cuts with solder or a piece of thin copper sheet will give you 22A. If not, try the procedure below.

To put 22A in SYNTHESISED SETS ONLY you'll need some solid insulated wire, telephone wire works fine, a soldering iron, some good electronics solder, and a 4 pole double throw switch (4PDT).

Open your set and find the main crystal that's used for channels 1,2,3,and4, and the crystal used for channels 21,22,shorted out 22A, and23. After you've found them, unsolder'em, remember where they go, and put them aside. Know where you want the switch coming out of your set so you can cut the wires to the correct length. Cut 8 pieces of wire to this length and strip about 2/16 of an inch of insulation off one end and about ½" off the other. DO THIS TO ALL 8 WIRES! Put the wires aside.

Check the switch in fig.2 for the pin #s and read on. Solder one crystal to pins 5and6. Solder the other crystal to pins 7and8. If the crystals won't fit, use short pieces of wire. Next solder the 8 wires, one to each of the remaining pins. Join the following wires together as shown in fig.3. Wires 1&11-2&12-9&3-10&4. OK, so far so good. Now solder the two sets of wires 9&3 - 10&4 to the holes in one of the empty crystal sockets of the set. In case you're a moron, ONE SET OF WIRES TO ONE HOLE OF THE SOCKET. Now solder wires 1&11 - 2&12 to the other empty socket like in Fig.3-4. Next mount the switch where you want it. Put the cover back and THAT'S ITTTTTT....!!!!!!!

Flipping the switch will reverse the crystals. This will give you 22A when you flip the switch and the channel selector is on channel 3 and 3 only.

There is only so much one person can know. To make this column a success I need more info on CBs So all you CBers send in info and column comments to: Joe Greyhound c/o TAP, 152 W. 42 ST, ROOM 418, NY 10036

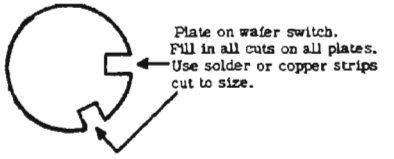


FIG. 1



Bottom of 4PDT switch showing numbered pins.

FIG. 2

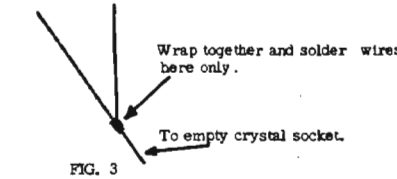


FIG. 3

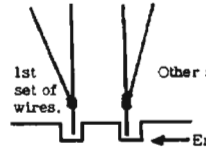


FIG. 4

Please excuse the typos that inevitably result when various people do the typing. I realize, of course, that I am thwarting Mr. Phelps in his ongoing and neverending search for the "PERFECT" issue of TAP, but I personally am more interested in content than correctness and I think you are too.

Telephone Company's Wacky Rules for Making A Call—86 Years Ago

"Ordon enters must stand at least 4 feet away from the phone when calling."

That was one of the main rules laid down by the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. in 1890. In a list of rules to its subscribers, the phone company announced:

- "You are prohibited from using words longer than 12 syllables when calling. (you could break our lines)."
- "Swearing is forbidden!"
- "Don't use our wires as a clothesline!"
- "The company will not correct grammatical errors made in transmission."

WE'RE NOT THE FIRST ANYMORE!

The first publication to publish the 1977 Credit Card Code was Outlaws!, c/o Yippie!, 1007 K St NW, Wash, DC. For all you folks who been a writin' in askin' for it, here it is:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
L	P	W	R	V	Z	H	A	Q	M

LETTER MATCHES (7th) SEVENTH DIGIT

Hi!

Excuse my writing on the graph paper, but I find that it makes copying of my letters almost impossible,when I use a tired ribbon.

Here is one of my favorite ripoffs. I do a lot of printed circuit work, and use a lot of layout material. If you drop a line to Bisbop Graphics, Dept. 106, 20450 Plummer St, Chatsworth, CA 91311 on a letterhead, they will send you a catalog with samples and a card for your "associates" which can be used to get more catalogs with more samples and more cards, etc. etc. A good cheap way to get PC layout stuff, for just the price of a stamp. Agent 547

Dear Tom, -

I've been receiving my copies of TAP second-hand from my friend Mike Packard 13513-156. We have just run into a real roadblock though. The mail room officials here have decided that TAP might enable us to compromise the phone system and maybe obtain information we are not supposed to have.

We are very interested in phones, but our real interests lie in leased-line systems for security purposes, such as McCullough Loop metallic circuits and reversing relay w/ different forms of line security, etc.

Neither of us is very knowledgeable about electronics, but we are serious students, and really want to start corresponding with someone who has the practical knowledge we seek.

We have much info in various fields to trade. We are two of only 8 or 10 men in here that can beat anything with tumblers - including TRTL - 30's, 60's, and TXTLs. Anyone with a similar interest will know exactly what we are talking about.

So write!

Jimmy Loyd Mead
PMB 86504-132
Box 1000
Leavenworth KS 66048

Dear Jim

I am an EE and interested in contributing to any electronic countermeasures projects you may have in mind. My specialty is logic design. How about publishing ideas for counterculture (anti-police, etc) electronic devices? We need a medium for information exchange, especially since the advent of LEAA. Now that lots of ordinary folks have microcomputers and such, we have the hardware potential to start battling the data processing might of government and industry. How about a source of codes and standards for police patrol car datasets?

They are boxes installed under the dash and connected to a 2-way radio (or maybe they have their own transceiver) used for accessing NCIC or local computers for vehicle checks, dispatches, etc. The one I've seen was made by Kustom Electronics, Chanute,KS (same outfit that makes Kustom amplifiers for you musicians, I think) and had a standard alphanumeric keyboardand a Burroughs self-scan display (32 character neon matrix readout). I understand they also will be available with a hard-copy printer (probably like the ones used in electronic cash registers). I'd assume the data is transmitted digitally. I don't know if it's scrambled or not. If we could find someone who has this information it would mean a simple direct line to police computers (expensive, but for those of us with access to free parts...) We need a contact in Law Enforcement Assistance Administration or somebody who has a contract for developing their fancy gadgets. Lots of this stuff is done with relatively simple codes and protocol because they figure crooks are all grade school dropouts and junkies.

It would be helpful if you'd publish ideas such as the above, so those of us too lazy to think 'em up ourselves might be encouraged.

I have a good friend who wrote the software for the Post Office computers and also worked on the TSPS console. He's not into sabotage but might have useful info if asked intelligent questions.

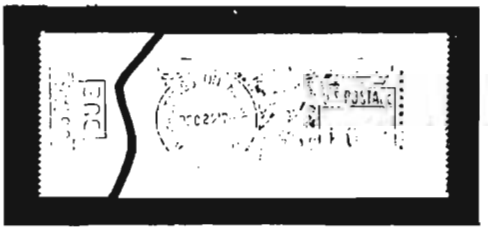
Sorry, didn't have any Elmer's.

Agent 947

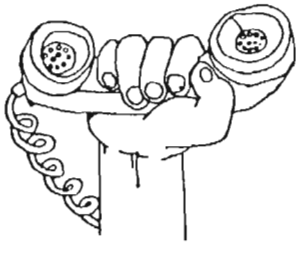
Un - Due - ing Postage

Isn't it interesting that "postage due" stamps look just like regular P O issued stamps? All you need is a pair of scissors to remove the designation.

Edward Extract



Late calls should be free



A team of Federal Communications Commission investigators have recommended that telephone calls placed between 2:00 am and 6:00 am be free.

The team says that the phone company would be better off if it followed this policy. It is costing them more to keep track of these calls and bill the callers than they make. This is due to the low number of calls during this period.

They have also recommended that Western Electric and the Bell Company, both owned by American Telephone and Telegraph, be seperated from AT and T...

A Plateful Of Trouble

An inmate at Trenton State Prison learned the printing trade in the prison print shop and promptly put it to criminal use; the prison superintendent said yesterday.

Superintendent Gary Hilton said federal authorities and prison officials are trying to find out which of more than 20 inmates was the one who made a printing plate to counterfeit food stamps.

"It appears to be an extremely good forgery," Hilton said.

The plate was found Monday by a guard making a routine search of the print shop, he said.

"It was in an envelope, among a variety of legitimate materials," Hilton said, explaining why authorities did not know which inmate had made it.

He also said that because inmates' mail goes out of the prison sealed, it was impossible to determine whether the plate had actually been used to make counterfeit food stamps.

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Interview With A Grand Guy

Jim Phelps: When I first met you, I was immediately reminded of Terry Southern's hilarious Magic Christian, Guy Grand. Have you read it?
"Guy Grand": Yes! When I was about twelve. It was the greatest book I ever read! You're the only person I ever met who heard of it. Do you remember the part where he built the vat in downtown Chicago, filled it with manure and $100 bills, heated it, and told people "FREE $ HERE"? And then there was the bit...
JP: I think everyone should read the book instead. If they can find a copy - it's out of print and libraries no longer seem to have it. They may have to settle for the movie version which appears on TV occasionally.

There have been many "Guys" through history. Have you heard the one Jean Shepherd told recently on his WOR radio show? (Shepherd was immortalized with his "I, Libertine" literary hoax. There was an article about it in the Aug. 1, 1956 Wall Street Journal. Among other errors, it misspelled his name.) A wealthy "Guy" in the 1890's arranged for an opera party. He gave free tickets to his aristocratic acquaintances for reserved seats, with the condition that everyone dress in white formal wear. His victims were all strategically located among the usual "black tie" patrons, and spelled out to those in the balcony what was, in those pre-Vietnam days, the ultimate obscenity. I don't suppose he was an ancestor of yours?
GG: I wish he was.
JP: Then there was the bulldozer operator on the DEWline in northern Canada who used a couple of years of his spare time to create the world's largest FUCK. It is reportedly clearly visible at 30,000feet. You can imagine commercial jet pilots: "This is the Captain. On your left we are now passing one of Canada's unnatural wonders..."

It is probably the first indication extra-terrestrial visitors would have of intelligent(?) life on this planet. At last report, it was still there. The Canadian gov't would like it destroyed but doesn't know how to word the necessary legislation and justify the expense, so they're ignoring it. Did you have anything to do with that?
GG: No, but I'd like to contact him.
JP: How long have you been doing your thing?
GG: At least 5 or 6 years. I started with small things. I'd find a church which was raffling off a car. The day after the drawing, I'd call up 30 or 40 people in that neighborhood, tell them they'd won, and to go down and collect their prize.
JP: A lot of your activities have innocent victims. I can't say that I approve of that, altho I do approve of creating chaos within the System. Have you read the Illuminatus! trilogy? Are you a member of the Legion of Dynamic Discord? Hail Eris!
GG: All Hail Discordia! I like to stir things up. Make it hot for them. Keep politicians and bureaucrats on their toes. The poor slobs don't get mad at the perpetrator; they blame the organization.

Here's one TAP readers may want to try. Call up The Phone Company to get the name of a business rep. Then get the names of some slobs or personal enemies out of the phone book. Use an old book to make sure they've been there two or three years. Call them, using the name of the b.r. and tell them: "We've been reviewing your phone bills. Due to a mistake in computer billing, we owe you a refund of $214 /or so/. Because it is in excess of $100, we can't credit it to your account or mail it to you. You'll have to pick it up." Do 10 or 15 in one to one b.r. and you'll make his day.

You can do something similar with the IRS. Get the name of an agent (the title they give to their thieves). Then call a local small businessman and tell him you're Mr. ---- of the IRS. As soon as he hears IRS, he'll panic, will become a recording, and will answer anything you ask him. Tell him: "We've sent you several requests to appear for an audit, but you've ignored all of them. We're giving you ONE LAST CHANCE. You are expected here /5 days hence/ with your records for /3 recent years/ or we'll take final action." Call a bunch of people and schedule them all for the same day. That day you can find out how successful you were by calling the agent. Tell him in a panicky voice that you're

TAP

JAN·FEB 1977 No. 42

Mr. ---- and are scheduled for an audit, but had a terrible emergency and can't make it. He will say in a hysterical voice: "Don't come! It's a madhouse! That was a hoax! We're investigating!"
JP: I liked the one about the telephone answering device.
GG: Yeah! You get a tape recorder ready. Call up someone with a device when he's not home, and record his "This is a recording. At the signal, leave your message." Then call him again. At the signal, play YOUR recording of HIS recording. Do it four or five times. He will be convinced his machine is fucked up and will take it in for service. The company will say it is impossible. It will destroy his mind.
JP: The thing you did with the 1040 form was very creative.
GG: We took some 1040 forms for the past few years and made some changes. We got xx,000 of them printed up (use discretion in choosing a printer) and distributed them into the stacks in Post Offices. They were weird and anyone should have realized it, but they've become so conditioned that they'll believe anything that looks official. We had things like Single/ Married/ Divorced/ Shacking Up/; Sign at the top; checking account # instead of SS#, etc.
JP: You didn't get any feedback on that. But the thing with the Federal Reserve Board made the news. (The Oct. Penthouse, which was banned in New Hampshire for another reason, had an excellent article on the Board; also an interview with Murray Rothbard, one of the few economists who makes sense.)
GG: I called an airline and made a First Class round trip reservation for a party of ten to the Bahamas. With hotel reservations. The whole bit. Told them to bill Arthur Burns and gave them his address, etc. Two months later, some Senator was raising hell about the $8,000 bill the FRB couldn't explain.
JP: The airline didn't call the FRB to confirm it?
GG: Nah, they can't be bothered. (maybe they do now!) If you sound authentic, they have no reason to question it. I have everything written out in advance - addresses and phone numbers with extensions, banks and branch offices, purchase order #, everything! I use a phone all day long on my job, and I know how people will react. I'm in --------.
JP: That is not my favorite occupation. Did you hear about the airliner which lost an engine, then another, so the pilot said they'd have to jettison the baggage. Then a third engine started misfiring, so he said: "We'll have to start jettisoning passengers. The order will be based on their value to society." A fight broke out between a used car salesman, a disc jockey, and a ----------.
GG: Very funny! Harumpf!
JP: It's too bad you can't use your techniques to stop government spending. Cancel million dollar boondoggles, etc.
GG: Well, this could save some people money if they have the right name. A lot of mayors have common names: Bradley, Gibson, etc. Find someone in another town with the same name. Send their electric company a change of address using the mayor's address for the new address.

If a politician really bugs you, file amended tax returns for him. You need his SS# for that. It's easier to mess up a middle level bureaucrat by calling his superior, telling him you're with the State Investigation Dep't, and that the

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man is under investigation. "The IRS has informed us that he has several large bank accounts. We'd like to know if it's possible for him to make $80,000/year on his present job." This is a good line to use on welfare caseworkers. Their superiors will think their "clients" (parasites) are kicking back on their checks.

JP: And even if the bureaucrat denies it, and nothing can be proven, they'll always be suspect. Chekhov wrote a story about suspicion once. You certainly seem to think it is possible to fight City Hall. You're the General and the slobs are the cannon fodder. The important thing seems to be to have the names of actual gov't employees and aim directly at them.

GG: Yeah, they feel so secure, hiding behind the anonymity of a parasitic job. Like the time I arranged for $1800 worth of NY Times classified advertising for one gov't agency. I wrote the ad to hire a lot of people - bilingual secretaries is a good one - with simple requirements (low typing speed, some steno) high salary, and included: "Apply in person to Mrs. ------- ." It was a madhouse! Really made it hot for them!

JP: Terry Southern, are you proud of yourself for creating this monster?

GG: If you can find out a politician's home phone number, get other people's calls transferred to it. I learned that from Steal This Book. Here's one of my favorites: On a Saturday I called the local Furniture and Appliance Dealers' Association, said I was a reporter from the local paper, and would like to get their comments on the 5% tax on all f&a sales the Mayor had pushed through the Council that Friday afternoon. Timing is important. By calling on a Saturday, they can't check on it. On Monday, there was pandemonium at City Hall.

Here's one you can do to bill collectors. Find out who their lawyer is. Call some slob's wife. Tell her you are that lawyer and want to know what her husband is going to do about the overdue bills at the Holiday Inn which he's ignored so far. Have dates and times: Checked in at 10am, checked out at 1:45am. Make it hot for them.

JP: I've heard the tapes you've made, and what surprises me is how unflappable you are and how you have a reply for almost everything.

GG: You mean the time I called a woman and told her I was the police, and that we'd had a report that she was having loud arguments with her husband. She told me that was impossible, she was sewing. "Well, you're sewing too loudly," I said. She got angry and hung up.

Then there was the pet owner I called told him I was with the ASPCA, and that we'd had a report he was having a bestial relationship with his German Shepherd. I described the animal perfectly.. He got very upset.

JP: What are you planning for the future, so I can warn everyone?

GG: Well, I'm campaign manager for --- -----, the ------ ------ candidate for --------.

JP: I can just see it now: "Republican Denies Charge", "Democrat Denies..." What do you have in mind?

GG: I've already said too much.

Jim,

For free magazine subscriptions, take the gift subscription card from a magazine (the one where you buy someone else a subscription and yourself one too). Fill in the gift subscription to yourself from a large hotel or anywhere there is a lobby with magazines. The bill gets sent to them. They probably won't know that they are paying for you too. The secretary who pays such a small bill will never question whether it was authorized. They already get a sub, so they don't think twice. I used a local Howard Johnson's and Holiday Inn and have two free subs. For one I even got a gift card. You could be even more professional and find out the manager's name and send it to him. It's great!

Agent 086

Even if nobody pays the bill, the gift sub may go thru. It takes a couple of months before they realize nobody's going to pay the bill, and the computerized mailing list may not be programmed to pull the gift subs as well as the original. Most periodicals are willing to take a loss on some subs to get a high circulation so they can charge a higher advertising rate. Some people say "Bill me" and after a few notices, say "I sent you a money order for this last month" and they get the rest of the sub with no more static. JP

STICK 'EM UP!

Are you ever in an office building, and have to relieve yourself (to put it politely) but THE WASHROOMS (a euphemism) ARE LOCKED? Why are they locked? Are they afraid someone will steal the shit? I believe it was Jack Leonard who asked these questions. I like to give credit where credit is due.

Years ago I went to a printer to have some gummed labels printed up. He advised me that it would be cheaper to have a rubber stamp made and use it on blank gummed labels. Thus it is a simple matter to vent one's wrath (and bladder, if you choose) on the door.

Why is this room locked?
Are you afraid someone
will steal the shit? You
FORCED me to take a leak
out here on the floor.

I know someone is going to ask: "What about the poor janitor who has to clean it off (and possibly up)?" In most buildings, he is a union member and probably better paid than you are, and if he's not doing that, he's doing some other job. His philosophy is probably, justifiably, Parkinson's Law: "Work expands to fill the time"

THANKS FOR TAKING 2
PARKING SPACES, YOU
INCONSIDERATE BASTARD!

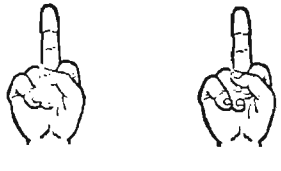
This also can be very satisfying. To insure good adhesion, be sure to clean road film and dust off the windshield before applying. The "Lick'em and Stick'em" kind is probably preferable to the self-sticking kind which can sometimes be easily peeled off. The number of stickers you use on a single windshield should depend on the relative difficulty of finding another parking space in the area. The most difficult part is keeping a straight face if you remain in the vicinity and watch your victim return.

Some animals deserve more than a temporarily obscured windshield. A neighbor of mine reported that on a recent trip to a supermarket she saw someone in the act of parking in a spot marked "For Handicapped Only". "You're not supposed to park there" she chided him. "I'm a cop. I can park wherever I want," he replied. He was NOT on duty. For his kind, I recommend 1 1/2" or so nails, one placed before and behind each tire, at the innermost portion of the tread to minimize visibility, wedged into the tread, so that when he moves, quadruple POW! My sympathies to anyone he encounters in the next few days, because animals like this usually take out their frustration on some innocent person.

FUCKED UP

is useful for defective vending machines, parking meters, or whatever.

For anything or anybody which doesn't fit in any of the above categories, there is always the classic



KEYBOARD KRAZIES by KRAMMAS

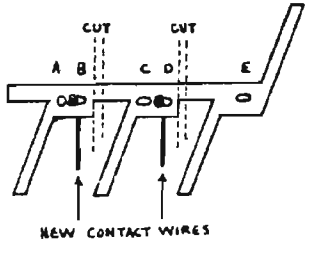
Double pole single throw keyboards greatly simplify the construction of a blue box. However, they are quite difficult to obtain, and dpst pushbuttons are not really a viable alternative due to their high cost (about $2 apiece).

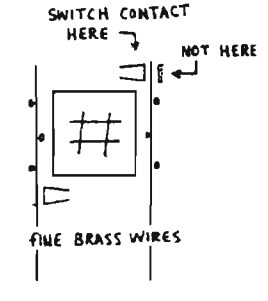
An exsisting keyboard, the GTE Telephone Data Entry keyboard ($7.77 from Polypaks - part #92cu3419) can be modified to become a keyboard which can used (without diodes) to implement either the 8038 or 555 blue boxes.

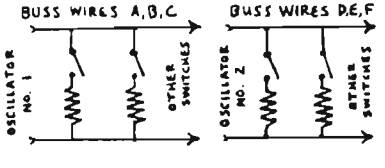
NOTE: it is strongly suggested that this be read through at <u>least</u> once before actually modifying the keyboard.

1. snap off the plastic cover surrounding the pushbuttons, which allows you easy access to the four screws holding the bottom of the keyboard on. When you remove this plastic cover take care not to disturb the fine brass wires under it.
2. remove the thick bottom plate and the plastic sheet underneath it which holds the springs in place.
3. remove the large springs which will now protrude out of the backs of the buttons.
4. You will now see 8 metal strips running horizontally across the back of the keyboard. Each one has 3 contacts on it which correspond to the 3 vertical rows of the keyboard. Remove all of these strips.
5. remove the rectangular plastic relay actuator bar. Two recessed channels will be left by the removal of this bar. Wires added later will be run through these channels.
6. The following modification must be performed on each of the 8 metal strips you removed in step 4.
7. Solder 2 wires from under the strip onto the far left sides of holes B and D. Keep these wires as far to the left as possible so that they will fit into the channels under the strips and will not interfere with the spring action.
8. The strips should then be cut into 3 pieces by cutting away at the points indicated. The small square of metal between the cuts can be discarded.
9. Place all the metal strip sections back into the slots, making sure the plastic positioning pegs are in holes A,C,and E. Run the wires down the channels and out the ends of the board. A small dab of glue can be used under each metal piece if you are worried about them shifting out of place. Be careful! Too much glue can run down onto the buttons and impair their movement.
9. Replace all the large springs, dropping one into each of the holes on the back of the buttons.
10. Replace the plastic sheet, making sure the fine brass wires are in their proper holes again.
11. Replace the thick bottom plate. The relay contacts can be removed and discarded as they have been disabled by the removal of the actuator.
12. Compress the bottom plate against the main body of the keyboard and replace the four screws holding it on.
13. Before snapping the plastic cover back over the keytops, make sure the fine brass wires are properly run along their grooves and that all the metal switch contacts are on the inside of the wires.

Now that the keyboard is back together, here is how to use it in your blue box. Vertical buss wires A,B, and C should be soldered together to form one common side. Vertical buss wires D,E, and F are soldered together to form the common side of the other pole. All the other contacts to the switches are along the sides of the keyboard, or are one of the wires running out of the channels. If you took notes as you modified you know which wire is what, but a check with an ohmmeter will identify all the wires with their buttons. These individual wires can then be connected through the proper resistances back to your 2 oscillators.







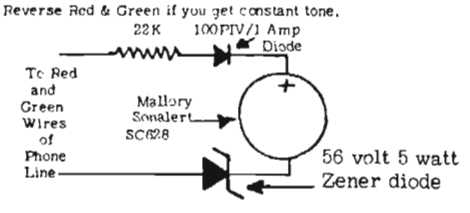
Dear TAP,

I recently hooked up a Mallory Sonalert to my telephone line for signalling purposes, as shown in issue #26. When someone tries to dial out, as soon as the called party answers, the Sonalert starts buzzing. This buzzing is carried onto the line and can be heard on the telephone. I don't know what has happened, but it may be that I am serviced by General Telephone instead of Bell. What do you think? The schematic and the hookup I'm using are below. TT

The Sonalert sounds because of an idiosyncracy of GTE step. In this system, when a telephone call supervises (charges), the polarity of the pair coming from your central office changes. This causes the diode in the circuit of Issue 26 to conduct, sounding the Sonalert. The circuit you sent should work. This quirk in GTE Step can be used to your advantage. By monitoring the polarity of your telephone line, you can easily tell whether your favorite loop-around charges. To make the phone automatically hang up when a number charges, put a 100piv 1amp diode in series with your phone so when you pick up, the diode is forward biased, i.e. it conducts, and you get a dial tone. When the call you make supervises, the diode will be backbiased (not conducting) and you will get a dial tone.

Edward Extract
P. O. Box 640
Lockport, NY 14094

ED. NOTE: Try putting a 56 volt 5 watt Zener diode in series with the Sonalert. This will then conduct during ringing but be reversed biased when the line polarity changes:



Issue #38 mentioned the Sten gun. Well, there's a book titled "Improvised Weapons of the American Underground", a Desert Publication, available direct or from Loompanics (catalog is now $1. See #38) or from Eden Press, that contains a set of plans for a .45 Sten. Unfortunately the drawings are either overscale or underscale and require some sorting out. As was pointed out, most factory Stens are 9mm. and one can legally obtain every part except the receiver in 9MM.

Also mentioned was Saxon's "Poor Man's James Bond", a book I wrote you guys about a long time ago. Saxon now publishes "The Survivor", a small newspaper sort of publication. $6 for a subscription from Atlan Formularies, Box 438, Eureka, CA. 95501.

Agent 972

Dear TAP,

My order of back issues arrived yesterday. Thanks. That's what I call SERVICE! [a compliment, for a change!]

I applaud your exposure of the slimy habits of so-called phone phreaks, who are lower than cockroaches, undermining society. I have no sympathy for the scum who would steal from the phone company.

Your magazine fully documents the electronic gimmicks used by these disgusting creatures but does not go into some of the more common consumer frauds that I have heard are perpetrated. For instance...

J. Doe wishes to defraud the phone co. but is in no hurry about it. He calls and asks for a phone to be installed at 100 Avenue E, his "new" address (actually he's lived there for years) He says his name is Franz Kafka. The nice lady at phone co. HQ asks Mr. Kafka for his SS#; unfortunately Kafka has lived most of his life outside the US, and has not yet gotten a SS#. How about an employer? Mr. Kafka is self-employed. A bank? He has none. Credit cards? No. No references at all! All he has is a trusted friend in whose apartment he is living pending his move to Ave. E. He gives name, address, and phone # of trusted friend. (The phone co. WILL later call this number on some pretext to check if Kafka is known there, so the friend had better play along) The kind lady will be dismayed about Kafka's lack of references, but will in the end get him his phone, provided he pays the $60 deposit. Doe, alias Kafka, doesn't mind because it pays more interest than a savings account and after six months of good behavior he gets it refunded anyway. THEN, he calls like crazy - Hong Kong, Brazil, wherever - and quite freely, till the phone is eventually disconnected. The phone co. comes around looking for Franz Kafka and Doe willingly answers the door, saying Kafka just moved out to the Fiji Islands. Doe naturally shows his own ID to prove he isn't Kafka.

You see where this leads? Anarchy! Destruction of the Free World as we know it! The techniques can also be used on Con Edison, tho the scum involved who do such things say that Con Ed is so inefficient it's hardly worth it.

Another piece of phone co. consumer info is that if you arrange for your phone to be disconnected temporarily, it takes them months to catch on to the fact that you've actually absconded. They then send a few final bills and then GIVE UP - no collection agency bills or anything. I have heard that unscrupulous people take advantage of this.

I trust your crusade to wipe out fraud is successful.

X X. X

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TAP T-shirts $4. Specify size: Small, Med., Large, X-Large.

IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED

NEW YORK (AP) — A would-be robber with sloppy handwriting was arrested because the teller said she couldn't decipher the stick-up note and told him to write another one that was readable. While he did, she pushed the silent alarm.

"He was dopey, that I know," said teller Kitty Madden. "I think that's why I was so brave, because he just appeared very stupid."

When the alleged bandit walked into the European American Bank branch in Brooklyn on Wednesday and handed Ms. Madden a badly scrawled note. She told him, "I don't understand you. You'll have to make it out again."

As the suspect, identified as Keith Baynes, 23, was filling out a fresh withdrawal slip, silent alarms were sounded and a customer wrestled him to the ground, police said.

Authorities said Baynes told them he had better luck about two weeks ago at the same bank when his hard-to-read note netted him $1,500.

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Report From

Merrie Olde England

There is very little Credit Card fraud here, since some years agonumbers corresponding to actual phone numbers were abandoned. It used to be an amalgam of your number. Now the number must fit into a secret matrix the operators have. Thus fraud comes about only by people amalgamating two or more numbers using bits of each to form a "good" one. If you are off by just one digit, they know immediately and tell you so. All UK CC's start 44K which I think is international - the country code, then a "year" letter. US now is 1K, right? (1976). I have tried to figure out this matrix number but to no avail. Here are some examples of cards that are billed to the same phone number. Do not use or reveal them, DELETED but if you have any budding genius who would like to see if he can devise the matrix, then let him. I think it would be far too expensive to equip each operator console with a computer validation all at once, so this is probably the forthcoming US system. Has anyone had any experience of any comeback by security or anyone else as a result of making phony international calls using CCs?

When making international calls here, you call operator (Dial 100) who first checks to see that you are not on a pay phone and possibly verify your number as busy, then she calls the international operator and clicks off. International then takes your number and calls you back after setting up the call. So if you are at a center remote to her, she cannot verify your phone's status. If you had the # to call international direct, you could do it from a pay phone safely and have her think it is a domestic phone. If you had these #s then, they could be rather useful; certainly here, possibly in the US, too. [typical British understatement]

When using fake CCs, some people in UK go to a pay phone, lift receiver (this gives you dial tone immediately here), dial any digit and leave receiver off its rest. Then they go to another pay phone, preferably some distance away but from which they can see the first one. Make the call, and when the operator asks for your number (which they always do here), give the number of the other box. If they check, they get busy tone - even if they check on their special interior phone circuits, they get the right condition; i.e., someone waiting on the line. If the Feds come, you have a grandstand view from a safe distance.

If the operator is going to call the Feds, she may:

1. Spend an abnormally long time putting you through.
2. Give you a ringing tone, the sort that never gets answered, to keep you there as long as possible.

Try #KPO4412468072ST for a recorded description of clap symptoms. The London (01) 246 xxxx exchange is the equivalent of Big Apple's 999 exchange. Do you have any interesting 999 #s? I only know Dial-a-Joke. If you have 1DDD then (44)12468015 and 8017 are not souped. They are only continental and US tones demo, tho.

When traveling from UK to Germany take plenty of shillings - 5p. pieces (worth 8¢) work as 1 DM (worth 50¢) in German slot machines.

METER JUMPING

In order to avoid any breaking of seals or disturbing of meters, as well as having a system that can be removed immediately when the power man calls, some UK power freaks do the following: Two neon screwdrivers are inserted where wires run in and wiggled about until they light. Copper wire on crocodile clips is run between them. The methods you have shown make getting caught too easy.

I'll be sending you what I have on computer crime.

PDP - 10 operator only commands would be very useful, please. I could send passwords, etc. but unless you had CCITT vol. 24 (or 21, not sure) modems, it would be of little use to you.

TAP

MAR-APRIL 1977 No. 43

THE SILVER BOX

The "Silver Box" referred to by one of your correspondents is a 2280Hz tone interrupted at dial pulse speed (signalling system AC[9). I imagine 2600Hz pulsing is used in US in exactly the same way. I sent you articles on how. SF generators are so much easier to build, it's a pity you've not published more about them.

Here the problem is that for SF you need the secret internal P. O. trunk routings, which are completely different for each exchange. So either you need your local operator as a girl friend, or you randomly dial bleeps and ask people their number and build up lists that way.

One question more: In UK about 50% of coin boxes (pay phones) can be used to make ISD - International Subscriber Dialing - to the rest of Europe. The boxes can't handle the high metering rate to US. So if the machine would let you, they would be free. How then does the automatic international equipment validate and discriminate between pay phones phones and domestic phones (which can call US direct)? I thought the most likely answer is that the off hook resistance of pay phones is different and can be measured automatically. If so, would payphone or domestic phone resistance be higher? I realize I'm talking about foreign equipment but any thoughts you have would be appreciated.

You think Bell smells, well the PO stinks to high heaven! Calls over 30 miles [aren't you metric yet?] midmorning are £2 (about $3.20) for ten minutes. Also 200 bits/minute [illegible] rental £ 100 per annum, weigh 20lbs, and are based on 20 year old technology. All international charges are at least twice to three times as much as other countries. No "foreign" attachments allowed at all (except answering machines). Complete and total monopoly on all forms of communication - even modulated light and carrier pigeons. No CB, and to become a Ham you need to be a fucking electronic genius, and then there are so many restrictions, it isn't worth it. Celebrate your independence!

You're right about this being a Police State. You can't even breathe without permission from our Communist government. Police here can search anyone or any premises on whom or in which they "suspect" drugs, which gives them carte blanche.

The laws on currency exchange control are not even published. You can't even find out what they are; you can only get a "Yes" or "No" answer from the Treasury.

You're right; phones aren't everything. Thanks a million for the Libertarian stuff. It's exactly what I'm into politically. Until now I thought I was unique (I probably am, here). There's only one thing a government should do for its people, only one social service, and that's to keep 'em free.

I'd very much like to get that printed circuit layout. How's it coming? (See #41)

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Radio Shack are very good and deserve a plug from you (plug=mention, in case of language barrier. Oscar Wilde: "the English and the Americans are separated by a common language").

Would anyone want a standard English phone in exchange for ??? I doubt it - they're grotty (nasty). I have American, Austrian, German, Swedish, and private system phones in my collection.

Have you ever gone on Holiday and thought of the true cost of it? Not only is there the cost of your holiday accomocation, but the continued cost of your own home. For a Briton like me to come to the US, it is ludicrously expensive. However, what I have in mind is a swap, for, say, three weeks next September. I have a very nice modern apartment, two bedrooms, color TV, etc., 400 yards from the sea on the South coast near Brighton, which has everything and is the place to holiday. I would also like to swap cars, if possible. Mine is a 3.5 Liter auto saloon, tho I don't care what kind of car I get in return. Bomb throwing anarchists are requested to leave their bombs behind, as this is rather a conservative area. No more than three people. I would like in return, for my girlfriend and myself, anything similar in the Big Apple or somewhere relatively near in NJ, or even possibly Cleveland, OH or Montreal/Toronto.

We'd have to negotiate about phones. Mine is permanently tapped - yes, I've made a lotta mistakes. You could return a Blue Box to SSMF2 and use the call box opposite or credit cards to call the US. /It's a GREAT idea, and if anyone is interested, we'll forward your letters. We assume NO responsibility./

Enclosed are some photocopied articles from Undercurrents. They're a bit intellectual and heavy and have tended to reject Fone Fucking as not being "respectable" and what AT (Alternate Technology) is all about. TAP readers may be interested in subscribing. /YES! Undercurrents, 11 Shadwell, Ley, Dursley, Gloucestershire, England is $7.50 for 8 bimonthly issues, and don't ask for it for free. Things are rough enough over there. It is GREAT! The best thing to come out of England since...ah...maybe the best thing ever to come out of England. It's what TAP could be like if we had enough people. Maybe we should just send them our entire files, and retire./

Thanks for the Esquire article. The article gives the impression that the typical freak is a blind, spaced-out, Jewish homosexual. Another impression is that there is a hard core of super-techno-freaks who know everything there is to know, and who, quite rightly haven't publicized it - like you wouldn't want everyone to know how to bring Bell to its knees.

There is the same cadre here. Duncan Campbell is the most famous, a veteran from the trial some three years ago which made the PO look like a bunch of dummies, (which they are, of course). He's tied in with Undercurrents, for whom many of the other freaks work. They are also interlinked with B.I.T. - whom you know about. /BIT Alternative Information Exchange and Energy Center, 14d Great Western Road, London W11, England./ The rest are a few mavericks working on their own - mostly PO operators with access to the AC9 translation codes, which are kept in a special safe at each exchange, and which, of course, are unique for each exchange.

Kilgore Trout mentions in #37 the boxes the military use, with the five extra buttons used presumably for different levels of priority and for interception and possibly for "seizing" and rerouting of calls in progress. Lemond and Fry say in No Place to Hide, "...the bluebox could also have been used to intercept a phone call in progress." They do not explain this...Any ideas?

Here is OCITT #5. Note the remarkable similarity to your own, with the addition of 11 and 12, all possible permutations of frequencies are used. Add one extra frequency and you get six more possibilities.

All MF systems - SSMF2 (Western Europe's up and coming system) Touch Tone frequencies, etc. follow the same pattern: when they need five extra numbers, they add one frequency spaced up the "same distance" from the others. 2100Hz we know is used to make satellite circuits possible for data traffic. 2100 is "disable echo suppressors". That makes a neat gap between 1700 and 2100 - to wit: 1900Hz, our major Open Sesame frequencies. Your mission, should you decide to accept it, is to test 700 & 1900, 900 & 1900, 1100 & 1900, 1300 & 1900, 1500 & 1900, and perhaps even 1700 & 1900 (since 1700 is used as a control frequency anyway, used with our special control frequencies 1900 might be a super special control #).

Where you insert these numbers, I don't know. Before KP, in conjunction with KP2, using two of these special #s to unlock the system, this is anybody's guess. Best to practive calling a phone # you know to be busy with conversation or music on the line. If you hit it, Whoopie!

Sorry to close on a down note: The world is coming to an end, or very near it, beginning 1982, through to 1984 - nuclear war, all of America's seaboard cities and all of Europe destroyed. Both chemical and biological warfare, total economic chaos and starvation. No, I'm not a Jehovah's Witness or a headcase. It's all there, in the heavens. Ask any astrologist, or any futurologist, or Bowie"We got five years", or anyone. I suggest an Alaskan igloo and two years' supply of everything. Depravo the Rat

England is a bit further down the road to collapse than the US. I could list dozens of my favorite books about disaster, but will settle for these: Asimov's Foundation trilogy, John Christopher's No Blade of Grass, Pat Frank's Alas, Babylon, E.T. Tennyson's The Time of The End. "The Earth has become a rotten egg, held together with too many technological Band-Aids, and unless the vast majority of people vocalizes and expresses opposition and repulsion to the vulture-like desecration of the planet, then they will become the cannibal rabble of Soylent Green, and the paranoid powerless of 1984." Chris Barry in The Aquarian

After I saw the classic map of fallout patterns, I figured on retreating to the Siskiyou region (CA-OR border), but the Hanford Nuclear Reservation is in the vicinity. Buried there are more than 75 million gallons of radioactive wastes, which may be dangercus for up to 500,000years, in tanks which may last only 25 years. Some are already leaking.

And then there's Geophysical Warfare, described in the December Saga magazine. "Science-fiction weapons" like the "Stoneburner" of Dune and "green lights" of Day of the Triffids actually exist, in the form of laser weapons. And then there are ones we don't even know about! So I may follow Dr. Asimov's advice: Eat, Drink, and Be Merry... JP

ALIEN PORN

TV piracy is happening in a small way in the South of France. One village now has its own TV relay station, set up by a local engineer because of poor reception. However, they rapidly realised that they could also use the relay for programme origination. They aren't very radical about it - the weekly unofficial spot includes the mayor's account of the past week plus odd local gossip. But at least the local gendarmerie are too sleepy to worry about the illegal transmissions.

A more serious and effective experiment took place at Leverou on July 8th. In the middle of a play, transmission were suddenly interrupted by two minutes of hard porn, which equally abruptly returned to normal material. The source was some local freaks who jammed out the normal signal into the TV transmitter with their own programme - recorded on a videotape, and played back through a low power transmitter close to the receiving aerial of the Leverou transmitter. Because the station normally acts as a local relay for the main transmitter many miles away, any group transmitting on the same frequency as the main transmitter have got themselves a pleasingly powerful broadcasting station. Since you are much closer to the receiver, you don't need to use very much power. And you're guaranteed a big, attentive audience glued to their boxes.



UHF receiving aerials (white rectangles) on a British local TV relay transmitter

Radio One Hijack

AN AMAZING hijack of BBC Radio took place over the whole of Southern England recently. At 11pm on April 1st Radio 1 listeners everywhere from Eastbourne to the Scillies were astounded to hear John Peel's opening remarks drowned in a hail of machine-gun fire, followed almost instantly by a rendering of The Who's classic hit *Substitute*. Mystery deepened into intrigue as the familiar coffee-table-tendon-cool pace went to a bizarre technology of bursts of records, electronic burnout and subversive commands.

For 35 minutes the good folk of the South Coast heard a demonstration of sound-limited free radio . . . in stereo. A special pirate service broadcast from the Hertzcasino Board warned the fearful populace that if they persisted in using old-fashioned sets they might find their brains "permanently desalinated by bedtime during the night." That was followed by a buoant 10cc track of vocating degrees of intimacy underscored by an Broadcasting House . . . and a dumpling by "the new chairman of the BBC", one Mr Amen.

While all this was going on Beeb engineers were wrecking steadily with the other trying to put John Peel back on the throne. At 11.35 spellbound listeners had their befiddaty pirate programme rudely interrupted by Auntie's crude attempts to reassert her monopoly, and the voice of the hip establishment hitched uncertainly back into the world of the living, accompanied by much thumping and bumping.

The coup was made possible by the fact that every night the BBC Rowridge transmitter on the Isle of Wight rebroadcasts Radio 1 on VHF directly to Southern England and, by way of further relays, throughout South West England and the Channel Islands. Unlike most transmitters, which are fed by landlines, Rowridge takes its Radio 1 signal *off the air* from the nearest transmitter at Wrotham in Kent, so that anyone who can insert a pirate signal in place of the one from Wrotham will have Rowridge and its dependants at their mercy.

And that's what happened to J.P. A small 30 watt stereo transmitter connected to a cassette player had been hidden in a hedgerow not a thousand metres from the IoW mast. Activated automatically at 11pm by a solid-state binary-counter the small-but-perfect-voice pirate station came on the air, swamping the Rowridge transmitter with a signal 200 times stronger than the one received from Wrotham, taking over effortlessly from Radio 1.

It was 1 hours before long BBC engineers took to become suspicious about the unusually high programme quality but it was over half an hour before they could rectify the situation. Eventually they managed to rig up an emergency landline by way of Post Office Telephones, so that when Radio 1 was relayed it was in mono, distorted, lacking top frequencies and generally sabbering all the grottiness of an ordinary domestic tele-phone line.

The technical sophistications of the project brought private expressions of admiration from BBC engineers themselves. The London-Wrotham signal is carried along a 13-channel pulse-code-modulated (PCM) microwave link built to high specifications. And at BBC off-air receivers are very particular about the sort of signals they relay to the public the pirate transmitter had to be fiendishly stable, drifting only a few nanometres of one percent from its allocated frequency throughout the whole performance.

After the midnight news and weather forecast at the end of the small hours of April 2nd drowsy Radio 1 and 2 listeners were treated to an unusual announcement. In the sweetest possible way the pop sensation lady apologised to listeners in Southern England who "may have been listening to the wrong programme" and expressed the Corporation's satisfaction that they were "now back with us". Not a mention of anarchy breaking out all over. Unfortunately it is a trick that can never be pulled again. A couple of days later in a mysterious person slipped quietly off the Isle of Wight with a small package under his arm. BBC and PO engineers were busy closing the loopholes, installing high quality landlines to carry Radio 1 tails and sound to Rowridge.

These are some excerpts from Undercurrents.

POST SCRIPT

Things are really getting heavy over here. Duncan Campbell - the guy most responsible for UC7 and the single most knowledgeable source in the UK has been busted and held without bail under Official Secrets charges (i.e. in no other countries, except Red ones, would it be an offence). I don't know but I think he's been framed/set up by a special branch for revealing innocuous info about gov't communications HQ monitoring of all international phone calls.

"More arrests are expected..." so everyone is going to have to go to ground, since anyone DC communicated such info to is also liable for two years inside. Hence I expect to see most of the Undercurrents crew, possibly B.I.T. etc hassled at least. It would be a nice touch to dedicate an issue to DC and Mark Rosenball, the latter now being deported. /Consider it dedicated./ It's worth a thought that perhaps 80% of what TAP prints shouldn't be printed here without making yourself liable to O.S. Act charges.

Our P.C. trained receptionist tells me the following. Normally when someone comes in on the board, on auto boards anyway, she has no way of knowing where the call is coming from on that exchange. So if the caller places a call and gives a wrong own number, the P.O. pays. To guard against this, she "TKOs" onto the number she is given via another line (Not quite true. The positions that are told to TKO each and every call rotate.) If she hears the sound of the exchange coming back to her, she knows it's ok. If she gets nothing, she then checks out the # with the # clerk who tells her if the # given is part of a business multi-line setup or not. If it isn't, she knows it's an invalid call - because on a single line she'd have been able to TKO on it.

On a business # say 200-9000 with 10 lines, depending on the traffic in the private board the call using the #you'd could be on any line 1-10 inclusive, and the operator can't check. Moral: if story is going to make free operator connected calls, give a # that is connected with a large PMBX or PABX in your exchange. JP

Crystal Palace Jam

SPOILSPORT RADIO jammers are playing a nightly game of cat-and-mouse with Post Office engineers in the streets of South London. With their transmitters hidden in the boots of cars and the backs of vans the jammers are waging electronic guerilla warfare against the Crystal Palace 'ham' repeater station, known to its friends as GB3LO.

The repeater is owned and operated by the Radio Society of Great Britain as a service to amateurs, enabling them to boost their signals over much great distances. It is used on the VHF 2 metre band by 'mobile' transmitters which would otherwise be limited to a range of about 15 miles. By tuning in to the repeater station them signals can reach over most of Southern England.

But the jammers, many of whom are themselves licensed radio hams, regard this as cheating. They say amateur broadcasters should overcome the problems of range by using their ingenuity instead of hitching a ride on GB3LO and for the last 3 years they have persistently interfered with the repeater's operation. There are now about 30 jammers in all, taking turns to circum-navigate Crystal Palace broadcasting music, foul language, impersonations of well-known public figures irreverent commentary and even details concerning the private lives of Post Office engineers.

For its part the Post Office is determined to crush this violation of good broadcasting ethics, although it hasn't had much success so far. The only prosecution to arise out of the campaign was that of a jammer actually located and arrested, (not very gently) by "legitimate" amateurs doing the Post Office's job for them. Both they and the PO were dismayed when the malefactor was fined a paltry £12 by a beaming magistrate who announced that the defendant had been "ham-fisted".

The Post Office suckers thought they were in luck last month when they intercepted a group of people in a van full of radio equipment during a particularly heavy jam session. After long interrogation at the local nick however, the prisoners managed to convince the Police that they were a squad of vigilantes also hot on the heels of the jammers, and were somewhat begrudgingly released.

The original jamming campaign was intended to get GB3LO closed down, which it actually succeeded in doing for 2 months in 1975. Recently, though, it has become a pretext for ritual aggro between the wreckers and the Post Office with jammers driving very close to the transmitter to distract prosecution of the wrong detector vans. Sooner or later arrests will be made, and seasoned observers confidently anticipate fines rather larger than £12.

Pool probe

CAMERAS IN Dale Street, a busy thoroughfare near Liverpool, are being used for surveillance of pedestrians as well as for their official function of traffic control. A report in *Liverpool Free Press* tells us of the arrest of an unnamed man shortly after a bomb scare at nearby Chesapeake private station. He was asked what he had been doing at Dale Street on the day of the scare and, upon asking how it was known that he had been there, was told that he had been "seen by the cameras". This can only mean that police acquainted with the appearance of local leftists (the man is an NUPE official at Walton Hospital) must have examined all the footage of pedestrians in Dale Street that day. Next time you fork out for your Road Fund Licence don't complain: free protection from the forces of anarchy with such cam.

ATTENTION: COMPUTER FREEKS!

The Personal Computing Directory will contain names, addresses, telephones, descriptive keywords, and other information about: people, clubs, societies, associations, organizations, newspapers, newsletters, book publishers and distributors, magazines, manufacturers, equipment distributors, mail order services, kit vendors, software developers, maintenance and repair services, convention and meeting organizers, credit and non-credit courses, lectures, clinics, demonstrations, tours, contests, flea markets, in a word - everything in the personal computing field! The directory will have three main parts. The first, a geographical listing, will consist of each name, address, telephone, and descriptors, listed in zip code order, and alphabetically within a zip code. The second part will be an alphabetically sorted list of people and organizations. The third part will be a subject list, sorted alphabetically.

The price will be $4.95, for a 200+ page, 8 1/2 x 11 inch paperback, available about April 1, 1977 from: Personal Computer Directory, Box 134, Harvard Square, Cambridge MA 02138.

HELP TELCO!

According to Southern New England Telephone's Telephone News, "If you know of someone who's been shoplifting phone service, report the person to our security office. Call collect to (203) 771-2134. We'll take it from there."

S.....f some one like your boss, or high school principal, or a neighbor, or anyone else gives you a hard time for anything, or if someone gives you a bad one or free billing, and you suspect they may be cheating The Phone Company, be sure to phone Telco. Should be a lot of fun for officials.

BULLSHIT! PART 2

by TOM EDISON

If you think my edtorial in the December issue of TAP entitled "When The Shit Hits The Fan" was too rough on our readers, then you'll really shit in your pants when you read these new policy changes! Ordinarily, the rubber checks that some of you cheap bastards are sending us would be bad enough, but our bank has a handling charge that they pass along to us, so in addition to being ripped off on merchandise and postage (not to mention Elmer's Glue-All!), we're also forced to pay for your rubber check processing! When you start biting the hand that feeds you, it's time to revise our own "systems & practices". Effective immediately: When we get notified that your rubber check has bounced, we will send you a little note "politely" informing you of your "oversight". If at that time you decide that you do not want the ordered merchandise, all we ask is that you reimburse us for the check handling cost charged us by our bank. I think that this is fair and reasonable. If we do not hear from you within a reasonable amount of time, we will assume that you intentionally wanted to rip us off. We will then repay your "kindness" by giving your name and address to Bell Security, the FBI, the CIA, the IRS, the Post Office, the House UnAmerican Activities Committee, and any other appropriate government investigatory agency. This will ultimately result in many "fun filled" years ahead trying to clear your "good " name and reputation. All for a lousy $4. An eye for an eye!

Please remember that for immediate processing of your order you must send either a money order or a cashier's check. All personal checks MUST clear your bank before we process your order. This could possibly cause your sub to start several months after we get your personal check, so if you do not want this delay, please send either a money order or a cashier's check.

I've received many recent requests for ringback, loop, and verification numbers for various cities. We have some but I'd like a hell of a lot more. You can help by sending me a list of all ringback, loop, and verification numbers for your area. I will compile a listing alphabetically by city and print up a table of numbers when I get a sufficient amount to warrant it. Let's get off your respective asses and send in this requested information. You can never tell when YOU might need some specific info. I hope that I get better reader response on this than I did when I requested readers to send me their off-hook line current. Only 23 readers responded! Priddy Piss Poor!

Dear TAP Folks

Re Xerox access keys: if you use a legit key, but make only one copy at a time and pull the key out after you push the "make copy" button, the counter in the key doesn't increment - altho the machine counter still does. This works on a Xerox 3100; I don't know about others.

Clance

"BEAT THE SYSTEM WITH THE SYSTEM"

Millions of TV watchers at 5 p.m. February 8 heard Jane Fonda laughingly explain how techno-subversion has been carried to the level of absurdity, as hard-to-track-down middle-class white-males outwit the telephone company. "While you are being worried about being caught in petty theft, the big boys practice bribery on a multi-national scale, crime in the suites to match crime in the streets."

The Privacy Commission will report by end of June...Telephone co has new $23,000 box to invade our privacy; Libertarians, unite to throw off these chains!....A new book, The Science of Electronic Surveillance, (35 from AASD, P.O.Box 3154, Thousand Oaks, CA 91359, describes the bewildering variety of electronic invasion & counter-measures, the vast majority of police & national security wiretaps not covered by any wiretap legislation. a MUST book with reference bibliography & glossary....MAGNETIC REVOLUTION tactics might take advantage of fact that a permanent magnet, requiring no external power source, can instantaneously erase the magnetic computerized records of a business, bank or govt agency. No technical counter-measure discovered yet according to Dept. of Commerce Technical Note #735(July 1972). But magnetic field detectors installed at entry doorways to computer centers....New product ads in new magazines Securinews, 210 Lyndhurst Road, Lyndhurst, Johannesburg 2001, South Africa ,bimonthly, covers broad range of security subjects unique in South Africa.....Use of Subliminal Techniques rumored used in movie The Exorcist In coming book Remote Control to be published by Quadrangle/New York Times.....A new system of "explosives tagging" based on tiny grains of phosphors encapsulated in polyethylene plastic claimed to code explosives & provide almost any data desired.....Research studies initiated by National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice is researching innovative approaches & concepts in architectural design & organization in Portland, Ore.

Excerpted from (among others) Counter Spy magazine. A year's bimonthly sub $10. from Box 647, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, DC 20044. by Agent 009

The January Playboy had a fascinating, frightening interview with "Mr. Death", a former C.I.A. agent. Your mission: read it and fill in the (deleted) blanks. Here's a start: the chemical which is absorbed thru the skin is DMSO (dimethyl sulfoxide). J P

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BULK RATE
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Great Neck, N. Y.

He Got Clean Away

Fort Worth, Tex. (AP) — A 25-year-old prisoner has escaped by picking up a broom and sweeping his way out of the city's public-safety building.

Authorities said that the prisoner, Rex Daniel, had been arrested for investigation of auto theft and was about to be photographed and fingerprinted when he escaped.

The police said that a jail attendant had taken the suspect to the identification bureau and left him. The man grabbed the broom, slowly started tidying up the place and dusted off

TAP RAP by TOM EDISON



MAY-JUNE 1977 NO. 44

As some of you may have suspected, there has been a change of command at TAP. The founder and former editor who has kept a very low profile over the past year and who still wishes to remain anonymous, has left for greener pastures. We wish him well in whatever new field of endeavour he's involved with now.

It has been some time since any formal TAP policy has been stated so let me start my editorial duties with a statement on Tap policy. We will try and continue to make TAP a source of information that is not available from any other source. We've tried to broaden our scope over the past year by reporting on politix, environmental protection, pop culture, and even CB radio and we will try to continue to publish even more varied subjects. We will try to be more responsive to your comments, compliments, and even criticisms. Reader apathy SUCKS!!! If you liked a particular article or thought that it stunk, don't just sit on your fat ass at home and do nothing. Let me hear from you! We cannot improve the quality of TAP if we get no feedback from you.

I'm happy to report that my plea in issue #41 for articles by readers has gotten results already. Joe Greyhound, Ted Vail Agent MDA, and Krammas have submitted articles, some of which we've already published. Let's hear from more of you budding young writers out there.

I know that I've bitched before about TAP's renewal policy but it's a known fact that most readers just skim over each issue and pick out for reading only the spicy articles so I'm briefly going to mention it here one more time. ALL personal checks MUST clear your bank before I'll process your order so if you don't want a delay of a few months, PLEASE send in only money orders or cashier's checks. And if you're renewing you MUST send me either your mailing label or a photo-copy of it. TAP is NOT responsible for ANY errors in your sub if you do not include your mailing label with your renewal!

And while I'm on the subject of renewals, whenever you're writing about your sub, PLEASE use the name that you sub under! I won't embarrass the idiot by printing his name here but one of our readers sent me a post card, and a rather nasty one at that, demanding to know where the hell his issues of TAP were. He signed the post card with his real name but the stupid bastard actually subbed under the name of "Occupant" so that when I looked for his real name on our sub list, I couldn't find him. Only after a lot of trouble tracing by address and zip code did I find him under "Occupant". I personally don't give a shit what name you sub under but PLEASE use the same name whenever you write to TAP!

And don't bitch to me about how I botched up the spelling of your name on your mailing label! You are to PRINT or TYPE YOUR NAME and ADDRESS CLEARLY or I'm NOT responsible! If I can't read your chichen scratchin', TUFF SHIT!!!!!!!!!!!!

Many readers have asked why the middle initial in their names is placed without a space between it and their first name on their mailing label such as John Q. Public which is printed as JOHNQ. PUBLIC. The reason is that our print out will not allow any break in the first name and if we tried to put a space between the first name and middle initial, the print out would not accept it so rather than loose your middle initial, it is tacked onto the end of your first name, which sometimes makes for a very amusing first name!

TAP also receives many inquires as to the total number of subscribers that we have and even a few of you real nosy bastards want to know how much money we have in our bank account. For OUR security, the answers to these questions is N. O. Y. F. B. !!!

Many new subscribers are getting TAP's address from old publications which still list our old sub rates. As a result they are only sending in half of the correct amount. We have NOT been sending them notices that they owe TAP more money. What we have been doing is to credit them with 1/2 of a subscription which means that their sub will run for 5 issues instead of the usual 10. If you get a request to renew after receiving only 2 issues it's because you sent in only half of the correct amount.

WE NEED YOUR HELP!!!!!!!!!!!!

GET DOWN! by TOM EDISON

Over the last few months I have been searching for a new title for my old "Cris & Enzo" column. I thought that I had finally found the perfect title, "Up Yours!", but I was wrong. From here on, my column title will be "Get Down!", taken from the lyric "Get down tonight" from the song "Smokin'" by that fantastic new rock group BOSTON. I've recently had the pleasure of seeing BOSTON in concert (that is if you can really "see" anything after all the joints that are S. O. P. at concerts!) and I heavily recommend their unbelievably great first album titled "BOSTON". For the uninitiated, BOSTON is the hottest new rock group presently around. In the history of rock there has never been an album that has ever sold so many so fast. I personally have not been so excited over a rock group since The Beatles. Every cut on the album is an engineering masterpiece! Get a copy and enjoy!!!

Many enterprising individuals are installing their own phone systems. By now, most TAP readers probably have a better working knowledge of just how a telephone works than the average Bell installer. (If you don't, you'd better get your ass moving and send for some of our back issues!) Although Pa Bell uses a 48 volt DC battery power supply, any power supply capable of producing 35 to 50 volts DC at about 60 ma can be used. Remember that Bell has the coil windings of the relays plus the resistance of the phone lines in series with their 48 volt supply. The total resistance of your phone and phone line is about 1,000 Ohms. Since current equals voltage over resistance, 48 volts divided by 1,000 ohms results in about 48 ma of current. Don't forget to load down your power supply line with a 1,000 ohm resistor. See fig. 1. This will insure that your phones operate with the correct amount of current through the mouthpiece.

Dial tone, busy signals, and audible ringback tones can be easily generated by using the Dual-Tone Oscillator described in our 3-Plan Sheet (50¢). The only problem is getting the damn phone to ring! I hate to admit it but sometimes Pa Bell is no dummy. They realized that sooner or later folks would try to hook up their own pones so in another feeble attempt to thwart these do-it-yourselfers, they used 20 cycle ringing voltage instead of the more common 60 cycle voltage used by all power companies. For those of you who aren't too clear on just how a phone ringer works and why it will NOT ring using 120 volt AC 60 cycle line voltage, let me offer the following primer. See fig. 2. The basic ringer consists of a two section induction coil connected in the center by a 1 MFD capacitor. This capacitor is necessary because the DC resistance of the coils is very small and if only the coils were across the phone line, the resulting current through them would be enough to trip the relays at the CO and put dial tone on your line. The capacitor blocks the DC current but passes the 20 cycle ringing voltage. The values for the capacitor and induction coil are specifically chosen to resonate at 20 cycles. At this resonant frequency the capacitive reactance of the capacitor is equal to and 180 degrees out of phase with the inductive reactance of the coils. Since these two reactances cancel each other, the only limiting factor on the current is the DC resistance of the coils. If you try to get your phones to ring by connecting them to the 120 volt AC 60 cycle power line, the inductive reactance of the coils at this frequency will be large enough to reduce the current to a value that is insufficient to operate the ringer.

There are two ways to get 20 cycle ringing voltage. The first way is to "liberate" a 20 cycle ringing generator from your friendly(?) neighborhood CO. The second and probably easier way is to build one yourself. All you need is an audio signal generator, an audio amplifier with a transformer output, and a 10 volt doorbell transformer. See fig. 3. Connect the 20 cycle output of the audio generator to the input of the audio amplifier. Connect the audio amplifier output transformer to the 10 volt low voltage secondary side of the doorbell transformer. The high voltage primary leads go to your phones. The 20 cycle output from the generator is amplified and applied to the doorbell transformer. This transformer, which is usually connected as a step down converting 120 volts to 10 volts for doorbell operation, is used here as a step up converting the 20 cycle low voltage output to about 75 volts which is usually enough to operate the ringer. The only problem with this system is that 20 cycles is a very low frequency and the output of an audio generator at this frequency is often low. 20 cycles is also the lowest frequency that most audio amplifiers will amplify so to boost up this signal I designed a circuit using two doorbell transformers. See fig. 4.

With this circuit the output from the audio amplifier is now connected to the two low voltage secondaries that are connected series aiding. The 10 volt power supply is connected between the primary winding outputs of the two transformers which are also connected series aiding. This doubles the output voltage to over 100 volts which is enough to ring the piss out of your phone ringers! Remember, for this circuit to operate properly, you must connect both primaries and secondaries series aiding. Since doorbell transformers are not phase marked, you must either play around "trial and error" method or you can phase mark them yourself using a voltmeter and a 1 1/2 volt battery. See fig. 5.

Connect the red and black voltmeter leads across the primary winding side of a transformer. MOMENTARILY touch the battery to the secondary leads of the transformer noting the polarity of the battery terminals. If the voltmeter pointer momentarily moves to the right, the red and black leads are connected correctly and a small dot should be put near the primary lead that was connected to the red lead of the voltmeter. A small dot should also be put near the secondary lead that was momentarily connected to the POSITIVE (+) side of the battery. This now tells you that a positive going voltage will induce a positive going voltage on the dotted primary. To connect these two transformers series aiding, connect the dotted secondary to the undotted secondary lead and the dotted primary lead to the battery and then to the undotted primary lead as shown in fig. 4.

To interrupt the ringing, either "liberate" an interruptor from the local CO or use the volume control on the amplifier or audio generator. You can also use a SPST switch in series with one of the leads going to the transformers.

Now, who says it's not easy to ring a telephone?

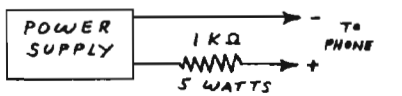


FIG. 1.



FIG 2.

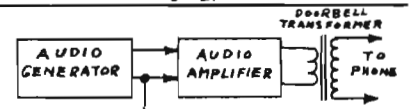


FIG. 3.

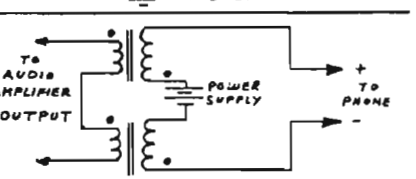


FIG. 4.

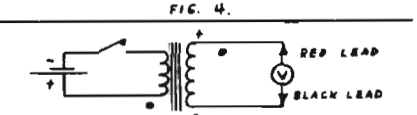


FIG. 5.

LETTERS FROM READERS

SECURITY OFFICE
THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE and TELEGRAPH COMPANY
177 East Colorado Blvd. Room 244
Pasadena, California 91105

NOTICE

Dear Telephone User

On March 25, 1976, the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles, entered an injunction in favor of The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company and against Teletronics Company of America, and others. Your name appeared on a list (provided under Court order) of subscribers, or potential subscribers, to material previously published and distributed by Teletronics Company of America. Accordingly, for your protection and benefit, you are hereby given the following notice.

IT IS A VIOLATION OF STATE AND FEDERAL LAW TO USE ANY INSTRUMENT, DEVICE OR SCHEME TO OBTAIN ANY TELEPHONE SERVICE WITHOUT PAYMENT OF THE LAWFUL CHARGES THEREFOR. IT IS ALSO A CRIME TO PROVIDE INFORMATION TO ANY PERSON WHICH IS USEFUL FOR SUCH PURPOSE. IN MANY STATES THE POSSESSION OF OR DISSEMINATION OF PLANS OR INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUCH DEVICES IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

VIOLATIONS OF THESE LAWS ARE VIGOROUSLY INVESTIGATED AND PROSECUTED. ACCORDINGLY, YOU ARE URGED TO DESTROY ANY AND ALL WRITTEN MATERIAL OR DEVICE YOU MAY HAVE WHICH MAY VIOLATE ANY OF THESE LAWS.

THIS STATEMENT IS BEING SENT TO YOU BY ORDER OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES.

The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company

PUBLIC ENEMY



THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.
177 EAST COLORADO BLVD, ROOM 244
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA 91105

Dear Security Office:

I received a most unusual document from you folks today (copy enclosed).

Is this your idea of a bi-centennial joke? If so [illegible] is getting rather sick. I'm sure you wouldn't intentionally waste your money sending a Canadian a report on your problems, when you could spend it stopping people from making the most economical use of your telephone system. As a Canadian citizen I am informing you that I need no protection or benefits from the P.T. & T.Co. You may not realize it but U.S. State and Federal Law doesn't apply in Canada. You may "vigorously investigate" all you like, but you can't prosecute me for having any written material or device.

This statement is being sent to you on my own free will as an expression of my concern over the continual erosion of personal freedom in North America.

Beep, Bleep

Dear TAP,

I am a "road person" living in a van or trailer throughout the year so my problems of telephone service augmentation differs from those who are stationary enough to have access to "home" service. On the other hand, I do have regular access to pay phones, many of which are located in quite non-urban areas. Frequently the service lines to these boxes appear to be accessible to sharpened metal rods such as needles and old fashioned phonograph "needles". Do you have any ideas, for intellectual stimulation only, on how a person in my situation might theoretically help these remote telephone lines to be service tested without perturbing the sensitivities of the corporations involved?

I have further wondered if a person in my situation might be able to utilize a telephone answering device of the intergrowable type? I envision the chance of having stationary telephone service provided as an extra line into the home of a sympathetic, but very straight friend, and having the device, such as a PHONE-MATE 800 remote system (I read the Burstein-Applebee catalog), receive calls from friends, preferably without their being billed, and then my being able to make (preferably very low cost calls) remote connection to the PHONE-MATE or similarly from areas distant from its location. To tell the truth, I doubt if I could afford the system but my interest is somewhat more than theoretical.

Thank you for the fine work,
L. C.

Dear TAP,

I have a problem. At home I have dial type Trimline telephones. How can I fix the telephones so I can only receive calls and not be able to make any? (I'm referring to local calls.) In the Touch Tone telephones, if the Red and Green wires are reversed, this is possible--but I don't know how on the dial type.

I have someone staying at my place for a while and this person is a telephone harasser.

Keith

Dear TAP,

I live in a General Telephone area and since all long distance calls from a pay phone must go through an operator first, I have to use home phones. This however doesn't seem to work either in my area, since after I've keeped [illegible] and punched in the numbers, I get a recording which says, "I am sorry, but due to the current equipment conditions, we are unable to complete your call. Please hang up and try again."

My Blue Box uses a square wave oscillator and all the frequencies are within 0 Hz of the real ones. Has anyone else had the same problem? I would greatly appreciate any help you can give me.

Sincerely,
[illegible]

NEW COLUMN !

COUNTER CONTROL by Agent MDA

THIS MONTH'S TOPIC: RENTING A NEW APARTMENT

Chairman Mao Tse-Tung had the right idea for dealing with the misery and suffering that was caused by China' parasitic landlord class - he had the uncooperative landlords hung by the neck from nearby lamp posts. People who have to rent apartments in Amerika still have to pay a huge and sometimes unbearable portion of their income, plus have to put up with the landlords oppressive rules and regulations. Until our own liberation happens there are a few tricks that can be used to frustrate the landlords.

When renting or leasing an apartment always use an alias name. Use the same alias with the utility companies if the utilities aren't included in the rent. You can receive your mail in your real name at your new apartment or at a rented P.O. Box or private mail receiving box. If you can't pay youn rent or have to split on the lease, at least you won't suffer any consequences from the pigs and courts, who are the lackeys for the landlords and other ruling class oppressors.

If the inquisitive landlord wants references, list some phony ones from out of state - as far away as possible. You can tell the parasite landlord that you never rented before because you lived with your parents or friends if he/she wants your previous landlords address.

One of the benefits of renting your apartment in an alias name is that you can pick up some freebies when you move. If the apartment is furnished you can take some of the better pieces along with you. If it's not furnished, rent some furniture and take off with that. Typewriters, TV's, tools, phone equipment, etc., can be rented or ordered under your alias name and sent to your alias rented address. If the business and/or landlord wants ID, have some phony ID ready to show them. You can bring along your lease when renting equipment and use your pig landlord as a personal reference. Another benefit is that should a bust ever come down at your pad you can say that you were just visiting or are staying temporarly with the person who rents the apartment.

Renting under an alias name gives one security, privacy, and the freedom to move whenever one wants without punishment. Keep your freedom to move by using an alias.

WE NEED INFO ON

Hear yourself on the radio (if you're careless, or unlucky)



POLICE CALL - POLICE, FIRE AND EMERGENCY RADIO DIRECTORY

Lists frequencies, call letters and number of base and mobile stations in specified areas. Latest 1975-'76 Edition. Shpg. wt. 1 lb.

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10 R 14879	8	Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., N.M., Nev., Utah, Wyo.	4.95
10 R 14888	9	California, Oregon, Washington	4.95

210 Lafayette Cat. No. 780

There are many other frequencies which are not listed in these books, such as those used by the Drug Enforcement Agency, FBI, Border Patrol, etc. which we'd like to know. Most are in the 168-170 mhz range. Get your ears on, good buddy!

Magnesium Pemoline (brand name Cyclert) is a memory drug which has been finally released as a prescription item. But that's still a hassle. We'd like a simple recipe starting with available chemicals.

Spy camera - the Soviet FD3, manufactured at Riga, looks like a fine wristwatch, is practically undetectible, takes excellent pictures. Can be used for microfilming. Price? Availability?

Back Issues are 50¢ each, 40¢ each if you order 30 or more.
Subscriptions - 10 issues - US bulk rate $4.
US First Class in plain sealed envelope $6.
Canada & Mexico stapled $8. Foreign $7.
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Book - Monopoly $1.20
Courses - 50¢ each A - Basic Electricity, B - A. C. C - Basic Phone Operation, D - Amplifiers.
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TAP T - shirts $4. Specify size: Small, Med., Large, X-Large.

TELEPHONE CATS

The Cat Who Called Long Distance

Abby, pet cat of Mr. and Mrs. Frank DeCaire of Detroit, knocked an upstairs extension off the hook while Mrs. DeCaire was using the downstairs phone. That left the line open for twenty hours, bringing a phone bill of $107.

The Cat Who Wanted Dinner

Meatball, pet cat of a butcher in Newark, N. J., grew hungry one day when the shop was closed. He knocked the telephone off its cradle, stuck his nose up against the mouthpiece and made what a telephone operator interpreted as groans of pain. The operator called police, who located the owner and got him to open the shop. The butcher gave Meatball his dinner, then told police he was certain that Meatball had planned the whole thing.

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Keasbey, N. J.

TELL IT LIKE IT IS By DUNAGIN



"What do they mean, we don't do anything about cost of living? . . . We gave ourselves a raise, didn't we?

THE BEGINNING OF THE END!

by

TOM EDISON

I had hoped that the day would never come when I'd have to write this column but that day has arrived! The end of TAP is very near!!! And I am very saddened by this all too real occurrence. As co-editor of TAP with Mr. Phelps for the past year, I've hinted, asked, pleaded, begged, swore, cursed, and coerced you readers into doing your part to help TAP, all with the usual piss poor results. All of my dire warnings about what would happen to TAP if we did not get reader support went unheeded. As a result, I am forced to make the following statement: Until reader support improves, THIS IS THE LAST ISSUE OF TAP!!! Let me give you some cold, hard economic facts. The issue that you are holding in your hot little larcenist hands is the sixth issue of TAP that we've published in one month. Printing costs are sky high. Postage costs are absurd! When we switched post offices from Great Neck, N.Y. to Keasbey, N.J., it cost us $60 just to renew our bulk mailing permit. Multiply these costs by 6 and you can begin to get some idea of just how much the economic crunch has got us by the balls! Couple this with the large outlay of cash we paid for the new TAP T-shirts plus the never ending rent increases that we are forced to pay our slum lord and you get an excellent view of the whole dark, gloomy picture. In plain simple language that everyone can understand, TAP is spending more money than we're taking in. You don't need a four year college degree to know that this is the beginning of the end!

I realize that with the recent 6 issue barrage you readers really haven't had sufficient time to write TAP, but based on the results of all of my previous appeals for help, I am NOT counting too heavily on new reader support!

I have to confess that when I was informed of the possibility of taking over TAP, I had mixed feelings about it. It certainly was an ego boost to know that I was considered capable enough to run TAP and it certainly was a prestigeous feeling knowing that I helped run a New York publishing firm, but on the negative side, the pressures of running a business, the many hours of my free time that now must be devoted to working on all phases of publishing TAP together with the ever present paranoia of waiting for the ax to fall, whether it's in the form of a monsterous lawsuit from Pa Bell or just harrassment from the Post Office or IRS, are just some of the problems, pressures, and headaches that come with the responsibilities of running TAP.

The financial picture at TAP was never very rosy. We had a little cash in the bank, and I do mean LITTLE! But 6 issues, postage, T-shirts, and rent have killed what little we had. Right now, as I am writing this, TAP owes me $350 and owes Mr. Phelps $120! We put in this money with the expectation of eventually getting reimbursed but prospects don't look too good. I'd be a hypocrite if I said that I didn't expect to make a little money from TAP. After all, we'd spent our own money for transportation for the year and a half we worked on TAP before our transportation costs were picked up by TAP. We had also spent our own money for other TAP expenses and there's no real price that you could put on all the hours and hours we've worked on TAP, both at the office and at home. There is no doubt of our unwavering devotion to TAP and to expect a small financial reward after almost 2 years of devoted work is certainly reasonable.

It's really a damn shame that we might be forced to close just when things were starting to run smoothly. One of the improvements that you new subscribers may have noticed is that if you sent us a money order or cashier's check instead of a personal check, your sub was processed immediately and you got a copy of our latest issue right then and there instead of having to wait until we published our next issue. While you've got a right to bitch about the recent 6 month delay in receiving issues, you've gotta admit that to publish 6 issues in one month to catch up can only be considered a major miracle! And while the new policy changes that I've stated in previous issues might have seemed a little harsh, at least now you know the economic necessity for these changes. And while I'm on the subject of policy changes brought on by our current financial crisis, let me add two more. EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY: All DA requests MUST be accompanied by a self addressed stamped envelope and due to the high cost of photo-copy paper, we are forced to charge 5¢ a sheet for DA info. We recently spent $70 for 1,000 sheets of copy paper and duplicating fluid. That averages out to 7¢ a sheet for copying. Copy paper is not only expensive, it's heavy and as a result needs extra postage and sometimes a larger envelope which can greatly increase the cost of our intire DA operation. We're sorry to have to pass along these charges to you but we can no longer absorb these costs ourselves.

Also, until our bank account recovers, we will no longer be able to put new subscribers on our list for free. This may sound a little mercenary but I don't think that anyone's THAT poor that they can't afford $4. The only exception to this rule is prisoners. However, if we suddenly get a flood of mail from people all claiming to be prisoners and all asking for a free subscription, we may even be forced to change this policy. Nothing galled me more than that cheap fucker a while back who claimed to be a despondent, harrassed, and poor prisoner and who asked for a free sub. The only problem was that the address he gave was not the local slammer but a ritzy penthouse on Park Avenue!

The only hope we have now to save TAP is for you (and I mean YOU!!!) to get your friends, relatives, and partners in crime to sub to TAP. We've got back issues, electronics courses, fact sheets, anti-Bell buttons, T-shirts, the book MONOPOLY (which is all about you-know-who!), and all the other good TAP shit that we've been trying to unload for years! This stuff is no good to us just collecting dust sitting around our office!

As a last ditch effort to entice some of you Jr high, Sr high, and college students to come in and give us a hand over the summer vacation, I'm going to have expanded summer office hours for the months of July & August - Wednesdays from 12 noon to 7 PM and if there's enough interest, I'll even open the office on Saturdays. Come on kids, it's time to either shit or get off the pot!

And for all of you who are now saying" I wish that Edison would stop bitchin'", just remember, if you would have given TAP help and financial support when we originally asked for it, you'd be reading a hell of a good article here instead of all my bull shit!!!

Enjoy your summer, don't get caught, keep on tokin', and hopefully we'll see you in the fall. Live long and prosper.

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TAP

JULY-AUG 1977 NO. 45

CB BULL by JOE GREYHOUND

Did you see what the editors of TAP did?! They went out and put together a couple issues of TAP and didn't save room for my CB column, not that it was written up yet or anything. They could've told me to get it in or something! Oh well!!!! Oh well? Anyhow, here goes with another CB information packed article.

Depending on how detailed I want to go, either all in this article or in the next few, I'm gonna attempt to explain how frequency synthesizers in CBs work. Although they're all basically the same, the frequencies and combinations of crystals vary a great deal.

But before I start, in case you live in a vacuum and haven't already heard, the FCC has decided to widen the CB band to 27.405MHz, adding 17 more channels to the current 23, 24 if you used the last article I wrote! This gives a total of 40 channels. The frequencies are:

Frequency	Channel	Frequency	Channel
26.965	1	27.215	21
26.975	2	27.225	22
26.985	3	27.235	24
27.005	4	27.245	25
27.015	5	27.255	23
27.025	6	27.265	26
27.035	7	27.275	27
27.055	8	27.285	28
27.065	9	27.295	29
27.075	10	27.305	30
27.085	11	27.315	31
27.105	12	27.325	32
27.115	13	27.335	33
27.125	14	27.345	34
27.135	15	27.355	35
27.155	16	27.365	36
27.165	17	27.375	37
27.175	18	27.385	38
27.185	19	27.395	39
27.205	20	27.405	40

So there! I was gonna tell yas how to add the 17 new channels, but I figured you'll need to know how your synthesizer works first, therefore; the modification will come in a later issue, so watch for it!!! Oh yeh! If any of you Sidebanders want a USA Sideband number let me know and I'll give you one.

The first type of synthesizer is used in the following brands of 23 channel, AM radios: SBE, Midland, Kris, Lafayette, Robyn, and probably a million others. So if the brand of your set isn't listed, check the crystal frequencies to see if it is used in your radio. The other two types of synthesizers will be explained in later issues.

Anyhow back to the first synthesizer. It uses 14 crystals. Each one of the 6 main crystals is used in synthesizing 4 channels. These main crystals are: 37.600MHz, used for channels 1-4, 37.650MHz, used for channels 5-8, 37.700MHz, channels 9-12, 37.750MHz, channels 13-16, 37.800MHz, channels 17-20, and 37.850MHz, channels 21-23. These 6 crystals are used in both the TX and RX mode.

Next come the 8 IF crystals which are subtracted from the mains by mixers. The 4 crystals used in the transmit mode are: 10.635MHz, channels 1,5,9, 13,17,and 21 - 10.625MHz, channels 2,6,10,14,18, and 22 - 10.615MHz, channels 3,7,11,15,19,-and 10.595MHz channels 4,8,12,16,20, and 23.

It's really more complex, but actually what happens is this. Each one of the main crystals is used for 4 channels in a row, and the IF crystals are used one after the other in descending frequency order. Let's take a look at how channels 1-4 are synthesized. First off the main crystal 37.600MHz is used. For channel 1: In the transmit mode the IF crystal 10.635Mhz is subtracted from the main giving 26.965MHz, the frequency of channel 1. For channel 2, 37.600MHz minus the next IF crystal 10.625MHz leaving 26.975MHz, channel 2's frequency, and so on. When the dial is turned to channel 5, the main crystal is switched over to 37.650MHz and the procedure is continued. At channel 9, the main crystal is again switched to the 37.700MHz crystal, and so on.

In the receive mode the 4 IF crystals, 10.180MHz, 10.170MHz, 10.160MHz, and 10.140MHz are used along with the 2nd IF frequency of 455KHz. Again the 6 main crystals are used. To receive channels 1-4 the main 37.600MHz is used. Channel 1 is 37.600MHz minus the IF frequency of 10.180MHz leaving 27.420MHz. Then the 2nd IF frequency, 455KHz, is subtracted from that giving 26.965MHz, channel 1. It goes on and on just like transmit except 455KHz is subtracted along with the receive IF crystal frequency. And that is it!!!!

In the next column I get out, I'll have a modification which will enable the owners of sets with this type of synthesizer to add the 17 new channels to their 23 channel CBs. Remember, send any comments, questions, or CB related INFO to:

TAP
c/o Joe Greyhound
152 W. 42 St. Room 412
New York, N.Y. 10036

AT&T REPORT by TOM EDISON

If you think that the cartoon below could never happen, then I strongly suggest that you read the accompanying article taken from the N.Y. Daily News. So, dear readers, we now know who the damn trouble maker is. Cincinnati Bell! May I strongly urge you to blow the dust off your Boxes and call up Cincinnati Bell and tell them just what you think of their new "money".....er "measured" units. Show them you care.

Ma Bell will soon be getting after your teenage daughter

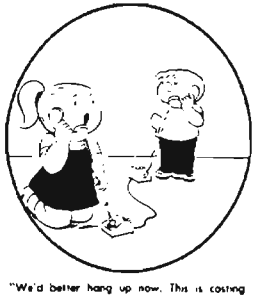
The daughter who has developed a permanent curve in her spine from cradling the phone to her ear. The daughter who has never learned to say goodby in less than a half hour. The daughter who has effectively blocked out all phone communications with the outside world. (You have relatives who have been trying to get through for more than five years.) The daughter who talks all day and all night on the phone about nothing — and practically for nothing.

Well, all that is going to change — at least the talking-for-practically-nothing part. Ma Bell is looking at new rate systems that will charge people for how much they actually use the phone. The new rate ideas will also charge according to the time of day the phone is used, the local distance covered, the length of time you talk and the number of calls you make.

The new approach is called "measured rates" and is far more sophisticated than is the "message unit" system used by some Bell companies today. The message unit system only bills for the number of calls and their duration. The measured rate system adds time of day and distance into the mix. If you call a friend 25 miles away at 7 p.m., your charges could be eight or nine times higher than they would be if you placed a call to a friend down the block at midnight.

Cincinnati Bell has proposed using the measured rate system on an experimental basis. If the Ohio Public Utilities Commission passes the proposal, more than 10,000 Cincinnati Bell customers would start using the measured rate system. If the initial plan is successful, the remainder of Cincinnati Bell's subscribers would be worked into measured rates.

The plan is likely to be successful for several reasons. First, there is much agitation on the part of consumers to alter telephone billing practices to fit usage. (Your neighbor who works all day and rarely uses the phone is currently subsidizing your blabber daughter.) Measured rates would result in lower rates for occasional talkers and heavier bills for gabber customers.



"We'd better hang up now. This is costing money."

The state regulatory bodies are likely to view measured rates as more fair and accurate a system for relating costs and revenues. The heavy phone user will bear a larger share of overhead and capital costs than he does now. This will be fairer than current rate systems, which allocate a disproportionately large share of such cost factors to the light phone user.

The Cincinnati experiment will probably succeed because most Cincinnati innovations tend to take root and spread throughout the rest of the Bell system. It was Cincinnati Bell that introduced us to charges for directory assistance in 1974. Cincinnati Bell gave us the first complete direct dialing system in the early '20s. And Cincinnati Bell is further along than other Bell companies in the use of electronic switching equipment and computer programs that allows measured rate billing systems to be implemented efficiently.)

You'd better get your daughter into your own measured calling system. Otherwise the measured rate system will make your phone bill look like the writer's heating bills.

LETTERS FROM READERS

Dear TAP,

If you have seen this article in your local paper about a device that instantly traces your fone, don't immediately get uptight. Francis Kennecy cannot trace calls that come to his telephone any easier than you. The article got me a little worried so I called Mr. Kennedy. His number is listed. The only fones he can tell the number of are those which have built in encoders. The way this works is, when the receiving party picks up his fone, the calling party's fone sends out a code to tell the receiving fone the callers number. This leaves many possibilities. One could easily change the ID. Kennedy says it will probably consist of a PROM. It will be a long time before we see this put in telephones!

I have heard that the way traffic lights are controled by fire trucks in Syracuse is with zenon flashers. Each truck has one on its front. When a sensor detects the correct frequency flashes, it changes the light to green. More on this later.

Bumper Stickers:
"Ma Bell has got me by the Balls"
"One Bell System, It Quirks!" (this one is original)

Edward Extract

Dear TAP,

Inclosed find instructions for modification of standard bell six button (including the "hold" button) to conviently operate as a home style desk set(single line).

1. Remove and discard the fat 50 conductor cable.
2. Remove all wires from the screws going to the pushbuttons.
3. Remove green wire from coil block L2.
4. Remove pushbutton assembly (2 screws on bottom of phone).
5. Remove and tie back the wires from the bell.
6. Remove three wires which go from the Touch Tone pad to the coil block. They are orange, violet, and green & white. Insulate the ends and tie back.
7. Move the green wire from the Touch Tone pad to coil block terminal F.
8. Connect the wires from the hook switch to the coil block: Yellow to L2
   Green to L1
   Brown to C
   Move Grey from L1 to L2.
   Move White from C to F.
   Move Grey from F to waste basket.
9. Connect Red and Green to L1 and L2. If the Touch Tone does not work, reverse these leads.
10. Put push buttons back in to fill up the holes.

Jim

Dear TAP,

There is a certain number I can call during business hours and get a recording played back to me that says, "zero-zero-zero-zero-zero," as long as I leave the line open. When I hang up it is maybe 10 seconds before I can get a dial tone again. Whatisit? I tried dialing 0 to see if the recording was instructing me to do so, but nuttin' happen'.

Item 2: I attended an engineer-trainee school many many years ago, and we learned to add some capacitance to change the power factor of electric meters to slow them down. (If E & I not in phase, the meter wouldn't read power correctly). This has not been mentioned in TAP. Are meters in present use "power-factor corrected"?

Excuse typing. Am trying to write this and screw my dog at same time. Tuff!

73
Nickihi Testicle

Dear TAP,

Disobeying the admonishing blue pens, I received a complaint from the dark about a year ago, which I ignored, but have heard nothing since. The address below was taken from the cardboard box containing the pens:

Linay Pen Co.
North Hollywood, Calif. 91605

A. C.

Dear TAP,

What are the codes and how do you use the KP2 key on a Blue Box? I have tried dialing an 800 number, 2600 Hz, then KP2 + all the numbers between 100 and 200 + ST. Nothing happens! If I could make the transit pulse KP2 work it would be a big help in routing both domestic and foreign calls when direct circuits are busy. Also, some African countries are very hard to get into on direct circuits, where routing via England of France should make it easier. Please help me get the KP2 to work.

Thanks,
Calli.

Dear TAP,

In two weeks I'll be moving into the country where there is a Duncan Stand up. I was digging under the Stanapost and found the three lead in wires from the power pole were only about one foot deep. Two black and a yellow ground, they're not in conduit, just two aluminum #2/0 wires with the smaller ground. Could I hook up with an aluminum nail and wire before they turn the power on or will they be able to detect my connection? Could they dig up their wire on my property to inspect it without my permission?

Please let me know as soon as possible, I don't have long to go and electric out here is higher than a cat's tack.

I love your sheet - Keep up the good.....(I can't stand the word) work.

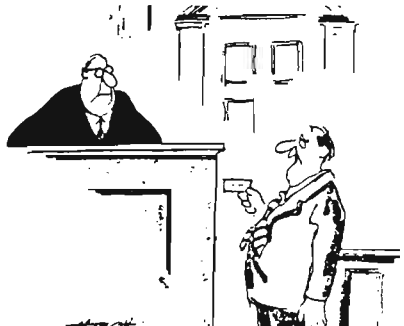
D. J.

INFORMATION FOR TAP:

I have been very successfull in the following:

FREE ELECTRIC- Turn the meter upside down after meter has been read ,use three weeks, after besure you pull it out and replace it right side up before next reading.

Meters run backward as well as forward, (Smile)



"It's plain the Count, I have a [illegible]"

GET DOWN! by TOM EDISON

Since this might be the last issue of TAP for a while, I'd better give the plugs that I promised to various groups while there's still time. The first plug is for EDEN UNDERGROUND NEWS SERVICE, P. O. Box 8410, 16681 Evergreen Circle, Fountain Valley, Ca. 92708. EDEN PRESS is published every two weeks. A Charter one year sub (25 issues) is $10. A two year sub (50 issues) is $18. A three year sub (75 issues) is $25. Add $5 for First Class Mailing. EDEN PRESS is a very refreshing change from the usual dry, boring shit that fills our daily newspapers. It's everything you wished the New York Times was and isn't! If you remember the cool, hip, whitty, freshness of the old Village Voice, you'll really enjoy the goings on in EDEN PRESS. I cannot praise it anymore than to say once more, if you dig what we say in TAP, you'll love EDEN PRESS. When you write to them, tell 'em you heard about 'em from TAP. I know that Barry Reid, editor of EDEN PRESS, would love to send you his catalog of EDEN goodies, which contains among other things, THE PAPER TRIP, THE BIG BROTHER GAME, and for all you minors out there just dying to get served beer over the summer while listening to your favorite rock group at the local gin mill at the beach, POLAROID PHOTO ID CARDS!!! If all you little bastards wanna get wasted this summer, you'd better get yer young asses in gear and get your Phony.....er Photo ID Cards fast!

My second plug is for a fantastic N. J. based rock group called PRISM. They've appeared at some of the better rock clubs along the notorous Route 35 strip in N. J. including The Edge, Bachelors III and Brothers II (or is it Brothers III and Bachelors II?) and The Hanger and Mr. L's. PRISM consists of Brian on drums, Bob on lead guitar, Russ on keyboards, and Jerry on bass. Even my very good friend Stan, the Polish Pride of Parlin, who also works the light show with the band, and is a rock critic bar none, is overwhelmed by the sound of this band and their uncanny ability to do well known rock songs that actually sound better than the originals, something that is not easy to do! And if you're wondering just what the hell I'm plugging a rock band for; one, I like the band; two, since this is probably the last issue of TAP, what difference does it make what I write about; three, I'm writing this while crocked; and four, since I'm editor, I'll write any damn thing I please!!!!!



Bogus bill

South Plainfield police have asked any resident who comes across a taped up bill such as this one to report to headquarters as soon as possible. The edges of $10 bills were taped on to this $1 bill and it was passed as $10 yesterday morning. George Washington's picture is in the center of the bill.

Bogus $10 bills in circulation

SOUTH PLAINFIELD — Someone tried to raise the value of the dollar — with scotch tape

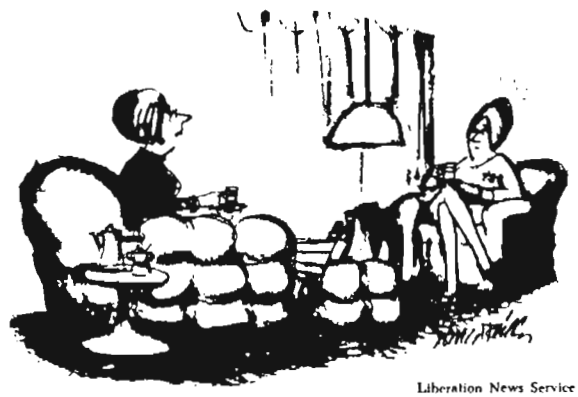
At 8 a.m. yesterday a man dressed in a dark suit and tie, strolled into Paul's Stationery store, 236 Hamilton Boulevard, and purchased 16 cents worth of candy with a $10 bill.

Or so the store owner thought

Mr. Buhler, owner of the stationery store, told police he noticed President George Washington's instead of Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton's picture on the piece of currency.

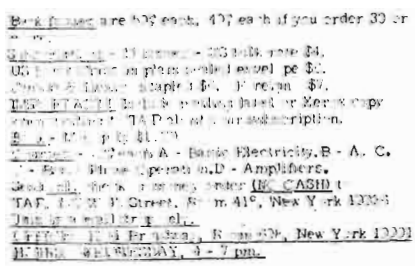
Lt. Daly here said someone apparently has been tearing the edges off ten dollar bills and taping them on to one dollar notes. Police even found, a few months ago, the one dollar bills with $20 edges, with a net gain of $19

Police have no suspects in the fraud case but cautioned residents to look out for the illegal taped tender.



Liberation News Service

"Tuition has soared again this year, but we're lucky in that our Greg gets a little something from the FBI to sort of keep an eye on his dorm floor."



TAP T - shirts $4. Specify size: Small, Med.,Large, X-Large.

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And It Won't Even Tilt . . .

Phone phreaks and pinball nuts can finally get together. *The Game Show*, on Manhattan Cable TV's Channel D, Monday at 5, is a call-in show with a brand new gimmick. If you have a touch-tone phone, the "one" and "three" buttons will activate the flippers on a pinball machine in the studio when you dial 473-5386. You get one ball and prizes are given to the week's top tally. It's not easy. The high-scoring competition is stiff, and since only one person can play at a time you have to be very patient . . . just like with everything else on cable.

From The Village Voice

TAP

SEPT-OCT 1977 **NO.46**

TAP UPDATE by TOM EDISON

Welcome back! I hope you all enjoyed your summer vacation. I know I sure did! I am pleased to report that thanks to the help and support of some of our readers, TAP will NOT fold!!!!!!! I still personally feel that most of you readers are just a bunch of apathetic, lazy bastards but at least a few of you have shown that you do give a damn about the future of TAP! I have received a number of very supportive letters which did much to boost the low moral at the TAP office. Offers of help came from as far away as Seattle, Washington but as usual, NYC area readers sat on their fat asses and did nothing. While I'm glad that the help of some of our better readers is sufficient enough to keep TAP going, I'm saddened to have to report that our readership has fallen. Between issues 43 & 44, we lost 238 subscribers! I find it hard to believe that everyone of our subscribers could not get at least one partner in crime to sub to TAP! If TAP had a million subscribers, the loss of 238 readers would be considered nothing more than flyshit in the Pacific Ocean, but with our humble little readership, the loss of 238 readers is FATAL!!!

I told you all a long time ago that if we didn't get some new subscribers soon, I would be forced to increase our sub rates. You responded with a raised middle finger, so EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1, 1977, a 10 issue US Bulk sub will be $5.00. First Class & Canada will be $7.00 and Foreign will be $8.00. I'm very sorry to have to hit you in the pocketbook but it was either up the sub rates or fold! YOU forced this action, NOT ME!

The TAP T-shirts are selling well, so well in fact that I'm already out of the Extra Large size. I have a few large and a quantity of Small and Medium. The Small size has NOT sold well and as a result, TAP is stuck with a lot of Small size T's. Because we didn't order a large number of shirts, we had to buy a quantity in ALL sizes, including Small. To help us get rid of them and make some room for the 1978 T-shitrs, the price of all SMALL T-shirts has been reduced to $3.50 (which barely covers the initial cost plus postage!). Cum on readers, help us out! Buy a couple of shirts for your little bastards!

And while I'm on the subject of TAP T-shirts, lemme tell ya that it's time to decide on next year's colors. What colors do YOU want? Lemme know. If I get the usual reader response to my request, I'll get about 3 letters. Now's your chance to feel important in making TAP policy decisions! If I get only 3 letters and 2 of them want the same colors, that decides it! I personally would like to have a red T-shirt with black TAP logo on front and back. What do ya want? Lemme know!

Phone Company Says It Has Pulled The Plug on Free-Call 'Blue Boxes'

By E. J. DIONNE JR.

The New York Telephone Company said yesterday that it had won the 16-year-old guerrilla war with "phone freaks" who developed ingenious devices called "blue boxes" which allowed them to make free telephone calls to any place in the world.

At a news conference at company headquarters on the Avenue of the Americas at 42d Street, company investigators demonstrated how counter technology could be used to make free calls to anywhere in the direct-dialable world. They then showed off a product of their counter-counter technology—their ultimate weapon, which they asserted would stop the use of blue boxes once and for all.

The devices are usually pushbutton affairs, often converted pocket calculators, which produce tones exactly matching the phone company's code sounds.

The tones sent through the line by a blue box fool the company's computer into thinking that a toll-free call is being made while at the same time connecting the caller to desired (and often far-off) points.

According to a spokesman for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, blue boxes cost the nationwide Bell System $5 million to $10 million a year. About half that loss has been in New York State, according to the spokesman.

But no longer, the investigators said. Their breakthrough is a detection device that breaks through the proe protective electronic fog set up by the blue box and finds out within seconds both the number of the phone being used for the fraudulent call and the number to which the call is placed.

This information is printed out by a computer, along with the time and length of the call. The illicit caller is immediately notified by the company that his call has been discovered, that he will be billed, and that he should stop using the machine.

Improvements Since 1961

The first device of this sort was discovered by phone company officials in 1961. It was painted blue, hence the name. Over the years its technology has been developed along with the company's. At yesterday's news conference, officials displayed several generations of blue boxes. The early ones were bulky vacuum-tube models, about three times the size of a toaster. The latest models are about the size of a pack of cigarettes and using transitors or integrated circuits.

Most of the models work through toll-free 800 or 555 numbers. Some work on the receiving end, sending off sounds to the phone company indicating that no call has taken place even as a conversation goes on.

The company says its new anti-blue-box devices—developed by Bell Laboratories in New Jersey and now in use in other parts of the country—will detect all known types of blue boxes, and can trace calls even to coin-box telephones.

BETTER LIVING THRU COUNTER CONTROL

The driver's license is the most widely accepted and useful piece of ID for proof of identity. It is almost a necessity to own one because it is the one piece of ID that the porkers and bureaucrats will want to see from you. With alarming frequency the forces of state are using the driver's license as a tool of oppression. Some counter control can be used to thwart the forces of oppression and fear. One of the best methods available is to obtain your driver's license under an alias name. Here are some good reasons why:

First, the point system on the driver's license can only go against you. Points against you are added on until some arbitrary total is reached, then your license gets suspended or revoked. Only the bad points are added on - there are no good points to be made. You can't win using your own name. If all you can do is get bad points you might as well have them added on to the driving record of an alias and keep your own name and record clean.

Second, almost every time you get stopped by a pig a radio check will be done on you for outstanding warrants, unpaid fines and tickets, etc. A bad report back on the radio check could get you a tour of an Amerikan verson of Auschwitz. The gestapo can check out the validity of the driver's license number by radio, so the license you show the inquisitive porker should be real. A real license under an alias name can be obtained with a birth certificate at your local Department of Motor Vehicles.

Third, you should never use your address where you are living on any driver's license - under your own name or an alias. The address that is listed on your driver's license is the one that the police, creditors, and other hostiles will go to if they are looking for you. Even if they aren't looking for you now, the future is always uncertain. Have your license sent to a mail receiving service, or have a friend put the name you are using on your driver's license on their mail box. They can take the name off after the license comes. If the pigs show up at their house looking for you, they can say you moved and then tip you off. Always use a safe address - don't lead the porkers to your door.

Birth certificates for starting an alias can be bought on the black market, can be made at home via "do it yourself", or instruction for obtaining documents are available for a price from Eden Press, 16681 Evergreen Circle, Fountain Valley, CA 92708.

AGENT MDA

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THE VOICE by Ted Vail

I would like to start a new serial column, THE VOICE, with an error correction: I am from Washington, D. C., not from Illinois. How Tom slipped on that is beyond me, unless he was thinking of my many pen pal friends in that state. I would like to receive comments, tips, and other interesting info (like test numbers) relevant to either area and in this vein I would like to pass on two stores that I've heard of. They both sell various types of phones. The first is on Lincoln Avenue in Chicago, near Larchmont Avenue. Look it (and others) up in the Chicago Yellow Pages. The second is the Georgetown Phone Warehouse in Georgetown on (I think) Wisconsin Avenue. Look that up too.

In this column I would like to update errors in TAP's back issues, correct fallacies, and clarify misconceptions and rumors. The one main difference between EDEN UNDERGROUND NEWS SERVICE (EUNS) and TAP, in format, is that *letters published in TAP do not have their answers published there*, but in EUNS every published letter has a published answer right there. That is probably because EUNS has a staff of resident experts, right on hand, to answer the questions. But TAP has few experts, and most of those are not right in or near New York, or else they are unwilling to come in and be resident experts. Thus, ideas, answers, and such have to come in and out through Tom, and he is getting tired of being called upon to do and know everything. I am going to try to take this part of the burden from Tom, and be a "general specialist". Both questions and answers, as well as guesses and speculations, will go to me (if and when Tom approves) thru Tom. I will try to connect the questions and answers, supply some of my own info, and publish things of general interest in TAP.

I will be setting up a "cool" mailing address so you interested readers can write directly to me. This address will be published as soon as possible in a future issue of TAP. I can't guarantee instant replies to letters, but I usually have time to reply within a few weeks.

I have tried to get in touch with "Kilgore Trout" in Canada, but I've been unable to do so. Please get in touch with me, "Kilgore"! I think that the military Blue Boxes of issue 37, the Generals' phones with the special buttons mentioned in issue 39 by Bill Moorefield, and the control frequencies described by Depravo in issue 43 are all the same things, and I think I know how to get those tones! A remark by "Kilgore" to the effect that "if I can hear them going out, the equipment can probably hear any beeps that I make" gave me the clue. Now hear this: All you TAPpers who want to help us out should mobilize your cassette tape recorders-check the tape (get the highest quality you can afford-one cassette should be enough) and make sure the batteries are good-and rig the mic input so you can tape off of a phone line. This should be done by all people who might have access to the military system, especially those who can talk to a friend at the military switchboard. Start the recorder and have your friend play the tones for you, and try to find out which tone is "flash", "priority", or whatever. With the tones down on tape, they can be "decoded", that is, their frequency or the frequency of the two component tones can be determined. This will also work with the regular mic, just get into a room with the special phone or switchboard.

I think it's reasonable to assume that the special beeps can be heard in the handset's earphone, so I'll recommend that you hold the mic up to the earphone of the telephone, and press the special buttons one at a time, announcing to the recorder the name of each button. If you don't dial any numbers, I don't think anyone's calls would be interrupted. After you get the recordings, play them back to make sure you got the tones down. Give the cassette to a friend who has a frequency counter or signal generators (for trial and error) unless you yourself can determine the frequencies. I would like to know what happens when dual frequencies are fed into a frequency counter. I would like to give you some tips on these military systems. First, remember that even the regular numbers in Defense touch tone pads are different frequencies. I want some good, generous TAPper to attend a Defense Dept. surplus sale and pick up a D. of D. surplus touch tone phone (they can be gotten from other places that got them second or third hand from D. of D. surplus sales - I want to know the mailing addresses of these outfits) and screw around with the phone (DON'T DISASSEMBLE IT unless you take copious notes on the electrical connections-just hook it up and beep) to find out the frequencies of the numbers. Knowing how the "grid" is set up will allow you or even more clever TAPpers to deduce one tone of each of the specials because it's safe to assume that they derive the extras by adding one new tone to mix with the old ones. If you know anything about the way touch tone pads are set up, you'll see what I mean.

On a civilian T. T. pad, the "A B C & D" buttons are non-existent, but the inducter in the circuit has a tap that can be used to generate the four new tones. All the buttons in a given row or column share one tone and differ because they have the second tone different; for instance, tone 2 of the civil pad is 770 Hz. The sounds for 4, 5, 6, and B all contain 770 Hz mixed with something else. Thus, to add a new group of 4 buttons, they need only add the one tone which would then be common to all buttons in that row or column. To get A B C & D, Bell added a new high tone, 1633 Hz, and mixed it with the old low tones 1 2 3 & 4 (which are 697, 770, 852, and 941 Hz) to get A B C & D respectively. Now we can't hope to count on the good fortune of some nameless TAPper to "acquire" a 16 button military phone, so we'll have to make do with acquiring a 12 button one. By determining all the tones (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7) used on the 12 button one, we'll have one of the two tones used in each of the special buttons. And for a special bonus, the unknown one is the one common to all four! A little trial and error on one of the new, still unknown but tape recorded tones should yield a pretty close approximation of the unknown tone common to all four special buttons. When that is known, and the tones for the horizontal rows are known, they can be mixed and compared with the recorded DF recorded tone for checking.

Once we know these various combinations, the sky's the limit! But wouldn't we have to get a connection between the military and civilian phone systems? I don't think that they are normally connected at the low level because the touch tones are different on the telephone units. But does the military system use the same long distance lines as the civilian phone system? If so, we're lucky. It was a remarkable stroke of luck and ingenuity on our (phreak's) part, plus a remarkable dumb blunder on Bell's part, that put the long distance Blue Box tones in our hands in the first place. Don't expect that to happen again, especially not with the military system. But if they share the same long distance circuits and if we can decode the military tones, we're home free! Another crushing TAP victory! WOW! Let's get moving!!!



"I want to report a robbery in progress."

THEY SAW THE LIGHT

—and they heard the message in Hardenburgh, so now half of the Catskill town's residents have been ordained ministers in the Universal Life Church, a sect where holy orders can be had for the asking.

What caused the people of Hardenburgh to get religion was their tax bills, which soared as large chunks of prime real estate were bought up by tax-exempt Zen Buddhists, Tibetan monks and other exotic creeds. If we can't beat 'em, Hardenburghers reasoned, we'll join 'em.

We don't know whether the hard-eyed revenue collectors will buy the ministerial bit. But the people of Hardenburgh deserve to have their resourcefulness commemorated somewhere—perhaps in that Great Tax Loophole in the Sky.

LETTERS FROM READERS

Dear TAP,

Just came across a very interesting and amusing example of the vulnerability (so they say) of our public utilities which may be of interest to ye olde readers.

I have been battling Con Edison for some astronomical bills they sent me when I first moved into my apartment. I live alone and I know of some small manufacturing businesses who pay less for electricity than the Con was asking from me. I went through the usual jazz of asking them to check their records, their meters, their sanity, etc., all to no avail. I came up with an interesting solution; I simply didn't pay the overcharges. For a while they didn't react. Then they sent me a turnoff notice, stating that unless I paid by such-and-such date, they would turn off my lights. OK, I wrote to the Public Service Commission, and Con Edison got off my case for a while. Then the Public, you should pardon the expression, "Service" Commission sent me a form letter which totally ignored what I had written. My counterattack was to ignor them. Con Edison sent me another turnoff notice with a very specific turnoff date. I took a deep breath and ignored the notice, while promptly paying my current bill. Wonder of wonders, the turnoff date came and went, and the electricity was still on. Next month's bill said that, "a turnoff notice is still in effect" and threatened action if the entire bill was not paid "promptly", whatever that means. Now things settled into a pattern. Every three months they gave me a specific date and inbetween they said that the notice was still in effect. Later on they also asked for a deposit - which, of course, I never paid. At no time did my lights even flicker.

This went on for over a year. One day I got home to find a telephone message on my answering system to call Con Edison about my bill. The same day I got my latest bill from them. There was no mention of the past due balance for the first time in four years. However, the bill was marked "final bill" and as for much less than a full month. Whoops, I figured, they're finally gonna do it! I called the next day, expecting fire and brimestone. Instead all I got was a bland inquiry as to when I was planning to pay the back bill. I refered the gal back to the Public Service Commission, telling her I was awaiting further word from them. She said, "OK, please get what you need from them soon so we can resolve the matter." Oh, by the way, I said, what does this "final bill" jazz mean? Well, she says, you just moved, didn't you? If you consider four years ago as "just moved", yes. There is dead silence on the phone for a few seconds before she asks me if I was planning to move soon. No. Well then it's good you called, she says, because the clucks had a record that I had or was about to move. I asked how this could happen, and she sheepishly admitted that all public utilities are vulnerable to prank phone calls. They make no effort to check up on the validity of any phone calls they get. If someone calls and claims he's Tom Edison, and he's moving out to Alaska tomorrow morning, you, sir, will have no electricity tomorrow morning! Or perhaps you simply won't be billed for electricity beyond tomorrow morning. I haven't quite figured that one out yet.

The final piece of the action reached me last week. I got a bill from Con Edison, again for a partial month, but this time with a new account number, and again with no mention of the past due balance. In the same mail I got a letter from Con Edison, welcomming me as a new customer!

I have no idea who my benefactor is, or if it was simply a human error at Con Edison, but the whole matter does raise some very interesting possibilities as to how to deal - or not deal - with public utilities.

The Answer Man

DEATH AND TAXES

Vivian Kellems, who spent most of her life fighting the Internal Revenue Service, said repeatedly the only way the government would collect taxes from her would be "over my dead body."

That feisty woman died last year, and I just read that the IRS collected $265,000 from her estate in back taxes. Does this suggest anything to you?

Dear TAP,

The Post Office has been using a printer's ink formulation for years to cancel stamps. It is a composition of linseed oil and carbon-black. The linseed oil base can be softened by any of the standard paint remover formulations and washed out with gasoline, turpentine, etc., but the very finely dispersed carbon particles (soot) are really in there for good; I've never been able to wash them out, and I say "out" because they penetrate into the interstices of the paper and seem to lock there. If you have ever tried to bleach out newspaper print which is the same general kind of ink, you'll know what I mean. If you want to experiment, start out with newspapers, they're easier to come by than postage stamps. But remember, if you do much bleaching, you'll bleach out the more fragile inks in the stamps.

So, obviously, the best thing to do is to keep the ink out of the stamp in the first place. I'll come back to that in a minute. First, though, some remarks about the new Post Office ink (or should we say the new "Postal Service, Inc"?).

We don't seem to have it yet out here in the West, but our mail from the East is now coming thru with a red colored cancellation ink. A few tests with home chemistry and we discover that the new ink is far more fragile than the old stuff and has real possibilities. But it has some difficulties attached to it too. First of all, turn on your psychedelic black light and look at it under ultra-violet light. WOW! It lights up just like your posters. This is a clue. CLUE. Don't forget it. While you're admiring the cancellation ink, (incidentally, the identical ink seems to be used in metered postal imprints), note something else. They've been telling us that the stamps all have fluorescent in them for detection by postal cancellation machines and that's why you can't make color Xerox copies of them and get away with it. Well, do you see any evidence of fluorescence in the stamp itself? Neither do I. But take a look at a Canadian stamp. Both edges are coated with a invisible fluorescent material that lights up like a searchlight when UV hits it. It glows in bright yellow. Now I don't know that US stamps are not UV coded, but I don't see any evidence under any of my standard black light bulbs. This doesn't prove that there isn't something there that'll shine under some other wavelength of excitation, such as from an argon bulb or a filtered arc lamp, but it is my guess that we are being led on.

This fluorescent ink being used to cancel stamps, the new stuff, turns out to be higly soluble in alcohol. It washes right off in isopropyl (rubbing) alcohol. BUT, after you wash it off, take a look under UV light. It shines all over. Even the back of the stamp shines out. The stuff is bloody persistent, even when so dilute that you can't see any trace of it at all under the naked eye in normal illumination. What can you do about that? Well, a little home chemistry to the rescue again. A dilute solution of liquid bleach seems to wipe it out easily without being so strong as to bleach out the stamp. This seems to work. It's a good idea to neutralize the bleach with a little vinegar afterwards so the stamp will still be in good condition for its next trip. But the best way to solve the problem is to protect the stamp with a little shot of clear lacquer or, if you haven't got that, with some white glue (see TAP #39?). But the glue isn't waterproof like the lacquer and some of the red kind of ink definitely soaks into it so you have to watch out for this. The glue works great with the black ink however. When you soak the stamp, the glue peels right off. Scotch tape is perfect either way. Use the Magic kind which has a rough surface which takes a cancellation beautifully and doesn't show up well. Hint: Try smearing the stamp and envelope with detergent (laundry type). It has a white fluorescent dye in it that masks residual red dye.

Buy Juice

Editor's note: Wow! Now that's what I call a well done report! The Establishment and grandmother - types might say what a shame he uses his intelligence that way. We say Fuck the Establishment!



Conned Again

by TOM EDISON

The above figure, slightly modified, is a familiar sight to all NYC area readers. It's Con Edison's logo. I'm not going to bitch here about what a truly shitty utility it is. I don't have to. If you're unfortunate enough to be "serviced" by the Con, you know it first hand. And if you're lucky enough to live elsewhere, you've read all about the now infamous July 13, 1977 blackout. A Con Ed spokesman said that Con Ed was the best run utility in the nation. I'll let those of you who sweltered in the darkness for 25 hours and pay the highest electric rates in the country be the judge of this asinine statement!

The point that I want to make you aware of is that if ever there was a time to jump your electric meter, THAT WAS IT! With the juice off for 25 hours and after you'd done all of your selective looting, you had more than enough time to build the most undetectable jumper circuit. The only thing that I'm sorry about is that we didn't get a blackout in New Jersey for a few hours! I'm wiring my home for a 240 volt air conditioner and nothing would have given me greater pleasure than to connect my line to the power line BEFORE the meter! Maybe I can pray for another act of God?

ALERT

Since the Supreme Court vs Hampton decision in April 1976, the porkers are breaking the law with impunity to get a conviction. Juries are turning in guilty convictions even when the pigs overtly manipulated the person into committing a crime and provide the material for the crime. If the pigs want to put you away they will try to arrange it.

What this means is that there is no more defense of entrapment! It is also very hard to spot an undercover agent when their committing the crime themselves or trying to aid one into happenning. We know for sure that the pigs can and do provide drugs, stolen merchandise, sex, and even build blue and black boxes with you. The Supreme Porkers have given their local pig buddies permission to be vendors of anything illegal.

Also, a pig does not have to say he's a pig when he's undercover. You don't expect him/her to blow his cover do you? Asking a pig if he's a pig does ABSOLUTELY no good.

Porkers are playing dirtier in some area's than in others. Be on the alert for their new tactics. The best way not to deal with a pig is to meet as many of a person's friends and family as you can before taking him into your confidence. Above all listen to your instincts. Instincts are a survival mechanism and will seldom advise you wrong. If you intuitively feel there's something wrong about someone, but can't put your finger on it - don't deal with them. Stay Free.

Internal Security Committee



I Thought He Was On Our Side

While spokesmen for Con Edison continue to explain away their company's responsibility for the blackout, Charles Luce, chairman of the utility company, offered the definitive explanation: "It appears it was an act of God."

Juice Thefts Squeezed Out

Among the ironic casualties of the power failure yesterday was an organized crackdown against electricity thefts which Con Edison officials and Bronx District Attorney Mario Merola were scheduled to announce at 11 a.m.

Merola was to announce the arrests of 13 small businessmen who allegedly ripped off Con Ed for $60,000 by tampering with their electric meters; and the utility was to tell the public that it was increasing its property protection force with a special unit for catching meter cheats.

Those arrested were to be charged with a misdemeanor — theft of services.

"The press conference has been canceled until next week," a spokesman for Merola said. "It would be grossly inappropriate to lock up people for stealing power from Con Ed in the middle of the power failure."

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Beating the cops on speeding

TAP

NOV-DEC 1977 NO. 47

POWERING MY STURDY compact car along a lovely tree-lined road in Larchmont, I spot a sign reading: "35 MPH — Patrolled by Radar." I smirk. Speed limits mean nothing to me. Newly installed on my dashboard is a radar emission detector called Fuzzbuster. It will warn me to slow down when the car draws in range of a police radar unit. I have Smokey the Bear at bay.

Or do I? After spending an afternoon driving under the protection of a radar detector, I find that I could have been arrested for having one in my car.

Radar detectors are the latest toys for adult motorists. Electronics dealers say that they are the hottest thing to hit the shelves since CB radios, and they seem to be selling by the tens of thousands.

New York State says the devices are legal to sell and legal to buy, but state police regard their use as a misdemeanor punishable by a maximum fine of $1,000 and up to six months in jail. Certainly, no driver caught with a detector goes to the pokey or is fined anything like $1,000 — but the legal menace is there. Indeed, in Connecticut, state police confiscate the devices on sight and motorists are liable to fines up to $100. New Jersey, on the other hand, does not thave a law restricting them.

A miracle of modern electronics, the Fuzzbuster is simplicity itself to operate. The motorist need only place the unit — a small black box — on the dashboard, plug a wire into the cigarct lighter, and adjust the dial. Then, a light will flash and a shrill beep will sound when the car nudges into range of a police radar unit. In the speed war between motorists and the law, the driver has the winning edge.

Manufacturers blandly promote the devices as "designed to help conscientious, safety-minded operators maintain legal speeds by making sure they do not inadvertently exceed posted speed limits." Police scoff, sometimes with an epithet, and they call the units "licenses to speed." Major Nicholas N. Giangualano, director of traffic for the New York State Police, said, "I don't see any other use for these things either than to avoid getting a speeding ticket."

The other day, I plugged a Fuzzbuster in my car and drove through the backroads of Westchester, on well-traveled highways, over parkways and thruways, in search of a speed trap to escape. Gradually, I developed a feeling of security, a sense of freedom from speed limits. I found I was ignoring the speedometer and moving as fast as seemed safe on the road.

For a hundred miles, I drove while my Fuzzbuster remained silent. Apparently, there was no police radar for my detector to detect. In Yorktown Heights, I stopped for gas at an Amoco station and the attendant, John Baylis, recognized my radar detector. "The police don't like them," he warned. "I was talking to one cop and he said he takes them away from drivers. Not all the time — it depends on his mood."

Baylis did mention two locations where local police often set up radar operations. I tooled past both, at speeds higher than was wise. The black box sat quietly on the dashboard. Back in New York City, with 134 miles clocked on the odometer, I still had not heard from the Fuzzbuster. It had been a bad day for speed traps.

Radar detectors have not been popular long enough for their legal status to be clarified. Until two years ago, police believed the devices were undependable and ineffective and did not bother with them.

In New York now, arrests are based on a section of the vehicle and traffic code which makes it illegal for a private citizen to receive signals on police radio frequencies. Prosecutors and courts, however, repeatedly have found the statute inadequate and have thrown out many radar detection cases. Some judges rule that the 1933 law was passed before the invention of radar and therefore cannot apply in any case involving it.

But the future of the radar detector in New York State may well hang on the outcome of an appeal filed by a truck driver who was fined $100 last February for possession of a Fuzzbuster. The appeal will be heard in county court, which will be the first time the legality of using the devices will be tested above the justice of the peace level.

Of course, state police are notoriously sensitive about motorists employing guile to outfox their speed traps. Some years ago when police enlarged their radar network upstate, motorists passing installations retaliated by flashing their headlights to warn oncoming cars. The irked police began arresting the light blinkers.

As it turned out, one of those nabbed was a News editor, since retired, F. Heizer Wright. Fined $10, he appealed the conviction, contending that the police were misconstruing the law. Police argued that the law forbids the display of "constantly" flashing white lights. Wright won on the grounds that the section did not mention any display of lights. Blinker arrests stopped.

In fact, radar detectors have been on the market since the early 1960s, but not until the mid-1970s was a device put into mass production that was reliable and had enough range to allow a driver time to slow down to avoid a speed trap.

Three companies supply most of the radar detectors on the market these days. Electrolert, maker of the Fuzzbuster, is the undisputed kingpin in the field with sales of 500,000 units worth $35 million. Autotronics, a Texas electronics firm, makes the Super Snooper and claims sales of $12 million. Radatron does not give out dollar sales for its Senturion detectors, although they apparently sell well enough.

Cost of the devices runs from $50 for a simple battery-operated unit to $150 for a more sophisticated device that will monitor two police bands. The more expensive detectors are designed to receive signals from the new one-man radar "guns" that police departments currently favor.

In effect, the detector is a radio receiver tuned to police frequencies. Some companies boast that signals can be detected up to three miles away, but many electronic specialists find this ridiculous. Detection distance can be affected by numerous factors, the experts say, factors like terrain and climatic conditions.

Generally, they argue, a device will function reliably at twice the distance being tracked by radar. That is, if the radar unit's range is half a mile, the detector will pick it up at a mile. The driver then, will have a half mile to brake down to legal speed.

And in explaining why Fuzzbusters and the like are not "licenses to speed," industry executives stress that such short notice will not help a motorist roaring down the highway at 90 miles an hour.

The devices, one promotional pamphlet suggested, are for those "who casually drift over the normally safe limit." They are designed "to help you keep aware of speed limits and keep you from feeding the Bears."

Not surprisingly, Jeff Wood, national agent for the International Truckers Association, agrees. "Sure, police are irritated by the radar detectors, but it actually helps them," he says. "A trucker hears the beep-beep and he slows down. It's like the CB radios and their 'Smokey' reports. Some policemen say they help. One California traffic safety officer told me these reports make 10 police cars sound like 50."

As with CB radios, truckers were the first customers for the devices. Gradually, they became popular with road salesmen and other folks who spend an inordinate amount of time behind the wheel. Drivers like these tend to push the speed limit. Tickets are a constant hazard and loss of their licenses means loss of their livelihood.

BUT PROBABLY the biggest impetus to sales was the imposition of the national 55-mile an hour speed limit — particularly in the West where drivers think nothing of 75 miles an hour, and 200-mile day trips are routine. Bob McLaughlin, assistant to the marketing director for Autotronics in Richardson, Texas, said, "The 55-mile-an-hour limit drove people mad out here. The interstate thruways were designed for high speeds—70 to 80 miles an hour. What was the use of having them if we couldn't use them?"

With the 55 mile decree, police became more intense in their efforts to control speed and introduced an increasing number of radar units. Electrolert, which makes the Fuzzbuster, reports that police around the country now employ 50,000 radar units compared with only 3,000 or 4,000 a few years ago.

Worse for drivers, the companies charge, the police radars are often placed in "unfair" locations — at the bottom of hills or at town lines — where even the most prudent driver might find himself speeding. And there is also the contention that too many police are using their radar skills to raise local revenues, rather than as a speed check.

In a way, motorists and police are engaged in an arms race in which there is little possibility of detente.

Dale Smith, inventor of the Fuzzbuster and head of Electrolert, argues that his device puts the motorist on an equal footing with the policeman who stalks him. The story is that Smith, who had been designing police radar units, got caught in a speed trap and hurried home to put together his own radar detector.

"Speed radar is a symptom of a society headed for a police state," Smith insists. "The Fuzzbuster negates the effectiveness of radar and in its own way, adds to our storehouse of personal freedom."

In Virginia, where radar detectors are banned, the feuding between state police and truckers who are devoted to the devices can turn nasty. In the last few years, authorities have confiscated 4,000 detectors, mainly from truckers. Their owners were fined an estimated $500,000.

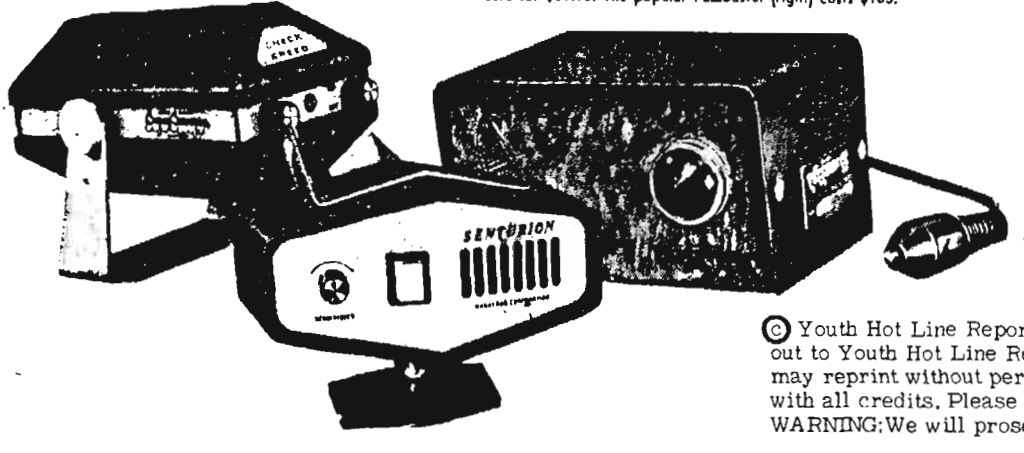
To tweak the sensibilities of the law, some truck drivers rolling through the Virginia hills place cardboard replicas of Fuzzbusters on their dashboard. When a trooper stops a truck carrying what appears to be a banned device, the joke is on him.

Last month, a trooper not only failed to laugh good-naturedly at the trucker's ploy. He arrested the driver, Henry Hillard, and brought him before a magistrate who levied a $125 fine. The trucker recalled that the trooper was "spitting 10 penny nails."

In effect, Hillard had been arrested and fined for possession of a small cardboard box.

The trucker appealed with the help of Fuzzbuster's manufacturer, Electrolert, Inc., and the Independent Truckers Association. During a five-minute court session, the state attorney decided to drop all charges.

For sniffing out "Smokeys," three radar detectors have captured most of the market. The most sophisticated, the long-range Super Snooper (left), costs $179.95. The Radatron Senturion (center) sells for $89.95. The popular Fuzzbuster (right) costs $105.





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THE VOICE by Ted Vail

To start off, I would like to pose a few questions, again in the vein of control and other telephone tones. "Depravo" mentioned the use of single frequency (SF) tones and said "it's a pity you haven't published more about these". Why should we? Of what use are they? Please note that these questions are not rhetoric: I want them answered! So far, the only idea I've received is from Sam, that ubiquitous Litchfield Lecrosist, who suggests that SF pulses used to be used for signaling a long time ago...similar to the way Kilgore described it in Issue 37. What do you think? I want to know.

I am glad that Tom is reinstating the "letters from readers" column. I had originally intended to answer questions that appeared in older back issues, but I would prefer to conserve column space and only answer questions in the more recent ones. Maybe, when and if I become a regular, important TAP writer, and I receive enough favorable responses (Yes, that means you!), then Tom might send me photocopies of letters that he plans to publish and let me insert my answering comments after each one, a la Eden Underground. Until that happens, though, you'll have to be content with having to flip back and forth from the issue with the question to the one with my answer; namely, this one.

ISSUE 34: To "L.O."--Get a phone with clip leads, preferably a lineman's test set, and use it to clip on to the terminals in a junction box. If you cannot find such an animal, look for an underground cable connection box (the box is aboveground). They are those boxes that stand up about 2½ feet from the ground, are cylindrical or rectangular in shape, painted green and bearing the local telco insignia and usually the words "Do not dig--underground cable". They can be opened easily as they are never locked and hundreds of phone lines are inside for your calling pleasure. Failing either of these, scuff your phone with a pair of special alligator clips that have the insulation-piercing prongs inside (available from Burstein-Applebee) and "latch on" to any avail.able line. On a coin phone line (BY THE WAY--Depravo (iss.43, p.1) asked how the telco knows which phones are home ones and which are coin ones. Simple--don't you think they know which are which when they're installed? Then the incoming coin lines are connected to slightly different equipment: namely, the circuits that determine when and if any coins were inserted. As for the equipment at the other end of a line being able to tell, it wouldn't be hard to have the aforementioned circuits send a signal to the remote end.) you will have to ground Tip (green) through a 10k resistor as explained in Tom's "Fortress Fun" in iss. 30. About the Phone-Mate deal: an auto Black Box could be used to connect the unit to the line. There is a neat factor operating here: the machine operates for about a minute and a half, counting both messages, thus discouraging the "uninitiated" from exceeding the 3 minute black box time limit maximum that most people consider safe. (HOW SAFE IS IT?)

To "Keith"--locate the two contacts that open and close as the dial returns (the "pulsing" contacts) which are connected across "P" and "K" on a Western phone. Short these by putting a jumper directly across the two screws. This will disable the dial. If the guy knows anything about tones he'll know enough to pulse the hookswitch. A resistor and capacitor connected to the hookswitch contacts will discourage this. I don't know what values, but if Tom wants to figure them out and print them here, he's welcome to...

Dear "Indiana"--make sure you are calling an 800 number of an outfit a long distance away. If they give an 800 number for everywhere but Ind. and say to call their regular number collect, forget them. Find a company further away. Next--wait until you hear the ringing sound from the far end before "beeping off". Once you do that, you are in AT&T's Long Lines and the local eccentricities can be ignored. If you try that, and it still doesn't work, drop me a line explaining exactly what you did and heard, and I'll try to help.

A comment to Ec Extract: First, all places that have had an emergency number like 911 for more than 6 months or so have had time to install, and you can be sure, have installed, little LED-readout gadgets that display the numbers of incoming callers. Iam told that some police stations have these on their regular lines, too, and that no matter where they are, they cost a fortune to rent. I want to know how these work! Even the general principles would be greatly appreciated. Second, my Illinois friends tell me that some Chicago suburbs have those "flashable" signal lights. One even says that as activated it with his xenon camera strobe, flashing through the windshield! You have to be at a certain distance range to be at the correct angle. This sounds neat! I want to hear more about this!

Dear Jim--Instead of destroying the multi-line capability of the key telephone, why not just locate the two line wires for one of the lines and hook up to there? I hate to see expensive equipment destroyed--makes about as much sense as giving a stud animal a vasectomy.

Dear "Nicolai"--WHAT IS THAT NUMBER?? That's just the kind of thing we want to publish and let our readers try it out. By hearing exactly what it sounds like, one of them might be able to figure out its purpose. My guess is that it's a test number, but for testing what? If we publish it, maybe we'll find a TAPper working in the exchange near there who could tell us. The only reason you might not want it published would be in the case of a really neat, exciting number that you do not want Telco to disconnect, and frankly, this one doesn't exactly sound like something that would keep me awake at night (although explaining this to you is). Also, please define "power-factor-corrected", and teach us what you learned. What you learned about power meters, that is, not necessarily what you learned from your dog.

Concerning "A.C."'s discovery: Something I read in EUNS (Eden Underground Press Service, published by Eden Press) goes it one better. According to Barry Reid's "Inspiracy" column in Eden #33, "A company called LIBERTY GRAPHICS(P.O. Box 3614, Charlotte, NC 28220) prints up checks that resist microfilming, and will provide the exact type of check you need..." Neat, huh? A friend told me that the banks can give you a real hard time if you foul them up with things like this, but whether or not they do depends upon the individual bank. Start a small account under a false name and use these "trickies", and you'll soon find out how much of a Big Brother your local outfit is.

Dear "Calif." (of Baghdad?): OF COURSE KP2 doesn't work when used in place of KP1! The Long Lines long distance lines are going to totally ignore anyAevery signal that isn't preceded by KP1. I suggest you try KP 044 KP2 (African country code) (number) ST or try KP 044 ST, KP2 (then same as before). These are only educated guesses, and I would greatly appreciate more information on this subject! In fact, I don't even know the tones for KP2 offhand, and I can't find them in any back issue. Will someone tell me which one (if any)? I also want to hear from old time subscribers, especially the guy who wrote the letter signed "-KANSAS-" on page 3 of issue #27 (or anyone else who has info concerning the "ST" key or "Rate&Route". I have some ideas about the use of the coin return and collect MF tones, mentioned in that same letter. They are almost certainly used by operators at the far end of a Long Line to perform the coin functions, as a DC signal from the far end obviously wouldn't do it. To see if they can be used, have someone call you from a pay phone a long distance away (like a different area code), preferably using coins but I suppose it would work if he boxed an 800 number and then inserted a nickel (or slug). You want something in there so you know if the coin relay is doing something or not. During the conversation, before the coin relay is activated automatically by the local exchange, beep the "coin return" tone into your end and hopefully his coins will be returned. You may have to precede it with KP and follow it with ST. CAUTION: If it is a paid call, an operator is right there and your friend had better reinsert a nickel quickly to put the coin circuit back to its "money inserted" condition before the operator notices the temporary change of status on her board. Remember, those green lights switch to red immediately when money leaves the coin hopper, either for your hand or the coin box, and you must put that relay back to keep the op. from noticing anything. I need more info on these tones: experiment to verify or refute the above conclusion. Please remember that since I don't have direct access to Telco internal info, I have to piece together bits of what I do know. It may not be perfect, but it should put you on the right track.

Dear D.J.: If you hook up between the power company and the local meter, you won't be drawing any juice through it and thus it won't show. I'm positive that the meters at the company show only large scale changes (else why would they have local meters?). As far as permission to inspect goes, if the wires actually do cross your property, you had to give them permission to put them there. Or did you? If not, and they try to sue, they'd probably laugh it out of court. If you did permit them, though, the contract (agreement) almost certainly has fine print giving them the right to inspect. They would probably have to notify you, and a Doberman or two roaming your fenced-in yard might deter them for a day or so, allowing you to "tidy up" before your guests come. It's difficult to fasten safely to the piece of aluminum, so remember to learn the exact correct procedure and of course insulate well. Good luck!

Concerning the next, unsigned letter: I thought we got that scheme out of the way on column 1, p.2, iss.2?--most meters are 5 prong and thus cannot be inverted. For curiosity's sake, I would like to know the meaning of the cryptic notations that appear on nearly all (if not all) electric meters. They are all "Kr" and then a number like 13½ or 11 5/9 or so.

It has occurred to me, and to you too, I'm sure, that most TAP readers are generally "counter-culturalists". I think I can safely assume that you are, too. Then why not break further away from the system (which, of course, encourages you to just sit on your ass) and do something, preferably something for TAP? Tom is so right when he says "Reader apathy SUCKS!". The U. S. has become a nation of passive pleasures and entertainment where everyone just sits around, consumes goods, and doesn't think for himself at all. The ubiquitous "boob tube" is a perfect example--for all TV addicts and indeed a majority of Americans it has become practically a prostitute, allowing you to just lie back and be "entertained". Well, if you want to be a regular moron (NOTE--the average TV viewer has the mentality of an 8-year-old!) and do that, then as far as I'm concerned, you can do just that! GET FUCKED! But if you want to come out of the delirium, and help yourself (and someone else) to be an independent counter-culturalist, what better way to do so than by helping TAP, right now! Actually, the title of my column should be "W D Y T", standing for "What Do You Think ?", because that is the real question in TAP--what do you think? We want to know. Not only can TAP not improve without your feedback, it cannot EXIST without it! You don't have to live in or even near NYC--I'm over 100 miles away, yet I still manage to contribute! As "Winnie" so aptly put it, now is the hour! For all good TAPPERS to come to the aid of Ted Vail! I can be reached, Tom permitting, at TAP, Ted Vail, Room 418, 152 W. 42 St., and you'll have to turn the page to get the rest. And PLEASE, if you want a reply, put your return address on the letter, not just the envelope. Please mention what area code you're from, even if you don't mention your address. Hopefully, my next 4 months will be interesting and informative, the entertainment coming from you, courtesy of the local Postal Service. No, there is not a station break now.

LETTERS FROM READERS

Dear TAP,

Your past couple newletters have indicated an urgent need for material - well, let me lay one on you! Here enclosed are plans for two different units, one a combination blue/red, and the other red only. They are fully automatic, and programmable.

Liberal use of COSMOS integrated circuit techniques precludes even the need for an off/on switch, since the standby power on these is for all practical purposes, 0. These are usually built in layers, and it results in a very vloume efficient device (see illustration of hand-held unit). Three layers consist of front panel with keyboard, memory and logic board, and tone oscillator/amplifier. It is my feeling that the construction of an advanced unit of this type is best managed by individuals with a fair amount of electronic experience. For this reason, no effort was made to include pin numbers, exact layout instructions, etc. It is felt that the procurement of RCA's COSMOS Handbook or its equivalent should be made prior to planning or constructing your own unit, and all details may be found there.

In actual operation, the blue/red unit is very simple and straightforward. One need only key in the entire evening's "activities" prior to leaving for a booth (you wouldn't use your own, would you?). The actual number of telephone numbers which can be stored and sequenced through are dependant on many factors; however, a total of 64 keystrokes are possible. Foreign sender codes, area codes, local numbers may be mixed in any suitable order. In examining the schematic, you will see that the memory will shift each new MF combination out with every clock pulse, thus enabling the proper oscillator combination. Detection is made of KP or KP2, which when sensed, halts the sequence, waiting for another push of the "run" button to continue. Numbers are re-circulated, and may be recalled by sequencing through the stored combinations. The tone pair bursts are 50 ms in duration with 50 ms of silence in-between. KP and KP2 are 100 ms in agreement with ITT specification.

If you have experienced difficulty in penetrating exchanges which are employing the new "Message Format Discriminators", you will really love using this - the calls sail through every time, while the usual units fail! The feature which is most appealing to those of us who are using these is the fact that the units are very compact and easily concealed, pre-programmed so that there is no need for hauling a big "box" out in public view each time you "dial". Although both units in the illustrations contain built-in speakers, there is also provision for remote jacks, so that a tiny speaker or headphone unit may be easily palmed. With this unit, it was a simple matter to place a call to Moscow, using the central desk of the BTT without raising a single eyebrow (until later, much later).

Hopefully, devices such as this one and others even more advanced will help to close the technology gap again in the never-ending battle with these "blue-belled" fuckers.

It is a matter of increasing concern the growing number of felony convictions which are being passed on to really "regular" folks these days. Such truly trivial items such as mere possession of an encoding device, blasting caps, night viewing equipment, and on and on... they might as well lock everyone up and get it over with! The dirty fuckers and their "Grand" juries are causing thousands to lose their rights to possess guns, vote, they are not even allowed to associate with other "felons". Did you know that simply selling three rifles within a 90 day period is a federal felony rap? I have heard of individuals who were "out of favor" with the government be approached by Alcohol and Tax agents posing as interested gun buyers and having made the required minimum "purchase" then busted the poor and unsuspecting victim. This has happened to those with leanings both left and right - it looks as if Nixon-mania is still with us! Such a legacy as this should make us all aware that after all, 1984 isn't really all that far away now.

As a former design engineer for the Bell System, am in a position to know how really fucked up their attitude toward the public they "serve" really is. Publications such as TAP must be supported and not allowed to go under. Not all of us are into the circuitry end of things - how about those of you who really make the system talk? Lists of country codes and foreign senders should be updated yearly, the system is in a state of constant flux. The U. N. Bookstore in New York will sell copies of the ITT Green Book. Get the volume on "Signalling and Switching" to be brought up to date. Ever wonder what those strange tones are when you place foreign calls? This book will tell you!

Inquiries regarding these circuits may be made by the placing of an ad in the "personal" column of the Seattle Post Intelligencer. Mention my name, leave telephone number or address.

Gentlemen, keep up the good work. There is more at stake in this than you may suspect.

Milo Fonebill

MERRY CHRISTMAS & HAPPY NEW YEAR
from Tom Edison and my staff of burn-outs:

Stan	Joe Greyhound
Duff	Ted Vail
Dave	Agent MDA
Sam	Mark

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

All TAP subscriptions are pro-rated. For all you burn-outs, that means that if you send us the old sub rate, you will get only 8 issues. Issues are 50¢ each, whether you buy them as back issues or through a regular subscription.

Stay the hell out of Spotswood, N. J. ! The local pigs have got a good racket going for them. The name of the game is called Radar Trap. You play this game by craftily hiding a 40 mph sign between two 50 mph signs and then placing a radar pig beat by the 40 mph sign. By the time you take your foot off the gas when you spy the flashing blue lights behind you, they've got you! If only I'd read about the radar detectors mentioned on the front page of this issue. I hope you fuckin Spotswood perkers choke on my $16!

NEW RATES !!

Back Issues are 50¢ each.
Subscriptions - 10 issues - US Bulk rate $5.
US First Class in plain sealed envelope $7.
Canada & Mexico First Class $7.
Foreign $8.
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TAP, Room 418, 152 West 42 Street, New York, N.Y. 10036
This is a mail drop only.
OFFICE: 160 Broadway, Room 418, New York, N.Y. 10038
HOURS: THURSDAY, 1 - 3 pm.

CB BULL by Joe Greyhound

Writing this month's column may be a tatal waste, but I'm writting it anyhow. I've been let in on the financial status of TAP and it isn't good at all. There isn't even enough greenery in the bank to pay the bills and rent on their hole in the wall! If you think us writers and workers here are getting payed, you're full of shit!

I'm waiting for the word on whether to write this column or not, but figured I'd write it up any way just in case.

I was supposed to give a modification for CBs using the type of synthesizer explained in my last column, but while thinking about it, I figured out an easier way to do the entire syntha series, that is if there is still something to write it for!???

The mod. will come after all the synthas are looked at. So, this second type of synthesizer is used in 23 channel radios manufactured by Sharp, Teaberry, Courier, Pearce Simpson, and probably others. Again there are six main crystals used in both the transmit and receive modes. They happen to be, 23.290MHz used for channels 1-4, 23.340MHz used for channels 5-8, 23.390MHz for channels9-12, 23.440MHz for channels 13-16, 23.490MHz for channels 17-20, and 23.540MHz for channels 21-23.

In these radios there are another four crystals that **are** used in both modes. Channels 1,5,9,13,17, and 21 use the 14.950MHz crystal - Channels 2,6,10, 14,18,and 22 use the 14.960MHz crystal - Channels 3,7,11,15, and 19 use the 14.970MHz crystal - and channels 4,8,12,16,20, and 23 use the 14.990MHz crystal.

When the radio is in the **transmit** mode on, say channel five, the 23.340MHz and 14.950MHz crystals are added in the synthesizer mixer to produce a 38.290MHz output. Next the 1st IF frequency of 11.275MHz is subtracted from the above 38.290MHz to give a frequency of 27.015MHz, channel five. The procedure continues all the way from 1 through 23.

The **receive** mode works the same way, even though a 11.730MHz crystal is thrown in somewhere. This has to do with heterodyning in order to produce the 455kHz 2nd IF frequency, but don't worry about it. Just remember, in order to check your receiver's frequencies the frequency of the 1st local oscillator equals the sum of both main crystals (the two crystals that are used for one channel in both modes) plus 11.275MHz. But forget it, since this is all constant and in doing modifications they always stay the same. Whew!!!!!

Even though all this shit is probably boring to read, don't sweat it. I've got some goodies planned for future issues (I hope!!!!?) of TAP.

If any of you out there would like info on any type of CBs or equipment just drop me a card along with a long stamped self-addressed envelope, and I'd be glad to send you back manufacturer's pamphlets or whatever.

Member, send any info, questions, comments, money, requests for info, money to:

TAP
c/o Joe Greyhound
152 W. 42 Street
Room 418
New York, N.Y. 10036

GET DOWN!! by TOM EDISON

I'm sorry that my column in this month's issue is so small but I want to use as many new articles and columns by readers as possible in each issue. There are many new developments that I wanted to write about but these will just have to wait until the next issues. I'm gonna be a bastard and pull a cliff hanger on ya by telling ya that in our next issue, we'll tell ya where ya can LEGALLY by a Blue Box! How's THAT fer balls?!

I couldn't end the year without thanking Stan & Duff fer making this one of the most expensive but far fuckin out summers that I've ever had! Thankx again, ya burn-outs!

Let me end my column with a plug for a fantastic new store that's opened in New York City, better known as Cin Sity. The name of the store is simply The Computer Store. For all you real techno-phreaks just dying for a place that deals in computer info, this is the place to go. Three books that all you phreaks should be interested in are listed below. For more info, write or visit The Computer Store, 55 West 39th Street, New York, N.Y. 10018. Tell em Tom Edison sent ya!

[illegible] TIMER APPLICATIONS SOURCEBOOK $5.95
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A USEFUL SOURCEBOOK FOR 555 TIMER TOYS TO MAKE WITHH THIS TECHNOLOGICAL WONDER. IT INCLUDES A CHAPTER ADDED "THE 555 AND MA BELL" SHOWING HOW TO MAKE INTERESTING TONE GENERATORS

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THE ABOVE BOOKS ARE AVAILABLE BY MAIL FROM
THE COMPUTER STORE 55 W 39TH ST NEW YORK NY 10018
INCLUDE $.50 FOR POSTAGE WITH ORDER FOR EACH BOOK

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Turn kids on to real grass

GREENBURGH, N.Y. (AP) — Neighborhood kids gave a 69-year-old woman 15 plants several weeks ago, telling her they would grow "beautiful flowers."

The flowers never came, but police say the fruit of the woman's labor was a thriving marijuana garden, with the plants two feet high.

"She had no idea they were marijuana plants," Lt. Michael Gangemi said Friday. "She planted them right in front of her house. She thought they were real pretty."

The police removed the crop.

Tom Edison:

One of the major reasons I am displeased with what TAP has become is that you have spent nearly 50% of the damn space bitching and venting your spleen and other organs about what you don't like about us, the readers. We subscribed because the original version contained interesting and useful information, not the ravings of an ego-maniac who is pissed at himself because he can't handle the job, and wants somebody else to do it for him. Knock off the crap, and get back to business, or I shall cancel also.

Wash., D.C.

I received the above letter a few days ago and usually whenever someone feels strongly enough to take the time to write a poison pen letter to the editor, there are probably many other readers that feel the same way but are just too damn lazy to voice their opinions or they feel that their complaint letters will never see the editorial page. I could have taken the easy way out and just thrown away your letter but I feel that anybody that takes the time to write me deserves a reply. I'm very sorry that you disapproved of all my bitching but it WAS necessary! People are basically lazy. TAP readers are almost dead! To try and get some of our readers to write an article is almost as impossible as trying to get Bell to reduce phone rates! I honestly hoped that if I antagonized enough readers they would get off their asses and write me, even if they began their letter with "Stop bitchin', Edison, here's the info you wanted." No such luck. I then tried an "open door" policy where I decided to tell our readers EXACTLY where we stood financially. I let you all know that we needed new subscribers fast. As an immediate result to all of your NON-action, I was forced to increase subscription rates!

In another attempt to get some help I opened the TAP office from 12 noon to 9:00 PM for the months of July & August. Do you know how many TAP readers came in to help? I won't embarrass TAP by telling you how many people came in, but you could count them all on one hand and still have fingers left over to finger-fuck your girlfriend while cleaning out your ear wax with your pinky!

As for being an ego-maniac, I plead guilty! I'd be a hypocrite if I told you that going from a lowly subscriber to editor-in-chief hadn't given me a swell head!

As for being pissed at himself because I can't handle the job, you're partially right! I AM pissed that I can't do a better job but considering the fact that since I joined TAP we've published regularly and the fact that I have a full time outside job along with several other part time jobs, I don't feel that that I've fucked up the job too much, do you?

And as for wanting someone else to do the work for me, you're absolutely correct! I'd like nothing better than to sit on my fat ass just collecting the money and let some other sucker do all the work, but unfortunately it's just not happening that way. I wish that some of you who are bitching about the lack of technical info in our more recent issues could spend just one day at the TAP office! After 47 issues, there is just so much reader supplied info. I admit that I've had to scrape the bottom of the barrel sometimes for articles, but at least I've tried, which is more than I can say for most of you! Don't complain to me about the lack of technical info! You send it to me and I'll print it!

And finally, don't you threaten me about canceling your sub. Nobody put a gun to your head to force you to subscribe and I can assure you that even without your subscription, TAP will survive!

TAP

JAN·FEB 1978 NO. 48

Pay Bills by Phone

AUTOMATIC Telephone Payments (ATP) is an idea whose time has arrived. The service may be offered by 100 banks throughout the country within the next few months. Why do consumers like the idea?

The overwhelming plus is that it's easy and convenient. It saves lots of time. There are no checks to write, no *envelopes to seal or address, no stamps to lick. You can pay* bills without leaving your home or office. You can use the service almost any time, day or night. Even when you are out of town, you can call in your bill payments if you didn't have time before you left.

ATP cuts down on paperwork. Your record-keeping is made simpler. And it eliminates the embarrassment of writing bad checks for regular bills.

It's usually far cheaper than conventional bill-paying methods. It can cost as little as a 10-cent or 20-cent phone call. Some financial institutions charge no service fee at all. Some charge a monthly flat fee of $2 to $4. Some charge a 10-cent or 15-cent fee per transaction.

Consumers who use the service like it so much that they wish they could use it for all their bills. But most systems are set up to handle only the regular, recurring payments, which account for 60 to 70 per cent of your financial obligations.

However, the service has encountered customer resistance in some markets. Because it's such a new and innovative idea, people don't understand what it's all about. The unfamiliar naturally breeds suspicion.

Drawbacks voiced by those who have not used the service include the fear that they will somehow lose control over their payment process. But payments are made only to vendors whom you've authorized ahead of time. And payments are not made unless you make the phone call to activate the payment.

Some folks prefer the security of having canceled checks as proof of payment. ATP systems furnish a monthly statement listing all transactions. The Internal Revenue Service accepts the monthly statement as proof of payment as long as the bank backs it up. However, in some localities, courts have not yet ruled whether ATP statements will be sufficient *proof of payment in all situations.*

Some people worry that the system may be too complicated for them to operate. But after placing the phone call, you get step-by-step instructions from a live operator or recording.

Concern has been expressed that privacy will be lost — that your bank will find out your bill-paying habits. But if you now have a checking account, your bill-paying habits are already known to your bank.

Some persons don't want to mix their transaction funds with their savings funds. This refers to ATP service offered by thrift institutions in states that prohibit them from offering payment accounts. But money in savings accounts receives interest up to the time you authorize payments to be made — an advantage over placing your money in a regular checking account.

Giving up "the float" is another reason some people don't favor ATP. You must have funds in the bank at the time you authorize payment. No chance to race to the bank to make a last-minute deposit before the check clears.

Ma Bell Strips

A new patient was quite upset when the doctor's nurse led him to a curtained cubicle and told him to undress.

"But I only want the doctor to look at my ingrown toenail!" he protested.

"Our rule is that everyone undresses," curtly answered the nurse as she left him.

"Durn fool rule," grumbled the patient as he complied, "making me undress to look at my toe!"

"That's nothing," came a voice from the next cubicle, "I came in to install another telephone."

IF YOU FIND MISTAKES in this publication, please consider that they are there for a purpose. We publish something for everyone and some people are always looking for mistakes.

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LETTERS FROM READERS

Dear TAP,

Your new smaller type is super -- more information in less space. I was particularly surprised to get the article on radar speed detectors as I had just been reading an article in Electronics Magazine (copy encl.) describing how good ol' Kustom Signals, Inc. of Chanute, Kansas.... (316) 431-2700....has put a 6800 microprocessor in their newest radar gun. The object is to enhance the tactic Smokey uses now, where the pistol-grip radar is left off until its victim is well within range, then raised suddenly and activated. He has your picture before your fuzzbuster has had time to wake up, let alone your brake foot react. The micro-controlled gun operates with a modulation-controlling program which randomizes the transmitter's pulse width and repetition frequency; it also keeps the transmission duration so low that a detector doesn't have time to respond. I can't see any reasonable electronic countermeasure to this gun, particularly since its first accessory will be a camera to record your license number, the speed and the date photographically. This device will almost certainly obsolete the radar jammer anticipated in the September issue of Car & Driver, which has, by the way, surfaced as one of the most libertarian straight publications I've seen. Check out this issue; sure, they're into making money for the publisher, but you can read a lot of reality between the lines (schematics too).

Of course, all this technology is really irrelevant; as anyone who has ever contradicted a cop in traffic court knows, the judge listens to the cop. A prime example of this is the primitive timer used a lot in the south for speeding busts (Vascar). Any cop who can solve a time-distance-velocity equation can cheat on this just by flipping a switch a little early, yet the device looks real scientific in court. It's prohibited in California by V.C. 40802, which specifically precludes convictions based upon devices which measure the time required for you to traverse a certain distance. Related sections define a speed trap, outlaw the use of unmarked cars, identify an officer as legally incompetent if he attempts to introduce evidence based upon a speed trap or is not in full uniform, etc.

The lesson to be learned is that one who drives at a reasonable speed (over 55) would be well advised to purchase a copy of his or her state's motor vehicle code. I don't know if they all make this information available (it sure is subversive) but California does, and is required to by law. You aren't going to win by denying the violation, so you have to win by a) having a good lawyer (expensive and unreliable in most cases, not to mention the difficulty of finding one with the motivation to work on a low-profit case); b) knowing the law better than the cop who testifies; or c) knowing some loophole that will make them reticent in prosecuting. In the Bay Area I have found a couple of helpful bits of knowledge: first, as soon as you get a ticket, go to court and plead not guilty, asking for a trial date as late as the judge will allow. You will be arraigned and must be brought to trial within 45 days. In most cases, the court will be so backlogged that this will be impossible. If that doesn't happen, there is still a good chance that the cop won't show up because it's his day off, or that he will show up and will request a continuance. If he doesn't, you should; say your lawyer didn't show up, or whatever...just try to get the trial date postponed until after the 45 days have elapsed. If the cop isn't there (on any date agreed to by the judge, who has presumably consulted the prosecutor) or if 45 days have elapsed since you were arraigned, you may move immediately to have the case dismissed for lack of prosecution, and the judge must comply. Needless to say, nobody at the courthouse is going to help you with this; in fact they will often bullshit you in an attempt to make you fuck up, so read the book. Remember, this court-and-lawyer stuff is just a game, and nobody involved takes it very seriously...they just think they do. Unfortunately, you as the defendant are the only person who has to take it seriously.

While I'm digressing from the subject of telephone systems, perhaps I should send out a plea for help in the area of countercomputers. The unfortunate truth is that most folks who don't trust the government, big business, & technology, also don't trust computers. But they're using computers, and the computer myths, to oppress us; the more we understand computers and other implements of modern societal control, the better chance we have to subvert them. And as most TAP subscribers know, the best way to understand something is play with it. Due to the miracles of modern technology we now have microprocessors....little chips of silicon that can be taught to do lots of interesting things. While I personally feel that they're being forced on designers and will soon take all the joy out of logic design (unless you happen to design logic for a semiconductor house) they do have the power of relatively cheap versatility. They never get tired of dialing, and they're capable of extremely accurate timing. Quite a lucrative market has developed around putting little systems into boxes and selling them as computers to bored engineers in suburbia, but it's not necessary to spend $2000 which is what they'd like. The KIM can be found for $175 used, and with a lot of patience and a little ingenuity can be made to synthesize tones, close relay contacts, measure frequencies, learn and repeat control sequences, and so forth. For those with tools, the cost can be reduced to about $50 by sleazing samples from manufacturers, copying someone else's manual, ripping off small parts and hand-wiring. (If you guys want an article on sample-sleazing, send me a few beans and I'll find the time)

Because the people who own personal computers tend to come from social strata where both several hundred dollars and the requisite education come naturally, there aren't many revolutionary computerfreaks. There's a number of publishers trying to elbow in on the profits, but their political leanings prevent any exchange of sensitive information. So we need a medium through which we can transmit information.... information we desperately need, like encoding algorithms for airline computer network data transfer, access methods for the NCIC computers, and so forth. We have the medium (TAP) but WHERE'S THE INFORMATION? Just a few letters from interested folks appearing in TAP would probably supply the motivation for a lot more of us lazy fuckers. I'll be pleasantly surprised (as well as get my ego boosted) to hear from anyone with a desire to correspond in a less public manner, but I think everybody needs a fire lit under 'em. WHATDAFUCK?

Power Bus

Dear TAP,

This is a BLACK BOX ALERT!!! About a month or six weeks ago my cousin in Iowa, who has been a faithful Black Box user for some time, heard a knock on his door one evening --- it just happened to be three Telco security people who had with them a computer print-out of every phone call that had been made to his phone since March of this year!! They had been alerted by the large number of "unanswered" calls to this number. They asked him where he got the device (from a hitch-hiker), how much it cost to build (who knows?), how is it made (didn't know), where is it (threw it away), etc. They told him they know there are lots of Black Boxes all over the country and they have the means to detect them. They know there are a large number in the New York area, but right now the number is too large for them to go after. My cousin gave the Bell $400 as partial payment for the tolls avoided, and they agreed not to prosecute. Please include this alert in the next TAP issue. I don't know what advice to give except for everybody to stop using Black Boxes for a month or so. That might confuse 'em a bit!

The Answer Man

INFORMATION RAIN DATA SERVICE
PRESENTS
A REVIEW OF
POOR MAN'S JAMES BOND AND THE SURVIVOR
BOTH BY MIKE SAXON

Poor Man's James Bond is an amazing and shocking book. It's basically a manual of violent mayhem that covers homemade weapons, arson, explosives, dirty tricks, and counterfeiting. Saxon accurately bills it as "the most outrageous book on improvised weaponry ever."

PMJB is divided into two sections. The first is by Saxon and concerns general do-it-yourself style nastiness and destruction. Typical topics are "tear gas", "chemical delay igniters", "the eleven shot shotgun", and "bomb handling and protection." Material is clearly presented in Saxon's very unique and humorous style. The plans and formulas are simple but effective and so are easily enacted by even the most drug-crazed and morally bankrupt TAP reader.

The second half of PMJB is a technical paper on arson written by a member of the other side (ie: a porker). It's quite extensive and concentrates on the "how to's" of this growth industry. Highly recommended for anyone who has a burning desire (ugh) to get even with the FoneCo.

The only way in which PMJB can be faulted is in the fact that a small amount of information is outdated and thus inaccurate. For example, ammonium nitrate (an explosive mentioned) is no longer available in plant nurseries. Nicotine insecticide, for which Saxon has a rather novel use, has also gone the way of the three slot payfone. It is, however, only a small amount of information in PMJB that is erroneous and the enterprising reader will quickly discover what material no longer applies.

The Survivor is a monthly newsletter published by Saxon. It's supposed to be a continuation of PMJB but in my opinion does not fulfill this role. It seems to be concerned with surviving some sort of vague catastrophe (as the name implies). I was never one for imminent disaster and do not find most of the material relevant. A lot of it deals with various aspects of (post blowout) primitive lifestyle such as blacksmithing, windpower, survival nutrition, etc. There is some material which corrects and adds to PMJB (the letters column is best in this respect) but the majority of the material in The Survivor is concerned with making it past that big bummer. A lot of this information is simply reprints from old formularies that (like Eenley's) that Saxon is big on but seem to be of little value. If you're into the "coming crash" mentality you'd probably enjoy The Survivor. On the other hand, if you are the average tech-freak TAP reader who'd rather screw Bell than stalk the wild rutabaga it's of limited value. But PMJB is a gem!

Late note: Saxon is now selling a new edition of PMJB that includes some additional texts on fireworks for $10.00. I have not seen this new edition but am sure it is well worth the money being asked. The Survivor is $5.00 per year for a monthly sub. Both are available from: Atlan Formularies, Box 492, Eureka Calif 95501.

* the name of this column comes from Eno's song "Miss Shapiro": "and the informatic rain slashed the dirty window panes in the square." Please direct any comments, criticism, etc to Information Rain Data Service c/o TAP. I'm especially interested in knowing if there is interest in having this become a regular column revewing some of the more "unique" material being published these days.



The Elephant and the Gnat

A $30-billion-per-year ruthless giant—that's all the phone company is! Since then, it's blossomed into a $75-billion-dollar-per-year mega-giant. At the same time, the phone phreaks—ATT's sworn enemy, those people who use devious electro-wizardry like blue boxes and black boxes—have grown by an even greater percentage, although still tiny by comparison in actual numbers. One important offshoot of this crafty subculture is a publication called TAP.

Scenes first covered TAP in 1971, when it was a baby newsletter with only 100 subscribers, in 1974 originator and editor Al Bell dedicated to successor Tom Edison all those involved go by pseudonyms for protection), and over the past three years, Edison has expanded the asset, bragging to it an international readership of over 2000.

"Although we call TAP an 'information only' source, we do encourage all our readers to send in any hot tips about a new gadget or development. No matter what sophisticated technology Ma Bell comes up with to snuff us out, one of us always invents a way around it, shares it through the paper, and soon all the phreaks are on top again," grinned Edison, himself a crack electronics specialist.

"We've now became so popular we've rented an office at 1201 Broadway, room 608. It is open every Wednesday afternoon until 9 p.m. Anyone can come in and rap with us about phone problems, get information, or just swap stories about what's going on in the scene. And we've even set up a special service called 'MEAT' so phreaks can discover each other within their own cities." (Subscriptions are $5 for 10 issues; $7 first-class. Mailing address: TAP, room 508, 142 W. 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036).

At this point, there are literally hundreds of ideas that TAP spreads among its bimonthly readership. Here are just a few:

- Ways to hook into the worldwide military AutoVan system and have access to any important "hot line."
- Plans for making special improved slugs for pay phones, or where to get them.
- Methods for turning traffic lights green while remaining in your car.
- Latest schemes for getting free electricity.
- How to lower phone bills every month by requnching the computer card creating a special refund that gets deducted from the next month's bill.

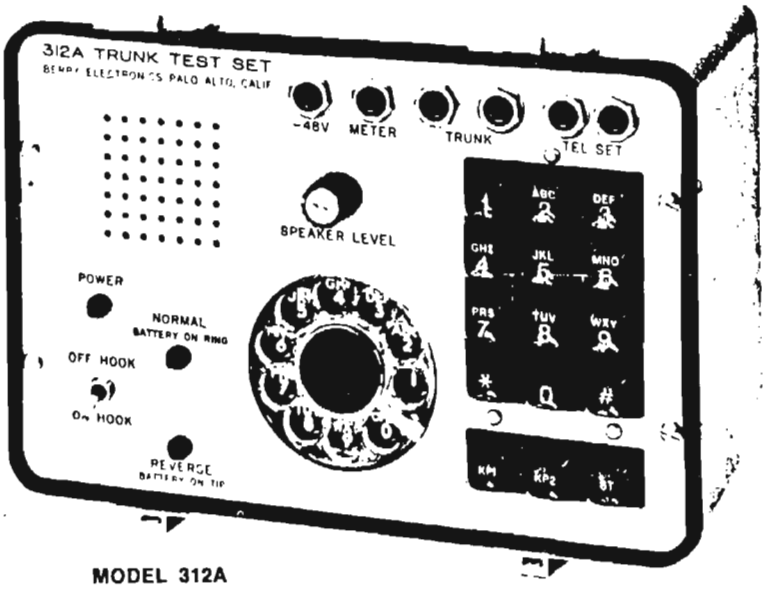
Doesn't anybody ever get caught in a rip-off enterprise of this magnitude? "Occasionally," Edison admitted. "But not often. We're extremely careful. It's impossible to freephone us, and we screen all our requests very thoroughly. The ones that look suspicious get discouraging replies. We send every single piece of discarded paper. Man, does ATT hate us!" he chuckled. "You know there's really nothing they can do. All their tracking machinery's become so complex and expensive it's economically not worth it for them to check out and pertify every suspicion."

The above article originally appeared in the September 26th issue of THE VILLAGE VOICE in the Scenes column written by Howard Smith & Leslie Harlib. This is as good a time as any to publically thank the Voice and especially Smith & Harlib for giving us a plug now and again when we needed it. I've been a Voice subscriber for 16 years and I go back to when it was 16¢ and 12 pages. It's now 60¢ and well over 100 pages and while some Voice readers feel that the new large size makes the Voice less intimate, I personally feel that the increase in size has made for a wider range of topics and writers. The fascinating information in Smith's Scenes column alone is worth the price of the issue. I owe Howard Smith a personal vote of thanks because it was his TAP plug in the September 1974 issue of the Voice that enabled me to write to TAP for a subscription which led eventually to my becoming Editor of TAP.

A one year subscription costs $15 or you may sub for half a year for $9. Write to: The Voice, Subscription Dept., 842 Ryan Way, Marion, Ohio 43302. Tell 'em Tom Edison sent ya.

NEW RATES !!





MODEL 312A

The Berry Electronics Model 312A Trunk Test Set is a portable Multifrequency (MF) and Dial Pulse (DP) sender with built-in trunk monitoring for testing incoming and outgoing interoffice trunks and trunk equipment. Provision is made for the telephone craftsman to monitor the trunk under test via a built-in loudspeaker or to actually communicate on the trunk being tested by using the "TEL SET" jacks and a standard telephone headset. Two Light Emitting Diode (LED) front panel indicators show the craftsman trunk battery polarity. "NORMAL" polarity (Battery on Ring) lights one LED while "REVERSE" polarity (Battery on Tip) lights the other LED. Battery reversal supervision and signalling are quickly and unambiguously displayed. Parallel connected "TRUNK" jacks allow other test instruments to be connected to the trunk under test along with the 312A. This feature is particularly useful in transmission and noise testing with the 312A being used to outpulse the proper test number for 1 milliwatt test tone or "quiet line" with an external level meter in parallel to measure the tone or noise level. An isolated and bridging "METER" jack is provided on the 312A for connecting instruments with unbalanced and/or low impedance inputs to the trunk under test. Many instruments such as spectrum analyzers, wave analyzers, and vacuum tube voltmeters have such inputs and these are normally difficult to connect to a balanced trunk without a bridging amplifier. Six highly stable transistor oscillators provide the standard 700, 900, 1100, 1300, 1500, and 1700 Hz MF frequencies for producing all MF codes including KP2, Code 11, and Code 12, thus making the 312A useful for testing CAMA, TSPS, and International Direct Distance Dial (IDDD) trunks. Normal power for the 312A is -48 VDC from the central office battery. With option 01 the 312A is powered either by the -48V central office battery or its own internal battery pack.

Applications

Test Incoming Trunks for reversal and completion.

Test Incoming Registers (MF and DP)

Test Outgoing Trunks at the OGT Frame Test Position.

All of the above tests can be made without using the Master Test Frame, thereby lessening the interruption of routine testing.

The Model 312A is a portable multifrequency (MF) and Dial Pulse (DP) sender with built-in trunk monitoring for testing incoming and outgoing interoffice trunks and trunk equipment.

Specifications

Type of Signalling:	**Multifrequency or Dial Pulse.**
MF Digits Generated:	**Digits 0 thru 9, KP1, KP2, ST, Code 11, Code 12 (CAMA, Rasel same as Code 11).**
Output Frequencies:	**Standard MF: 700, 900, 1100, 1300, 1500, and 1700 Hz.**
Frequency Accuracy:	**± 2Hz (25°C).**
Frequency Stability:	**± 5Hz (0° to 60° C).**
Output Waveform:	**Envelope formed by two sine waves; each sine wave has less than 2% harmonic distortion.**
Output Impedance: (while sending)	**600 ohms balanced DC-10kHz.**
Terminating Impedance: (while receiving)	**600 ohms balanced DC-10kHz**
MF Output Level:	**—6dBm (600 ohm load).**
Trunk Impedance Limits:	**Useable with trunks up to 7000 ohms resistance.**
METER Jack Level:	**Within .1 dB of trunk input level.**
Monitor Speaker Sensitivity:	**Useful to -40 dBm.**
Power Requirements:	**-40 VDC to -60 VDC with a current drain of approximately 100 mA.**
Size:	**9" w x 6" h x 8"d.**
Weight:	**3.75 pounds.**
Temperature Range:	**0° to 60°C (operating).**

Dear TAP,

Thank you for your inquiry concerning the 312A MF & DP Trunk Test Set. We are currently supplying a number of Bell System and Independent telephone companies with this test set. The primary area of interest and application has been in switching maintenance. I have enclosed several data sheets for your convenience.

The 312A Trunk Test Set is far less costly than competitive instruments, and yet has superior performance and features. The price of the 312A, which operates from both central office battery supply and its own internal battery pack, is $650. The small size and light weight makes the 312A very versatile and easy to use.

If you or anyone else at your company would like more information regarding the 312A MF & DP Trunk Test Set, please call or write:

BERRY ELECTRONICS INC.
PO BOX 1497
MT VIEW, CA 94042
415-966-9337



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Address all mail and checks to :

TAP, ROOM 418, 152 W. 42 ST, NY 10036

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Dessert of Day: Pot Luck . . .

Two Kittatinny Regional High School students face juvenile court action because they added too much "spice" to brownies in a home economics class, police said.

State police in Newton said yesterday that two 16-year-old boys in a cooking class in the school in the Sussex County community of Hampton loaded brownies with marijuana and passed them out to classmates.

The teacher became suspicious when students began wolfing down the treats, police said.

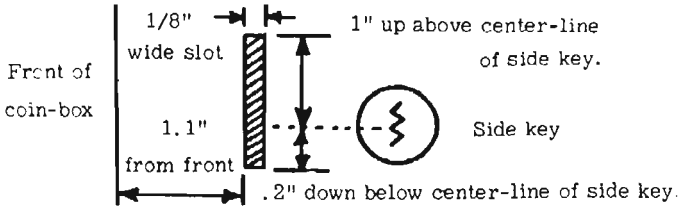
MORE FORTRESS FUN!

Last week, I met with "CJ" and "The Professor" and told them how much I would like a Fortress Fone of my very own to play with. About 1/2 hour after they left, they returned with one and gave it to me to open. "The Professor" was able to pick the upper lock after removing the shroud around it. It's only 4 levers. I immediately went to work on it while "CJ" bashed open the coin box. After he opened it, we made the following discoveries:

1. The drill pattern you published in #30 for the front plate would make it almost impossible to get the box open, because the bolts go thru double sets of slots before going into the outer shell of the phone. [When the rotary plate is drilled as in #30, it should rotate and retract the bolts.]

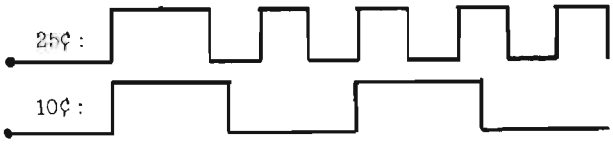
2. The right-hand bolt is really wide and protects the side lock (interlock).

3. The following cutting pattern would be better than a drilling pattern [providing you have access to the side]:



The cut should be 1.2" long, 1/8" wide, and 1" deep. It can be done with a special grindstone drill bit, and will shear off the interlock mechanism as well as cut the spiral front plate free so it can turn. [We are checking reports of a puller for the cover. If there is such an animal, and if it does work, you'll hear about it first in TAP!]

4. The tones' intervals are not generated by the coins pushing levers on the red box mechanism (like everyone thinks) but by a little relay which reverses the direction of the wheel that the levers cock. In other words, when a coin is dropped, the coin pushes a lever which cocks a wheel. The coin then drops into the drop chute, and the red box goes thru a 70ms delay to allow the coin to clear the mechanism. After that, a unijunction-timer circuit pulls in a relay which unwinds the wheel until it is back where it started. The number of times the relay ticks, pulling the wheel, is the number of beeps. If the wheel went 5 notches forward, a switch drops, telling the unit to do 35ms bleeps (for a quarter). However, the first bleep will always be the same as the above-mentioned 70ms pre-bleep delay, because the coin will just be clear, and all of the pulses (bleeps) are actually symmetrical square waves:



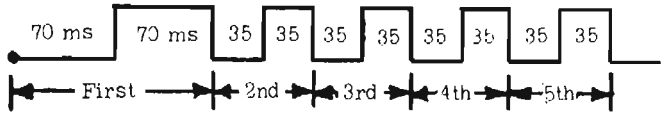
I will restate the specs on these tones because they are very important and must be known by all TAP readers. The 25¢ tones are 70ms on, 35ms off, 35ms on, 35ms off, 35ms on, 35ms off, 35ms on, 35ms off, 35ms on, The dime is 80ms on, 80ms off, 80ms on. These can be fudged to 70ms if needed, and better be generated digitally, because they'll fuck up with analog timers, "windows", and analog delays.

Then I made a few discoveries myself:

1. Coin Drop Mechanism - In my last letter, I asked about the "coin-sense relay" but couldn't figure how Bell knew about the money. Now I know! First, they use a low current (20ma) high voltage (50v) relay to release the money. Second, the relay resets a vane which senses the presence of the money. This vane cannot be checked by the operator. However, she can see the current drain caused by the drop relay pulling in. If the vane hasn't been hit by money, the coin-drop relay won't pull in even when the operator tries to make it. The good part is that she can't check the vane until she drops the money. So it doesn't matter when you drop your nickel, as long as you drop one before each time she collects. Also, she can't check it on the initial three minutes because that drops automatically, and so you can talk for at least three minutes for free.

2. The pay phone red box tones drift with the outside temperature. So...before boxing away, make sure the pay-phone frequencies match your red box frequencies or you'll get screwed when you drop your 5¢.

3. As I told you last time, the 25¢ set of tones are 5 beeps, the first one twice as long as the rest:



All of the above info is confirmed by an in-depth experiment which can be done on any phone without taking it out of the booth!

1. Drop 5¢ into a pay phone. Listen to the side and hang up. The relay will pull the wheel back once and click.

2. Drop two nickels into the phone, one at a time. Listen to the receiver or the side of the phone. When the second nickel is dropped, two clicks of the relay are heard - as if a dime had been dropped.

3. Now for some fun: Drop a nickel, and then a dime. There are three clicks! Amazing, a 15¢ piece!

4. Now try dropping two dimes right together and you'll hear both dimes hit the bottom of the coin holding chute before you hear four clicks! a 20¢ piece!

5. Try a nickel and a quarter and get six clicks (30¢).

6. If you're fast enough, this will work too: Drop a nickel. Then two dimes together and you'll hear the familiar quarter sequence and not five nickel bleeps.

Whether you are listening to the bleeps thru the receiver or clicks on the side of the phone, you'll find these experiments interesting.

If you don't believe me about the timing of the tones on the 25¢ bleeps, try tape recording them (have a friend call you from a pay phone and drop money) at 7 1/2 ips on a reel-to-reel recorder. Slow down the tape on playback to as slow as possible and mark the tape at the beginning and end of each bleep. When done marking, measure the marks and you can determine the tone durations. You will find most phones adjusted perfectly, whether single tone or mf phones, so the first bleep is twice as long as the rest.

If you should ever have access to a phone in a relatively private place, and wish to record the tones interference-free, get a phone pickup coil from someplace like Radio Shack (bletch!) and place it 3" behind the top keyhole on the right side of the Fortress Fone. It picks up the tones fine there.

Computer Wizard

Some Fortresses must have a mechanism defect. It seems that they will take two dimes or two nickels - a 50% savings! Please advise readers to deposit two nickels first and listen for second dial tone. This is for a 20¢ local call area.

Mugs

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TAP

MAR-APRIL 1978 NO. 49

THE PRINCIPLES OF TWX PHREAKING

by

Cheshire

INTRODUCTION

IN 1971, THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO BROUGHT THE TELETYPEWRITER EXCHANGE (TWX) NETWORK FROM THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. UNDER THIS AGREEMENT, AT&T COULD NOT ENTER DATA COMMUNICATIONS UNDER 1200 BAUD (120 CHARECTERS PER SECOND) UNTILL APRIL 1968. MEANWHILE, WHY WOULD ANY OF THE INDEPENDENT TELCOS BUILD WHOLE NEW EXCHANGES FOR THIS PR BELL PLAYTOY? THEY WOULDN'T. OF COURSE, THEY TRANSLATE FROM FUNNY TWX AREA CODES TO NORMAL TELEPHONE EXCHANGES. FIND THE RIGHT EXCHANGE, AND WIN THE TWX NETWORK.

TRANSLATING TWX EXCHANGES

THERE IS AN EASY WAY OF TRANSLATING A TWX EXCHANGE. THAT'S WHEN IT IS "GIVEN" TO YOU IN THE TWX DIRECTORY. TWX AREA CODES ARE USUALLY 510, 710,810, & 910 IN THE UNITED STATES, AND 410 IN CANADA. SOME TWX MACHINES HAVE REGULAR TELEPHONE NUMBERS. BECAUSE THEY WERE INSTALLATIONS BEFORE THE MODEL 33 TELETYPE BECAME THE STANDARD OF THE TWX NETWORK. THESE OLDER MACHINES HANDLE THEIR OWN LIMITED SPEED CONVERSION, AND COMMUNICATIONS IS POSSIBLE BETWEEN THESE OLD MACHINES, AND THE NEWER MODELS.

ANYONE WITH A MODEL 33 (OR EQUIVILENT COMPUTER TERMINAL SUCH AS A COMPUTER DEVICES 1102, TI SILENT 700, OR TERMIFLEX MT-2) CAN SEND TO A TWX TERMINAL. A TWX MACHINE ANSWERS WITH THE SAME "CARRIER" TONE AS A COMPUTER DOES. SO YOUR TERMINAL WILL LIGHT ITS CARRIER LIGHT (IF IT HAS ONE). EACH MODEL 33 HAS A PROGRAMMED "ANSWERBACK" WHEEL IN IT. IT IS PROGRAMMED WITH AN IDENTIFIER OF 20 CHARECTERS OR LESS. THE FIRST THREE CHARECTERS ARE USUALLY CARRAGE RETURN (CR), LINE FEED (LF), PUB OUT (PO). THE LAST THREE ARE USUALLY: CP, LF, CONTROL O. THE CONTROL O CHARECTOR WILL TURN ON THE PAPER TAPE READER OF THE DISTANT TERMINAL (IF IT IS PROGRAMMED TO DO SO. WHICH MOST ARE). THIS LEAVES 14 CHARECTERS LEFT FOR IDENTIFICATION. AN EXAMPLE WOULD BE: MHLWINGPP DET. THIS IS THE ANSWERBACK OF THE DETROIT WINGS OF THE NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE, AND WOULD FURTHER SEEM TO BE THEIR PR DEPARTMENT.

THE TWX NUMBER OF THE WINGS IS 810-221-5022 AS WE LOOK DOWN THE LISTINGS FOR DETROIT IN A 1974 OR EARLIER TWX DIRECTORY (LATER ONES LUMP A WHOLE STATE TOGETHER) WE FIND LISTINGS FOR OLDER INSTALLATIONS. THE EXCHANGES FOR THESE OLDER MACHINES ARE 313-528, 313-222, 212-342, AND 313-794. WHEN WE HIT 222-5022, WE FIND THE ANSWERING TONE OF A TWX MACHINE. OTHER TWX MACHINES IN DETROIT ARE 810-221-5127 (DETROIT RD DET), 810-221-5445 (UNIROYAL DET), AND 810-221-5121 (MED EXAM DET).

DET IS, OF COURSE, THE CITY CODE OF DETROIT. OTHER CITY CODES ARE NYK FOR NEW YORK, LSA FOR LOS ANGELES, SFO FOR SAN FRANSISCO, AND CGO FOR CHICAGO. SMALL COMMUNITIES HAVE FOUR LETTER CITY CODES. I DON'T KNOW THE TWX TRANSLATIONS FOR ALL THE ABOVE CITIES, BUT THOSE SENDING TWX TRANSLATIONS TO TAP WILL GET A LIST OF THE FEW CITIES TRANSLATIONS ARE AVAILABLE FOR. I HAVE TRANSLATED CITIES WITH TRUCK STOPS, AND SENT MYSELF MESSAGES WHEN TRAVELING.

ANOTHER POSSIFILITY IS TO MAKE FRIENDS WITH SOMEONE WHO WORKS IN A SMALL OFFICE (OR A BRANCH OFFICE OF A LARGER COMPANY) AND USE THEIR TWX MACHINE. THE TRICK THEN IS TO CALL A TWX NUMBER THAT DOES NOT EXSIST AND LET THE PHONE COMPANY COMPUTER TELL YOU WHAT NUMBER IT THINKS YOU DIALED. THIS WORKS FOR VERY FEW CITIES.

EXAMPLE: THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO IN UPPER SADDLE RIVER NJ IS 710-988-2251. IF WE DIAL 910-988-2253 ON A TWX MACHINE, WE'LL HEAR A RECORDING SAY "THE NUMBER YOU HAVE DIALED, 279-2253, " WHICH TELLS US THAT BY DIALING 201-279-2251 WE CAN REACH WU SALES UPSR. IF WE THEN LOOK CLOSELY AT THE NUMBER GIVEN FOR THE FYI NEWS SERVICE OFFERED TO TWX SUBSCRIBERS, THE NUMBER GIVEN IS 910-988-5956. BY DIALING 201-279-5956 AND THROWING THE HANDSET INTO THE ACCOUSTIC COUPLER, OUR TERMINAL TYPES OUT "YOU FYI MAHWA" THE ANSWERBACK OF IBM SYSTEM 7 COMPUTER LOCATED IN MAHWAH NJ. THIS MACHINE IS UPDATED ONCE AN HOUR BY UPI OVER DEDICATED BACK-UP LEASED LINES. AS THE COMPUTER SENDS ITS ANSWERBACK, IT TRANSMITTS CONTROL E. CONTROL E SHOULD TRIP THE ANSWERBACK OF THE CALLING TWX MACHINE SINCE THE COMPUTER WILL GO NO FURTHER UNTILL IT RECIEVES SOMTHING. TYPE IN ANY RANDOM CHARECTERS ("XXXX") AND IT WILL LET YOU IN. TYPE CATALOG OR JUST "CATA" AS IT ONLY "SEES" THE FIRST FOUR CHARECTERS AFTER A SPACE. YOU CAN TYPE "NEWS" NEAT SFOP (CR) AND IT WILL GIVE YOU THE LATEST NEWS, WEATHER FOR 20 CITIES, AND SPORTS. THE CATALOG GIVES INSTRUCTIONS AND TELLS YOU WHAT INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE. THIS IS A "DIAL-A-JOKE" TYPE SERVICE. PAID FOR BY THE LINE CHARGES OF THE LONG DISTANCE CALL IN REACHING IT.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT YOUR TERMINAL SHOULD BE SET FOR 110 BAUD, AND EVEN OR NO PARITY. HAVE FUN, HAPPY HACKING, AND REMEMBER

TWX PA PHREAKS

ATTN: MILO FONEBILL

Please get in touch with me through the TAP office.

Tom Edison

COMING NEXT ISSUE !!!

Our next issue, #60, marks the 5th anniversary of TAP. To mark the occasion, issue #60 will be a special double edition with color pages. I want this to be the best fuckin issue of TAP that we've ever put out. I'm asking all of our readers, especially those who have sat on their fat asses and done nothing to help out over the past years, to send in information, newsclips, articles, and columns. I want 4 pages just bursting with technical knowledge. Lets show Bell that we DO care!

LETTERS FROM READERS

Dear TAP,

Perhaps some of your readers would like to chat with ships on the high seas. This is now possible through a satellite called Marisat. Actually there are two currently operational: Atlantic and Pacific, and in a very short time there will be one for the Indian Ocean too. Enclosed is a list of most of the ships that you can contact and the list continues to grow. To place a call: engage your favorite 800 or 555 number, then box off to 800-243-3640 (or 264-8090 in Conn.). This gets you the Marisat operator. She will ask you billing information, so you should have a story made up as to who (what individual/or company) is calling and give her a number to bill it to (like IBM or Continental Bakery, or whatever). She doesn't have any way (presently) of knowing where the call is coming from. (It's going to cost somebody 10 bucks a minute!) And be a good guy and give her the ship's number (like SS Jonsson #1560201) and tell her you want to speak with..... oh, what the hell, the chief stewart or cabin boy - anyway, the radio operator will get the call and you can bullshit with him. Sparks can tell you where the ship is, courses, speed, destination, etc.

Comsat has some other numbers that might prove fruitful if somebody knows how to exploit them: (203) 264-9030 is Data Test (associated digits 1800-922-4646, which may be a computer entry code?), 264-8040, 264-8050 (data set), and 264-8060. You might also try 264-4081/4082.

Has anybody ever "boxed" calls through TWX? I don't know if it's it's a usable system. (See article on TWX phreaking by Osbert Kilgallen in this issue of TAP.) Anyway Marisat has Telex capability too: 710-581-5820 (toll free). Additionally, AT&T long lines is 914-682-6253 and the United Nations language bank (free translations?) is 212-686-3061.

May the force be with you,
R2-D2

Greetings,

In Missouri, Southwestern Bell has forced itself upon an unwilling public. They now charge 20¢ per directory assistance call (after the first five free ones per month).

Well, in a burst of insight it came to me--and it has been verified by experiment and questions to operators. It is:

Call the 555-1212 number, using the 1 code, omitting the area code (as in calling directory assistance for another town in your area code). When the operator asks you "What city please?" just say the name of your town (in my case St. Louis)--and she says "go ahead." They have no way of knowing what town you are dialing from!! And there is no charge for the 55501212 number.

I,also, note that Kansas City, Mo 555-1212 info uses computers to retrieve telephone numbers. When will I be able to access by computer the up to date directory listings?

Jeff

Back issues are 50¢ each.
Subscriptions - 10 issues - US Bulk rate $5.
US First Class in plain sealed envelope $7.
Canada & Mexico First Class $7.
Foreign $6.
IMPORTANT! Include mailing label or Xerox copy when writing to TAP about your subscription.
E-K - Monopoly $1.50.
Electronics Courses - 10¢ each. A - DC Basics, B - AC Basics, C - Phone Basics, D - Amplifiers.
TAP maps - $4.00.
TAP T-shirts - $4.50. Specify size and color: Small, Medium, Large, Extra Large. Black or red T-shirt with white TAP logo.
TAP "We Fek It A Deep In Her" T-shirts - $4.50. Specify size and color: Medium, Large, Extra Large. Blue, red, or yellow.
Send cash or check or money order (No Cash) to: TAP, P.O. Box 414, 544 West 113 Street, New York, N.Y. 10025
[illegible]
[illegible] New York, N.Y. 10011
[illegible]

Shipboard Terminal Installations: An Update

At press time [illegible] ships were equipped and shipboard terminals whose have been commissioned for operation with the Marisat System.

Ship	Country of Registration	Telephone/ Telex Number	Answerback
A Hasa	Panama	1330701	HOWO [illegible]
Arabian Star	United States	1561577	WGPJ [illegible]
American Ace	United States	1560079	WKGJ [illegible]
Aquarius	United States	1560702	WSPJ [illegible]
Arco Anchorage	United States	[illegible]34	WP[illegible] [illegible]
Arco Fairbanks	United States	1561703	AGWB [illegible]
Arco Juneau	United States	1561702	WSBC [illegible]
Arco Prudhoe Bay	United States	1561701	WBCD [illegible]
Atlantic	Denmark	2610101	OWRZ [illegible]
Ben Ocean Lancer	United Kingdom	2440401	GLUU [illegible]
Cabo Ventura	United Kingdom	2440102	GLNZ [illegible]
Chevron Hunter	United States	1561001	WSHE [illegible]
Crest	United States	1561576	WBGF [illegible]
Donghae No	Saudi Arabia	3731101	HYSA [illegible]
Duchess Diane	United States	1561574	WGNA [illegible]
Esso Bangkok	Panama	1330101	HPRD [illegible]
Esso Copenhagen	Liberia	1240102	ELSJ [illegible]
Esso Malacca	Panama	1330102	HPDA [illegible]
Esso Philippines	Panama	1330103	HPRW [illegible]
Esso Wilhelmshaven	Liberia	1240101	ELVT [illegible]
Fred M. Moore	United States	1560602	WOBL [illegible]
Golden Bear	United States	1560101	WEZD [illegible]
Indian Seal	United States	1561201	SEAL [illegible]
Jotus	Sweden	2370101	SJAF [illegible]
Jonsson	Canada	1560201	JXXD [illegible]
KDD Maru	Japan	3201777	JGDC [illegible]
King Oscar	United States	1561201	WYVC [illegible]
Nisshu Maru	Japan	3200102	JGDC [illegible]
Lash Atlantico	United States	1560201	WEZU [illegible]
Lash Java	United States	1560204	WJAT [illegible]
Lash Pacifico	United States	1560202	WEE [illegible]
Lash Tarawa	United States	1560203	WWAG [illegible]
John A. MacDonald	Canada	1561121	CGBK [illegible]
Mercury	United Kingdom	2440101	GJAH [illegible]
Messinian Chara	Greece	2130101	SGBN [illegible]
Moku Aero	United States	1560601	WLBY [illegible]
Mormaccrus	United States	1560301	KGDF [illegible]
Nai Manu Amasa	Italy	2150201	IBER [illegible]
Noble	United States	1561575	KPKV [illegible]
Ocean Ranger	Panama	1330702	HPNB [illegible]
Pompano	Panama	1330402	HPBJ [illegible]
Phoenix	United States	1561573	WPSH [illegible]
Puerto Rico	United States	1563202	WPJK [illegible]
U.S. Olympic	United States	1563218	WYZO [illegible]
Racesetter III	United States	1561477	WOBT [illegible]
Rig Enterprise	United Kingdom	2440201	GUPL [illegible]
Queen Elizabeth 2	United Kingdom	2440101	GBTT [illegible]
Royal Viking Sea	Norway	2310101	LECK [illegible]
Seadrill 709	United States	1560603	KBCG [illegible]
Seismic Explorer	United States	1561478	WBNC [illegible]
Texaco Georgia	United States	1562101	WLDW [illegible]
Wild Gannet	United Kingdom	2440202	GWAQ [illegible]

Dear Sir:

I understand that at some point in the recent past your readers, or your magazine itself were interested in knowing the frequencies for those digits that come after 9.

They are:

0 (10)	941.0	+	1336.0
* (11)	941.0	+	1209.0
# (12)	941.0	+	1477.0
(13)	697.0	+	1633.0
(14)	770.0	+	1633.0
(15)	852.0	+	1633.0
(16)	941.0	+	1633.0
(17)	350.0	+	440.0

This information is available through many publications e.g. Bramco Controls Division, Dedex Inc., College and South Streets, Piqua Ohio 45356, (513) 773-8271. I trust this information will not be used for anything illegal or foolhardy. Bramco's booklet could give you more information.

One lonely Canadian



Phone Call Is Rated X

Seattle (UPI) — It may work for Superman, but changing your clothes in a public telephone booth can mean trouble for the rest of us.

Huber Martin, 31, stepped into a glass phone booth next to a public park and exposed himself while changing trousers, police said.

He was arrested for changing into blue denim cutoffs while 25 to 30 persons of both sexes looked on.

When I posed for the picture that accompanied the interview article in The Village Voice, reprinted in TAP #48, I had no idea that so many readers and friends would write in to ask where those "Ma Bell Is A Cheap Mother" T-shirts could be bought. The original shirt was made up special for me by a real Bell employee! I find it refreshing to know what Ma Bell employees REALLY think of Ma. As a result of all this reader interest, TAP now has a supply of "Cheap Mother" T's. This T-shirt is available in three colors, yellow, blue, and tan. Sizes - Medium, Large, and Extra Large. Cost : $4 plus 50¢ postage. Total : $4.50. Be the first on your block to show Ma what YOU really think of HER!

GET MUGGED !!!

That's right, get mugged!!! Start off the New Year right by getting your TAP mug. The mug is white with black TAP logo, 11 onces, and stackable. Excellent for coffee, juice, beer or for using as a planter for your Columbian Gold! Cost : $4 plus 50¢ for postage. Total : $4.50. If you're a cheap mother yourself, stop by the TAP office on Wednesdays to pick up your mug and save the 50¢ postage charge.

AT&T's Profits Up 17% in Qtr.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. posted its fifth consecutive billion-dollar quarter yesterday, reporting profits in the three months ended Aug. 31 climbed 17% to $1.19 billion.

AT&T's revenues in the period rose 10% to $9.15 billion.

John D. deButts, chairman, said that while earnings show sustained improvements there are still a number of states "where earnings fall significantly below the level required to support continuing growth and modernization of Bell System facilities."

In these areas, the company will continue to seek rate increases, he said, adding, "in the main, however, our aim is to increase earnings without raising rates."

HELP ROLL BACK PAY PHONE COSTS!

Please do not use this telephone unless your call is of an emergency nature. For more information write: Committee For A Five Cent Phone Call – P.O. Box 30669 – Seattle, Washington 98103.

FLASH! LATE REPORT!

KON-KLAVE KANCELLED

by Cheshire

There was to be a Phone Phreak Konklave at the New York Coliseum running concurrently with the Personal Computing Expo (PCX) over the Halloween weekend. About 1/4 of the TAP mailing list (those in the "Bos-Wash" and a few west-coasters) got the word a week or so before the event. The evening before the event was to begin, I was approached by people from Byte magazine, a co-sponsor of PCX. It should be explained that all negotiations had been handled by H A Bruno Associates in New York, who had arranged to rent the Coliseum for the show. I had already checked that no nearby hotel had function rooms (I didn't bother checking the Central Park South hotels), and approached Bruno Assoc. as a representative of a Communications Hobbyist Group wishing to rent function space. When the folks from Byte came into town, they had a fit.

In June 1975, 73 magazine published the schematic diagram for a Blue Box. Pa Bell came down hard, and sued The Magazine, The Publisher, and The General Manager. The judgement that each one signed stated that none of them would ever again aid, abet, or otherwise help Phone Phreaks again, etc. If the Phreaks held their meeting, it might be construed that Byte, and in particular, Byte's Publisher (then General Manager of 73) was aiding Phone Phreaks, and Byte magazine would no longer exist. This was not designated a goodness.

The meeting was cancelled, flyers were printed up to state this, but we were requested not to release details until after the weekend. This request was also honored. However, as we handed the flyers out, we informed the recipient that we intended to cry into our beer over the cancellation at 4PM at the cafeteria.

A happier bunch of melancholy drunks you never saw in your life! About 20-25 people finally showed up, and one thing was unanimous. THERE WILL BE A PHONE PHREAK CONVENTION WITHIN THE NEXT NINE MONTHS !!!!

PICK YOUR WAY TO FAME & FORTUNE

by

Alexander Mundy

Many of our readers have expressed an interest in making lock picks because they cannot purchase them from a local locksmith supplier. A work of caution must prevail because in some states possession of lock picks may be considered possession of burglar's tools and we wouldn't want any local authorities to consider TAP readers burglars now, would we? To make lock picks you need either high carbon spring steel or a steel (or is it "steal"?) called SAE 1074. It should be approximately 5/16" wide and .020 or .025 thick. In most cases the .020 is prefered. You will also need a set of files: warding, triangle, and coarse round. In addition you will also need some emery cloth, a small vice, a bench grinder or a dremel tool. To start, pick out a pick pattern from the ones shown or make your own following the ideas of picks shown. Cut out the pattern. Then polish a length of spring steel on one side and glue the pattern to the polished side. Grind the pick to 1/16 of an inch from the outline taking care to avoid burning the steel. Finish the pick by using the files or dremel tool until the same shape is obtained. The pick is finished by polishing it with emery cloth which is slightly wetted with oil. The pick handles can be made more comfortable by building up the handles with two strips of steel or by covering the handles with tape or heat shrink tubing.

To make the tension wrenches (You will need them-this is NOT the movies!) you will need the following sizes of spring steel:

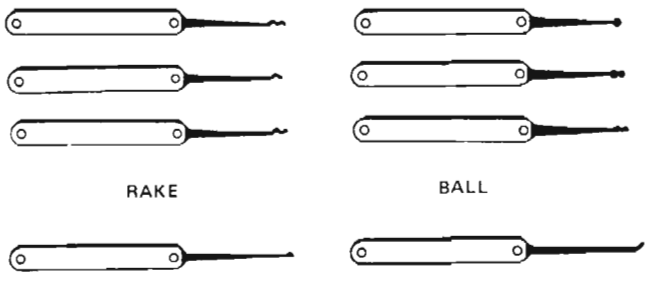
Heavy wrench ------ .045 x .125
Medium wrench ---- .030 x .125
Light wrench ------ .025 x .105

To make the wrench the steel has to be bent at a right angle. (Don't we all?) In order to do this the steel must be heated until it is red hot and then bent. After the wrench is bent it has to be heat treated to regain its original strength. Instructions on heat treating can be found in metalworking text books. After heat treating the wrench can be finished off with an emery cloth. It is VERY important that you not only use a high quality steel but that you use a high quality steel of the correct hardness. If the steel is too soft the picks will bend and if the steel is too hard the picks will break. Now wouldn't you feel foolish if after all your work making your own lock picks you still couldn't get into Mommy's & Daddy's strong box because you used inferior materials?

For all you up and coming young thieves may I recommend THE COMPLETE HANDBOOK OF LOCKS & LOCKSMITHS available from TAB BOOKS, Blue Ridge-Summit, Pa. 17214 $6.95 plus postage.

And on a final note let me report that several enterprising TAP readers have written in to report moderate success using their picks attached to an electric toothbrush. It seems that several electric toothbrush manufacturers have just the right vibration frequency for very effective lock picking! Can this be the return of the evil Mr. Tooth Decay?

PICKING TOOLS



All picks shown are reduced from actual size.

TAP

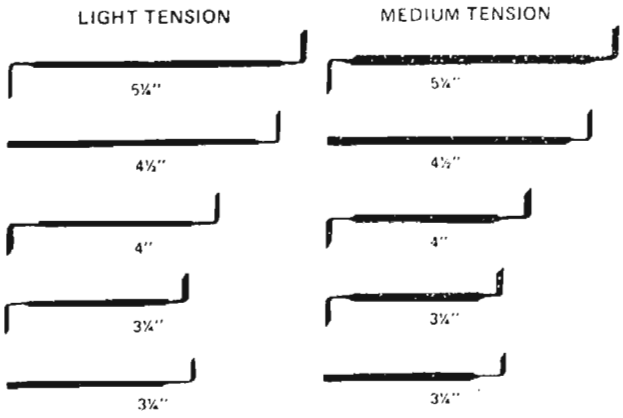
SPECIAL DOUBLE EDITION

7th ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

MAY-JUNE 1978 NO. 50

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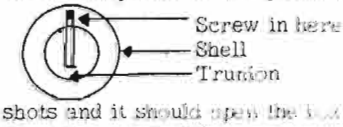
TENSION WRENCHES



Dear TAP,

Are safe deposit boxes really safe? Of course not !!!!!

Have you ever wondered how certain persons are opening a large quantity of these boxes in a short period of time in certain hotels? Well, I'll tell you. First, most of these lock cases are made of die cast metal, therefore, it breaks quite easily. To gain "admission" obtain an automotive dent puller making sure that it's the heavy duty type. Next get some sheet metal screws that will fit the key hole of the lock and a large screwdriver or a small crow bar. To open the box screw the dent puller into the keyhole in this position.



Give the puller a few shots and it should open the box completely or far enough to stick a screwdriver or crow bar in to finish the job.

Open Sesame,

Alexander Mundy

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Electronics for the Dope Dealer
or
How to Beat The Man

by Don Victor Harbolt

If you're into dealing or smuggling, there are a number of precautions and countermeasures you can take that will definitely increase your chances of survival. No longer do you have to be a paranoid personality in order to suspect that your telephone is tapped, that someone is following you, or that your best friend is wearing a bug when he comes to make his next buy.

No matter what you read or hear, there is no perfectly reliable way that you can use to find out if your telephone is bugged. If you ask the telephone company to run a check and your local law enforcement agency is listening, the telephone company will cheerfully report that there's not a bug anywhere on your line. Sophisticated equipment for determining if you're bugged is very expensive and more often than not, it's subject to false reporting - or worse, non-reporting. So, it logically follows that if you can't make sure your line is clear, don't say anything on it that you wouldn't want Clarence Kelley to hear. It's easy to call back your friends from a pay station when they want to talk about that last kilo or the next one. To make perfectly sure that our boys in blue don't stumble onto you because they were monitoring his line, it's suggested that you both go to a telephone booth and discuss your dealing...and even then, it wouldn't be cool to keep going to the same booth.

Occasionally, friends will ask me about voice scramblers for using with the phone. These instruments are expensive and aren't that secure. If you simply need time after your phone conversation, these units will give it to you, but the Government has equipment that can decode these recorded conversations - whether it takes an hour or a week. The more sophisticated units use a technique where the code is changed every few moments, thus the unscrambling is made that much more difficult. Expect to pay $4 000 for each of these units, though. One manufacturer of this equipment is Technical Materials Company.

Another method of keeping your freedom is by utilizing the "pocket-pager" that's available from a lot of the answering services. Whenever one of your customers wants to play "Let's Make a Deal", he merely calls the telephone answering service and asks the operator to page you and have you call Fred at the office, without telling her the number he's calling from. She then picks off your page number and a pocket pager that you hide on your person beeps. You then depress the button and receive the message to call Fred. You previously made plans for "Fred" to be at a pre-determined number and you go to a pay station and give him a call. This has the advantage of not only never missing that important call from your best customer, but it also prevents your best customer from knowing what your home telephone number is and consequently, what your address is. There's no implication here that your customer might be dissatisfied with your product, but rather, that he got busted and has been playing a little "Let's Make a Deal" himself with The Man. If you really want to get slick, you can use a call diverter which simply is a device that dials you at another number whenever your usual line rings, and then automatically connects you with the calling party wherever you are. This system, when used with the Rovaphone^{R}, makes an extremely secure system. The Rovaphone^{R} is a device that transmits your calls over a radio frequency. So, you put the transmitter (which connects to your regular telephone line) in an apartment, and across the street, where you really live, you have the Rovaphone^{R} itself. It looks like a regular telephone, but instead of having a cord coming out, it has an antenna. Your call is received in the "empty" apartment and is then transmitted to your phone in another nearly apartment. This way, when the narcs come busting in after finding out what your address is through your telephone listing, they're confronted with an empty apartment - no stash or dealer anywhere to be found.

In a lot of instances, it's wise to monitor the radio frequency of the Drug Enforcement Agency(DEA) or that of your local narcs. Receivers are available at your local electronics store that do this very nicely. If the constant chatter and screech of cops talking on their radio makes you paranoid, then get one of the units which has a built-in cassette recorder which records these calls. Then you can sit down at the end of the day when your head's together and review what all transpired during the preceding twenty-four hours in about thirty minutes. Many electronics stores will be happy to supply you with crystals for your receiver that are on the appropriate frequencies. There is an exception, and that's the Federal Government frequencies. Very few people know what they are but you can find out by getting next to a two-way technician who services these units (a kilo will do nicely). The Federal Government uses only General Electric and Motorola two-way equipment and they're listed in the Yellow Pages under Radio Communications Service and Equipment...so let your fingers do the walking. Most of thes frequencies (FBI, DEA, Border Patrol, etc.) are in the 168-170 mHz portion of the spectrum, with the exception of some areas near the borders where they use a 450mHz repeater system. As of now, few (CIA & Secret Service) of the Federal agencies are using scramblers. If they should ever go to them, then try using a descrambler. A number of good models are made by PDQ Electronics in North Little Rock, Arkansas. Also, if you're a traveling man, there's a directory of police frequencies available from Communications Company, P.O.Box 56, Commack, NY. It's best, however, to check with a local electronics dealer to find out what channels the narcs are on.

Possibly you are wondering what you can do to immunize yourself from being bugged by your best customer when he comes to score. If he's wired for sound when you make your deal, you're in real trouble. Most of the units used are portable transmitters which allow agents to listen in and to record this conversation in their car. They operate in the area of 58 to 108 mHz, with some Treasury bugs operating on the same frequency as their two-way radio. Once again, your neighborhood electronics dealer can supply you with a "field strength meter" which will rat on these rats when they walk in the door and get close to it. Spend a little extra and get a good one. It could save you a little time - like about ten years. But what about the guy who's wired for sound with a miniature tape recorder? The best protection here is to look your man over well and have some background music playing while you discuss the pertinent parts of your transaction. Some of these recorders are the size of a billfold, so use caution. However, on the small units playing and recording time is limited to about thirty minutes.

In increasing numbers dealers have been using two-way radio equipment themselves in order to get their game down tight. In one instance, it caused a bust. The dealer made his mistake by using a mobile telephone and a housewife who was also a radio amateur and had nothing better to do than eavesdrop on mobile calls, reported him to the Arizona narcs. Mobile telephones are definitely no-no. They aren't private by any means. If you need good, dependable radio communications equipment, go to used FM commercial two-ways in the 30-50 mHz band. The chances of somebody overhearing you are small. Even then, it's good not to openly discuss the going prices and where The Man is. Use a simple code that you can work up in a few minutes. Anyone hearing "121 a code 3, section 2 at 4" would never guess that it means a highway patrol unit with a roadblock four miles ahead. Citizens band units are a joke and should never be used. These commercial units, unlike citizen's band, are professional pieces of equipment like The Man uses himself. They can be bought cheap from used two-way dealers like Gregory Electronics, 249 Route 46, Saddle Brook, NJ or on the West Coast, try Mann Communications in Tarzana and Phoenix. The price for a used General Electric progress line unit can be as low as $100.

It wouldn't be a bad idea to take that "field strength meter" out to the car occasionally. Walk around your car and check the meter for movement while the ignition is on. Frequently, The Man will use a "bumper beeper" to tail you from a distance. This transmitter lets him keep up on your location without his having to get close enough for you to realize he's following you. If you are bugged with one of these units, you might consider attaching it to the underside of some police cruiser after you've removed it. Incidentally, there are two types, one which obtains it's power from the vehicle's battery and the other uses a self-contained battery. The advantage of using your car's power is obvious - no more of those embarrassing battery changes need take place.

There are a lot of ways to decrease the likelihood of a bust by using electronics and only a few of them have been discussed here. Many of the methods are quite complicated and could even be employed to stop rip-off artists beating you for your stash. It's only limited by your imagination, electronics, and what you know about the people who are out to stop you. Consider the smuggler who flies by the border radar (ADIZ) as if they didn't exist. He uses a radar counter-measures unit designed for the US Air Force. Or the smuggler who checks the border fences using one of the "starscope" units the Army has been using in Viet Nam. These are the more esoteric ways of countering The Man and require the services of a trained electronics freak. If your operation is large enough, you should start looking for one of these men, because the larger your operation, the better the chances The Man is hip to it.

Piracy on the High Poles

Last fall, a man in upstate New York was fed up with seeing ghosts on his girl friend's TV screen. So he connected her set to a neighbor's cable and wound up seeing bars for 45 days in the local jail.

In Southern California, the president of an electronics supply store, under pressure from the district attorney, agreed to stop selling devices that enabled purchasers to tap into the local pay-TV channel. He also handed over a check for $1000 as penalty.

A patrolman in a large Eastern city recovered some stolen Home Box Office converters. He skimmed off a few for his fellow officers of the law. As a result, he was fired, two other officers were fined and the acting chief of police is reported to have chosen early retirement rather than face possible criminal charges.

But theft of service is still a big problem for cable-TV operators. Although some still speak of it guardedly, fearing too much talk could produce a national epidemic—it is a fact of life that no cable company can ignore.

At the start of this year, cable TV had nearly 10 million subscribers. About 415,000 of them were also pay-cable subscribers. The number of illegal connections is unknown, but it is large. Recently passed state laws against "theft of cable-television services" are an indication of the industry's concern. Eleven states already have such laws; several others are considering legislation.

According to Leonard Cohen, coordinator of New York City's Office of Telecommunications, the number of "illegals" in Manhattan (the only one of the city's five boroughs with cable TV) is somewhere between 30,000 and 40,000. Compared with 132,000 paying customers, it's not a pretty picture.

At Manhattan Cable Television (one of the two companies serving the city), Thayer Bigelow, executive vice president, agrees with the 30,000 estimate, and assumes that one-third to one-half of that number is in his franchise area. He translates the piracy problem into dollars and cents. "At the current fee of $10 a month, if we're missing 10,000 customers, we're losing $1.2 million a year. And the city and state, which get 5 per cent and 2 per cent of our revenues respectively, are losing $60,000 and $24,000 annually."

Joseph Taylor, president of Teleprompter Manhattan, calls "communications shoplifting a persistent problem; one that we intend to stop." His company is the first to use the state's new theft-of-services law, under which violators are subject to a maximum penalty of one year imprisonment and a $1000 fine. (In pressing for this legislation, the New York State Cable Television Association estimated that there were 100,000 persons in the state pirating basic cable or pay-cable services.) "We now have a 30-man crew policing our system daily, and we expect to prosecute every case we uncover," Taylor says.

When cable first went into the big-city high-rise buildings in the late '60s, the simplest method for installing it was to drop a line vertically from one apartment through to another. It also turned out to be the simplest system to tamper with. (In New York City, 50 per cent of Manhattan Cable's buildings are wired this way; 1.7 per cent of Teleprompter's.) The parts needed to make a connection are, in themselves, above suspicion and readily available in any electrical supply store. It costs the illegal tapper between $17 and $25 to hook himself up.

Company-made connections include a converter that expands the number of channels available, bringing the subscriber foreign-language programs, public-access channels, and the home games of the Knicks and Rangers. Black-market converters are sometimes sold in TV repair shops; and obliging superintendents may have one or two tucked away. The going rate is $30-35 for the box; $50 includes installation.

For those who do not have a cable drop conveniently running through their linen closet, tapping the system involves a greater risk of detection. But it can be done and often is.

Most of the country's cable is still situated in nonurban areas where it is strung along telephone poles; a drop runs to each subscriber's house. While climbing a telephone pole might seem a dangerous stunt, it is quite popular in college communities and near military bases, where people have the technical expertise to do it. (Steel footspikes protruding from the poles make the climb relatively easy.)

But fun-and-games is not the prime motivation of cable pirates. Something for nothing is. Subscriber fees now average $7 a month, up from an average of $5 three years ago. In Manhattan, the fee, which had been $6 since 1965, jumped to $9 in March 1974 and was raised another $1 last fall.

Although obtaining the paraphernalia for making an illegal connection is simple, successfully tapping in is not. Many "illegals" are discovered when neighboring subscribers complain of reduced signal or loss of service. (In Manhattan, a well-made connection, without a converter, can cause ghosts on other tenants' screens.)

Cable companies are not passively waiting for trouble calls to tell them the pirates have boarded. They know, and they have increased their efforts to find the freeloaders. For example, there are periodic audits that call for inspection of cable drops, comparing each connection with a printout of paying customers.

Auditors' reports can be embarrassing. A fair amount of "illegals" are disconnections that were ordered by subscribers and never made. In some cases, expert installations (or reconnections) have been arranged by moonlighting cable-company employees. Manhattan Cable offers its installers a bounty for "keeping their eyes and ears open for illegals."

There's also technology. Companies offering pay-TV use one of three security methods for restricting their product to those who pay for it.

(1) Midband. Programs are broadcast on a midband channel between two regular channels. A device attached to the subscriber's set converts the signal to a standard channel.

(2) Descrambler or converter-descrambler. The video portion of the signal sent on the pay-TV channel is scrambled. A device in the subscriber's home decodes the picture.

(3) Trap. An electronic filter placed in the cable drop outside the home blocks the signal from reaching non-subscribers. When you sign up for pay-TV, the company removes the trap. This method requires no converter in the subscriber's home.

Home Box Office, which provides programming for more than half the Nation's pay-cable channels, reports that 60 per cent of the 100 systems it services are currently using traps (approximate cost: $5 each); 32 per cent are scrambling signals (cost: $40-50 per descrambler); and 8 per cent are broadcasting on the midband (cost: $38-45 per converter).

Midband is the least secure option. While a few companies and individuals who have advertised "detuning" services or peddled converters door-to-door have been prosecuted, underground merchants still flourish.

Descrambler devices (introduced less than two years ago) are still relatively scarce on the black market. And companies are now recording the serial number of each device given to an installer and a subscriber.

Will traps (the security method most recently introduced) trip up the pirates? For a while, yes. "It's extremely difficult to bypass them," says Thayer Bigelow, whose company uses converter-descramblers, "but it can be done." Uptown, at Teleprompter, the choice is traps.

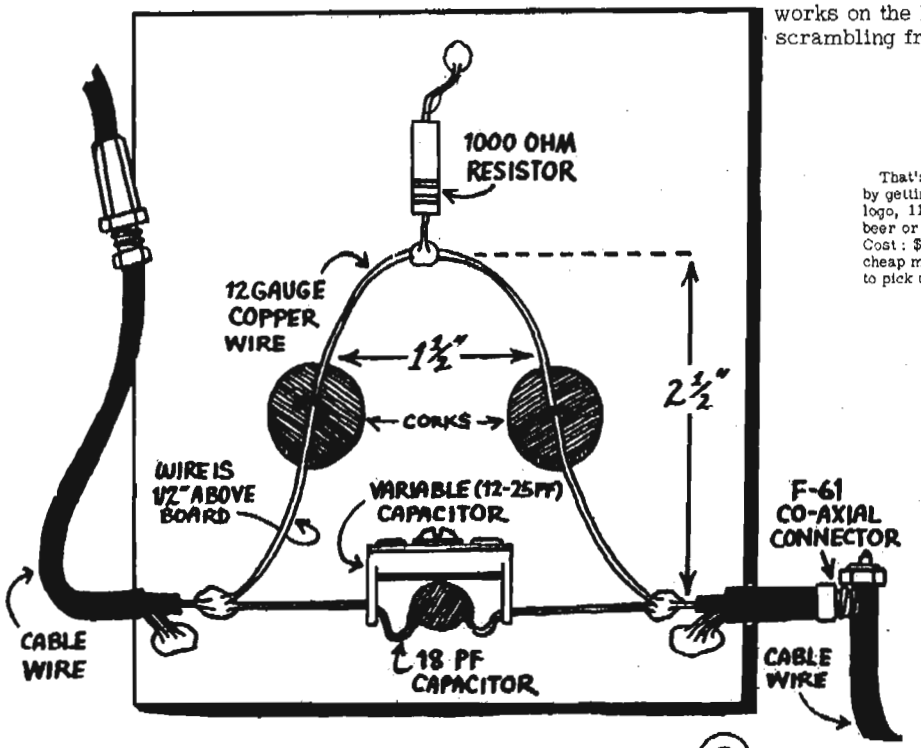
Meanwhile, a new Ultimate Weapon that eliminates both traps and scrambled signals has been announced. Called the addressable tap, it would give a cable company computerized control of any number of channels going into a subscriber's home. Will that end piracy? One industry source shakes his head. "Anything one man can design, another man can beat."

Honesty is hard to beat. And far more endearing than technology. At bottom, it's what the cable companies must bank on. Their current battle plan calls for accelerated policing of their systems, prosecuting when necessary, and publicizing all successful convictions. They reason that no one wants to risk jail for a "take" of between $100 and $200 a year.

Sometimes, merely letting "illegals" know they are liable to prosecution does the trick. When local papers carried the story of the new New York State law, Elmira Video, Inc. was deluged with calls from persons who wanted to know if they or their landlords were supposed to be paying for their cable service. General Manager John T. Moore smiled knowingly; and picked up quite a few subscribers.

When he can, Moore prefers speaking softly to shaking the big stick. Though he will prosecute continuing violators, he rarely mentions that possibility on first meeting. "I just say, 'I'm sorry but we'll have to disconnect,' and at least 50 per cent turn right around and become paying customers."

This filter schematic diagram was sent in by an Austin, Tx. TAP reader who says that it works on the Home Box Office scrambling frequency. Try it!



GET MUGGED !!!

That's right, get mugged!!! Start off the New Year right by getting your TAP mug. The mug is white with black TAP logo, 11 onces, and stackable. Excellent for coffee, juice, beer or for using as a planter for your Columbian Gold! Cost: $4 plus 50¢ for postage. Total: $4.50. If you're a cheap mother yousself, stop by the TAP office on Wednesdays to pick up your mug and save the 50¢ postage charge.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
All TAP subscriptions are pro-rated. For all you burn-outs, that means that if you send us the old sub rate, you will get only 8 issues. Issues are 50¢ each, whether you buy them as back issues or through a regular subscription.

THE TELEPHONE COMPANY in New York decided to save money by charging 10¢ for local information calls. As a result, the company is losing about $700,000 this year. Customers, in order to avoid paying for information calls, have been ordering free telephone directories. In such volume that the phone company has spent $2.3-million additional for the books.

TANDEM SCANNING
by
Dr. JOHN

Tandem scanning is the most risky of all because it has to be done with a Blue Box. It is recommended that you use pay phones. Tandems usually have some rather interesting codes. So let's talk about them for a while - there are routing codes, operator codes, exchange codes, area codes, translation codes, service codes (special). Each will be discussed in detail.

OPERATOR CODES - usually the last few digits sent - follows the routing codes. Here are the standard operator codes :

101 - test board for the specific toll office. Their purpose is to do trunk measurement and testing.

121 - Inward operator - usually assists your local "O" operator in connecting to party. The 121 operator will not dial anything out of the toll area. As long as requests of assistance in dialing is in the LOCAL DIALING AREA or HER SERVING AREA, the operator will never question a call.

131 - Directory assistance operator - this is similar to a 555-1212 type except it is what the operator dials.

141 - Rout and Rate - this is what the operator dials to get :
1. Rate information
2. Routing information such as special overseas routing etc. The routing usually is to an overseas operator - usually to get them to connect you to a strange country not on the 10TC list of direct dial countries
3. 800-141 is a special WATS information service where the operator gets alternate routing info on WATS

160-XXO - Overseas operators to various countries

11XXX - Special marine verify operators where there are non standard codes. This is good scanning material - ie. from 11000 to 11999 can yield very interesting operators such as "leave word and call back" also "conference operators"

TRANSLATION CODES - used for inwats and overseas dialing- also in verify. Most all translation codes start with a "1". INWATS - Some typical inwats codes are : 125, 135, 145, 163, 164, 165. The third digit is the "Band" of the wats. 08X is also used where X is the band number. For example you can reach any 800 number regardless of where you are disregarding what band it is by dialing 085-424-9337 - you are band 5 to 800-424-9337, 084-424-9337 - you are band 4 to 800-424-9337. You can also dial 145-9337 or 144-9337 etc. if you are in the 202 area code. The complete number is 202-145-9337.

OVERSEAS - 18X codes are overseas operators access codes. To dial overseas, the standard operator code is : KP 011 + CCC ST where CC is the country code. You then get routed to an appropriate "sender" at one of the gateway cities and then you key in the country code + city code + number. The "senders" are :

182 = White Plains, N. Y.
183 = N. Y. City
184 = Pittsburgh, Pa.
185 = Orlando, Fla.
186 = Oakland, Ca.
187 = Denver, Colo.
188 = New York -(NOT MONTREAL)

To find out what "sender" you get, key in KP + 000-0000 + ST to any of the above senders. For example, suppose you wanted to find out the sender that New Zealand is routed through. The CC for New Zealand is 064 so you would key in KP + 011 + 064 + ST, wait for your beep-click - tone, then key in KP + 000-0000 + ST. You would then hear "This is the international switching center in Denver, Colo. - This is a recording - 3031 " You now know that 187 was used.

SERVICE ROUTING CODES - these codes go to Route and Rate computers, credit card check computers, etc. In L. A. Bell installed a computer to check credit cards. This computer not only checks the RAO code with the actual credit card number (CCN) but it actually checks its actual validity. A considerable amount of scanning was done to retrieve the code. It is KP-213-000-ST or KP-000-ST into any California tandem. You get a brief tone followed by a kachunk, then you key in a 3 digit office code which identifies the operator office that has asked for the check followed with the actual credit card number without the area code. For example, to check a credit card whose phone number is 264-2999 and RAO code is 293, you'd make up an 3 digit office code (any will do) and dial 375-264-2999-293-J and the computer would give one of the following four responses :

1. "Negative, negative 264-2999-293 Negative negative 264-2999-293
2. "OK OK (Re-order)"
3. "Re-key Re-key" (You must key in the CCN again)
4. "Re-dial Re-dial" (You must do the KP - 000 - ST or KP-213-000-ST again).

A complete scan was done on the 3 digit office codes. This was done in 1972 when the computer went into service. No one has done it since then. It might be possible now to remotely program it - to make it say OK OK to your favorite phone number. Another special code is 317-009. This is affectionately known as the "Golden Goose" computer. It is very handy and I'm going to wxplain what has been found , again by scanning. KP-317-009-ST gets you Beep Kerclink. Then KP-999+XXXXX XXXXXX-ST where XX are from 2 to 11 digits. If you key in less than 2 digits it will say "short short" and if you key in more then 11 digits it will say "long long". However, if you stay within the range, it will repeat back each digit you sent into it. The purpose is to check the operation of your Blue Box. Yes! I kid you not! It is an MF checker that works great! For example, if you key in KP-317-009-ST then KP-999-1234567890-ST and it says "one, two, three, five, six, eight, nine, zero", you know that four and seven aren't getting through and guess what-yah, you guessed it- the 700 Hz oscillator is either off frequency or lower in amplitude than the rest. The tolerance on the 317-009 is much tighter than the regular tandems so it is great to use to keep your MF equipment up to par, however, getting through to 317-009 is possible and getting it to respond might be hard if all your tones are off frequency so try to tune your "little Blue toy organ" as close to frequency as possible before you tie up the line checking with the 317-009. It would be criminal to tie up this line checking your out-of-tune organ while other young Boxers are eagerly awaiting to check their handy work.

Now let's suppose you are having trouble getting 202-456-1212 to work and you want to find the routing code. First you key in KP-317-009-ST or KP-009-ST if you're already in 317. Then key in KP-202-456-ST and it will say "route area plus one two one" which means that 202-121 will get you the proper operator. To get the proper operator for the number 707-777-9999 you key in KP-317-009-ST then KP-707-777-ST and you should hear "route area plus zero zero one" -"check nine" which means that 707-001 will get you the operator for the 777 exchange. The "check nine" tells you that 707-777-9999 is a pay phone. (After the three digit area code and the three digit exchange the first digit in the last four digits is usually a "9" indicating a pay phone although some of the newer pay phone exchanges are starting to use "8")

Maybe now I should clarify the difference between scanning and hacking. Scanning is usually sequentually trying numbers while hacking is randomly trying best bet numbers. While scanning or hacking up tandems, the thing to remember is never stay on longer than 3 to 5 minutes at a time. Always use working numbers when scanning and stay away from all 800 numbers or 555-1212 numbers as they are VERY unsafe. Do your scanning after 11 PM your time and remember if the trunk or code supes it can only cost you 25¢ at the most. Most of the time you will be getting tandem recordings and dropping cards like crazy which is why you should dial back in every 3 minutes or so. Normally, you don't ring numbers more than 3-5 minutes if there's no answer. The "schmuck" in the 4A will probably try to track you down because of all your card droppings and you shouldn't want to stay there sitting like a "duck" beeping into the phone. You could be traced but that takes time, at least 2-3 minutes. It usually takes 30 seconds to determine which city you are coming from but quite a lot longer to get your exchange. This ties up at least 3 people on your end and at 11 PM or later, those "schmucks" got better things to do. Since you are not ripping them off by using 800 numbers or 555-1212 numbers, they really couldn't bust you anyway, and

if you fuck up and supe a few - so what! Your AMA won't look funny so the security department won't catch on. If someone does come on the line you will hear a high pitched tone around 2,000 Hz and a few "clicking" noises. Remember, the guy in the 4A has to send an identifying tone to trace. This is a very soft 2,000 Hz tone. If this happens, STOP!!! Hang up and do it again a few hours later or scan another tandem from another pay phone.

Other uses include automatic rate information. For example, if you can scan around and determine the codes for day rate, evening rate, weekend rate, and coin control, you can scan by keying KP-(Rate codes)-(Area code)-000-0000-(Area code)-000-0000-ST. The first area code and number are yours and the second area code and number are the number you're calling. The computer will then say "Rate-one, four, five-coast to coast current pay phone rate." This means $1.45 for the first three minutes.

Here are some progressions to try :
000-009, 022-029, 032-039, 092-099. Skip 011 because it is for the overseas sender and skip 010 and 012-019 because these are reserved for TWX. (See TAP issue #49 for more info on TWX Phreaking.) Follow each code with 121. If it goes to an operator and she picks up, blow it off. Don't worry about not blowing her off fast enough. If you do your scanning from a pay phone, there's not a damn thing that she can do about it. Keep a log of all numbers and codes tried with results :

Pass 1 (121)	Pass 2 (111)	Toll	Verify
022 opr	9143	yes	---
027 opr	9148	no	---
033 opr	9145	yes	---
034 busy	2039	no	yes
056 busy	2167	yes	no
099 opr	9144	no	---

Step 1 - Go through the 3 digit codes via the progression above using "121" after each code: KP-000-121-ST, KP-001-121-ST, etc. If an operator answers with the name of the city she is in, blow her off and mark "opr" next to the code. If you get a busy signal, mark down "busy".

Step 2 - Go through only the opr ones and add 111 instead of 121 after the code. These will give different tandem recordings. For example, 022 will give 9143.

Step 3 - Find out which of the codes are for toll switching. To do this, add 182, 186, or 001-0CC and see if it switches overseas. Mark "yes" under TOLL column.

Step 4 - Now go through all "0" and "1" codes with the suffix of a "busy" number. For example, let's suppose that 936-1212 is "busy" for you. Start keying in KP-000-936-1212-ST, KP-001-936-1212-ST, etc. If you hear a click and then silence, or a conversation, you have auto-verify and should mark a "yes" under the VERIFY column.

Some of the codes in the "182" column will go through into the busy. There will be ones marked "yes" under the "182" column. After going through "0" codes, start on the "1" codes omitting 101, 121, 131, etc., then try the 18X codes and WATS translation codes. If you don't know them, it's easy to find them, just dial 800-XXX-YYYY. You get the XXX from your 800 prefix scan sheet. Suppose you're scanning 9141. You look for a 9141 on your scan sheet and presto! You have 800-431-YYYY. Get a working number, preferably a computer or ARU if you found one and dial it. Blow it off and try :
KP-125-XXXX-ST where XXX is the last 4 digits of the ARU
KP-135-XXXX-ST -tandem
KP-145-XXXX-ST -tandem
KP-155-XXXX-ST -tandem
KP-165-XXXX-ST -Ring - Beep WE FOUND IT!!!
Make sure to log down this 165 code, remembering that the "5" is the Band #.

After scanning the VAR code, do some further testing. You are looking for a click and if you find it, you've found a verification code. Now you can tap lines in that area. Record the exchanges it works on. Will it work for the whole area code or just a specific city? Get to know its limitations. Is it scrambled? Does it drop off in 10 seconds? Next you should scan the 5 and 6 digit codes. This takes the longest. Try these codes : 11000, 11999, 160-XXX, and 150-XXX where XXX is 000 thru 999. Who knows? You might find all kindsa neat things! If you find something strange, play with it! Sweep it with a signal generator. Ask yourself, does it take MF, touch tone, 2600? Shake it apart! Take every little piece and shake that! After you "tore it apart", then go looking for more. Use your imagination, intuition, and common sense.

A further note on tandem scanning - you might want to try to make contact with a "friend" at the 4A office. The phone numbers to the 4A offices are AC+958+XXXX if there are more than one 4A offices in the area code in question. San Diego is 714-958-042 while if all the dial is 714-958, you'll get San Bernadino. By the way, some central offices - 5XB, 1XB, and step - will allow you to dial "1" and "0" as a 4th digit. For example :
914-027-1211 will get you Peakskill, N.Y.
914-182-1111 will get you an overseas sender
212-121-1111 will get you a N.Y. inward operator.

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BACK ISSUES - 50¢ each - Issue #50 is $1

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GETTING HOOKED ON CABLE TV

ED. NOTE: Connecting any type of wire to cables belonging to a Cable TV company or public communications company can be construed to be "theft of communications" in many areas. This author does not support such interconnection or modification or any illegal activities. The following description is provided for purely informational purposes only. All companies refered to are fictitious organizations invented by the author for illustrative and explanatory reasons.

TOOLS

Wire cutters
Wire strippers } Try Radio Shack 3-way crimping tool
Crimping tool
3/8" Drill - preferably electric; a hammer drill speeds up drilling of holes in concrete or brick
Bits for drill - 24" x 3/8" for concrete, 3" x 3/8" for wood and steel
Screwdrivers - #1, #2, #3 Robertson (square)
Standard slot type
Wrenches - Adjustable, large size
Open end, 7/16" x 1/2"
Pedestal (nut driver), 7/16" x 3/8"
Hammer
Carpet knife
Optional: Stapler (with wire end)
Bash bit and handle (for making holes in concrete
Stapler with cable adapter, staples

EQUIPMENT

Cable: #59 and #59Messenger
F59 Connectors and rings
Splitters: 1:1 - F81
1:2 - 2 way
1:3 - 3 way
1:4 - 4 way
Electrical tape
SMT (Standard Matching Transformer)
For Drops: Span Clamp, Pole Hook, Lashing Wire Clamp, Drop Wire Hook, Ground Strap, Ground Wire (#14), GB3 and F59C Connectors, Hiatts (6mm, 3mm)

INSTALLATION

Start at your TV. You need an SMT to adapt most 300 ohm TV inputs to Cable TV's 75 ohm. Newer TVs have this feature built right in - just set the jumper wire or switch to 75 ohms. The SMT is a small metal or plastic can with two spade lugs for attaching to the TV. They're available in most electronic parts stores.

Locate the nearest cable line, a ¼" round wire that snakes around your building. Make sure it's not the phone wire. Trace a known cable tv hookup from the set to outside, then determine what lines are what. Remember that tapping into a nearby line using a splitter may be illegal and can also deteriorate others' reception if there are a number of outlets already in the area or just if the general signal level is low (CATV service is not perfect). Irate subscribers watching lousy reception tend to call their local Cable TV serviceman who does a dB level check along the line and this could reveal any illegal or amateur taps.

Unprofessional or sloppy self-connections are signals to the serviceman that a connection is illegal and these are usually subject to the sub in question being forced into paying by a slick, threatening salesman. So the idea is to practice before doing anything - you only screw yourself if you do something wrong. Also, since Cable TV is destined to become one big Pa Bell type company someday, your close observation of equipment used and techniques employed can only result in ultimate benefit for the people.

The first basic mistake of all amateur CATV installers is not knowing how to put an F59 fitting on the end of the cable. Here's how:

1. Cut end of cable.
2. Strip outer insulation for 1¼" carefully. Note presence of ground braid.
3. Strip inner insulation 3/8" out from end of outer covering.
4. Slip crimp ring over outer insulation.
5. Push-twist (gripping with pliers if necessary) protruding end of F59 fitting over inner insulation until outer covering meets with large diameter part of fitting. Some installers make this easier by mashing the outer cable covering with the end of their pliers to soften and loosen it.
6. Crimp crimp ring 1/16" out from end of outer covering.
7. Trim/cut inner wire 1/16" out from end of fitting.

The gimmick in CATV installations is good manual dexterity and the ability to size up a situation so you can put a wire in the shortest distance between two points. Real professional work is neat. Good fittings, 90° corners, solid grounds, etc. This is what to strive for.

There are a number of ways to beat the system:

1. Share one line with one or more neighbors. Drill a hole in an inner wall and run to your set using a splitter. Try hiding the hole in adjoining closets and putting your SMT there too. Run regular flat 300 ohm wire to your set. Looks like an ordinary aerial hookup, right?
2. If they don't want to share, tell them you'll pay the couple of extra bucks if they get an extra legal outlet put in. You supply the TV or radio for the time of installation and place it close to where you will drill a hole to your place.
3. You're friendless. You'll just have to do it yourself. I'll attempt to cover most situations.

(a) Suburban homes, houses, etc: It's usually unwise to tap into a neighbor's line here for obvious reasons - visibility of line mainly. You might as well install your own line. Locate the main line by tracing back a neighbor's from his house to the street or phone poles or wherever. Look very closely. His drop wire may run along the main line to a tap (Just a heavy duty splitter). Hook your cable into one of the outlets not being used. This complete running of wire from house to tap is known as a drop. (See Notes on Drop and distinguishing cable line from phone line)

(b) Downtown houses, multiple family houses: Here it's usually easier to tap a neighbor. It's better to find the splitter on yours or a nearby house. If all the splitter taps are being used, get one with one more tap (for you) or put in a 2-way, by running a small piece of line to the input and putting 2 of the existing legal lines into it. DON'T YOU hook in here - these will be the suspect parties if checked by Service. In 90% of cases, no signal deterioration will take place. Besides, you will seem to be legal. Use your imagination to hide your line's route. Just remember, when a line goes into a hole in the wall, its destination is harder to trace.

(c) Apartments, High and Low Rise: These are set up with a master tap box usually. Its location can be on the roof, in a stairwell on each floor, in the meter room or in the garbage chute room, or finally, in the basement furnace room. This is the usual order of occurence.

The lines run according to their source. Outside, down the side of the building ending in a loop outside a window, at appropriately located splitters or actually going into the apartment and terminated at an outlet box inside the wall. Inside runs go along hallways covered with plastic mouldings to hide them. In this case, the line is probably just outside your apartment (or it could run into a closet). Variations exist depending on building construction. For example, using garbage chutes as a main run or any hollow running the length or width of the building. Newer apartments usually use pre-wired outlets. Where there are mouldings outside in the hall, do this: Take moulding off carefully (the section right outside your apartment) noting how it is attached. Find the nearest dead-ended line. Drill a hole through the wall (preferably into a closet) behind the bundle of cables. If the cable has enough spare length, just push it through from outside. If not, put in an F81 connector outside and run a new line into your place.

For outside lines - drill a hole through a window sill, bring the line inside, etc. (Drilling out through a wall may involve going through brick or hard concrete, a job for a hammer drill. So, stick to easy, soft routes unless you have the tool or patience for heavy surfaces) To get signal, go to master box and hook in your apartment #. If no ID tags are present, put an audio buzzer or radio or output of your hi-fi to the apt. end of the cable. Check unhooked cables in the box using a radio earphone and alligator clips until you hear something. If box is inside - run, lines can be split in the moulding to a live line with a minimum amount of trouble. Locate the splitter down a bit from the apt. entry hole so it'll be harder to trace. Use the same technique as before. YOU run direct and split other's lines. If your main box has a lock on it or some other security device, this method of splitting to live lines inside (past) it works quite well.

(d) Underground cables, wireless subdivisions: Locate a Phoneco pedestal (metal rectangular box). Open using pedestal wrench or nut driver of appropriate size. Cables usually use lot number IDs - make sure it's a cable tap you've located, NOT a telephone-only tap. The metal door slides up. Unmarked lines can be traced using a buzzer (or radio signal) on house end and detection by earphone probes.

THE DROP: How to do it Right

Definition: installing a drop wire (Messenger 59 or BC6) from the line tap to the structure where outlets are to be located.

Procedure

Plan the installation first.

Locate the tap. Decide on the wire run and pace off the relative distance to house/bldg. for line length. Look for possible exterior ground locations in deciding where and how to place attachment. (See Grounds) Carry enough 59 cable to complete all interior work anticipated. Don't forget interior ground possibilities.

Size up interior cable run. Leave 6' at TV and run to exit hole (inside GND? - run past cold water pipe). Put SMT on TV and cable.

Place ladder at TAP (be careful) and Drop wire at attachment location. Put on 59 cable end while on the ground, it's easier. Separate drop wire from main cable for about a foot. Strip end and bend. Put on ID tag nos. Climb ladder. Temporarily attach wire to the strand (loose knot). Using wrench, place lashing wire clamp on metal strand near tap and tighten firmly. Attach pre-bent lashing wire to it and tighten. Make sure you have a sufficient drip loop for cable from separation to tap (about a foot). Put a plastic tie or tape at lash wire/cable separation. Next, put a span clamp on at the proper location (varies - a 90° run at strand to attachment location is best). Use ties or tape to attach wire to strand when running along it at 4 foot intervals. Separate lash wire from cable with a knife very carefully for about a foot where it passes span clamp. Wrap lashing wire 2 or 3 times around span clamp hook. Put ties or tape at separations of lash wire/cable.

Place ladder at attachment location.

Use a drop wire hook (ramshorn). Put an anchor in if attachment is to mortar, instead of wood.

Strip lashing wire from cable and wrap it around ramshorn 2 or 3 times and then twist back to drop wire. If drop is taut (only a foot max sag in 100 feet), cut or have cut the remaining cable below the ramshorn to about 3 feet. Form a drip loop back to the cable just after the ramshorn and tie or tape in place. Cut the end of the cable square, put on a 59 connector. Then use an F81 connector or splitter, running cable(s) to entry holes and using hyatts for attaching the cable to the mortar between the bricks. Don't forget the ground!

Note: Pole attachments
If a telephone pole is used as dropwire attachment, remember to put a pole hook in the side of the pole, not the face. The side has the rungs or is parallel with the strand.

GROUNDS

One common area of inspection is grounds. According to Specs, all cables must be properly grounded. This can be done at the following locations depending on the specific conditions. In order of preference:

1. Cold Water Pipe (copper): either before outside shutoff tap or any point on line after.
2. Cold Water Pipe (galvanized): before winter shutoff only (usually inside), or at any interior point before it.
3. Electrical Stacks: at a reasonable distance (one to two feet) from power input.
4. Ground Rods: must be fully inserted into the ground next to building.

Note:-All pipes used as grounds must be completely sanded/ scraped to bare metal, for 75% of their circumference. All paint, rust, corrosion, coatings removed.

-Ground straps must be tight and immovable by hand and #14 ground wire used.
-Grounds After Splitters must be jumped using f59G and ground wire.
-Alternative methods utilize a ground wire and GB3's.
-Cable passing over water pipe shortcut: use a GB3 on cable and strap directly to cold pipe using GB3 screw/ nut.

ABOUT INSTALLING

1. It's not easy. Use your eyes before you do anything.
2. Practice beforehand in your basement. That's how cable companies teach their installers. Monkee-see, monkey-do.
3. Be neat.
4. Read How to Hide Almost Anything by David Krotz. It'll help you get sneakier.

A study by the General Accounting Office, government watchdog for Congress, has concluded that 7 per cent of all the mail being distributed today by the Postal Service is being sent to the wrong address.

COUNTER CONTROL

THE BIRTH CERTIFICATE -PART 1

by Agent MDA

To exercise counter control effectively on landlords, bankers, police, Pa Bell, and other oppressors, it is often necessary to have false I.D. Sources for false ID are scarce, but almost anyone can make their own ID using easily accessable supplies and equipment.

Here is an overview of tne process:

1. Obtain a birth certificate (BC)
2. Make some xerox copies of the BC.
3. White-out and paste-up on one of the xerox copies, blanking out the typed-in information to make a Master Copy(MC)
4. Use the Master Copy to run off as many blank BC;s as desired.
5. Make or obtain a seal similar to the one on the original BC.
6. Finish the documents- apply seal, trim excess paper, apply rubber stamps, signatures,etc.; as needed.

The above process is relatively simple to comprehend, but doing it is a lot of hard work as some steps are more difficult to accomplish and are time consuming. Some tips on details may be helpful.

First, a good quality BC to use as an original to make the Master Copy from can be obtained by sending for your own BC or by borrowing one from a friend. A BC that is black print on white paper works best. Some BC's are black print oncolored safety paper (check type paper) and will make good copies on some machines and unusable copies on others.

Second, the type of copy machine you are going to use is important. The "wet copiers" like the kind you find in many libraries make grey slimey copies that are unacceptable. A "dry copy" machine that prints on regular untreated paper is recommended. If you have trouble finding a dry copier try the yellow pages under copy or duplicating services. Xerox makes several machines that will print on almost any kind of paper, including safety paper and card stock. IBM makes some copy machines that have a lighter/darker copy feature that is useful in eliminating shadows blemishes in the background of your copies.

The first duplicate copies you make of the BC will be used to prepare a Master Copy.

"White-out or Daisy" correction Fluid is used to cover the typing over and to remove other data you don't want on the Master. Scissors, rubber cement,T-square,Papercutter,and other paste-make-up accessories will help produce better copies, but are not essential. The people at graphic art stores are generally very helpful and will give you some useful paste-up techniques tips if you should have any difficulty.

The MC when prepared right should look like a blank BC form. Run a test copy of the MC and make corrections on the MC as necessary,ie, white-out shadowed areas, blemishes, etc. When you are satisfied with the copy, run off as many as desired. The excess paper should be trimmed from your copies and you should try to make it look as close as possible to the original. A paper cutter with board and a rubber stamp kit with resettable type are almost necessary at this point, although a scissor and typewriter will do in a pinch. All that is needed now is to add the seal of the County Recorder, or a reasonable facsimile, to make the homemade BC complete.

1978 CC CODE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
Q Z M A H X F T L R

the 7th digit

COUNTER CONTROL

THE BIRTH CERTIFICATE- PART 11

by Agent MDA

Here's a list of equipment and supplies needed:

1.	2 blocks of "FIMO" modeling clay	$2.00
2.	1 pint plastic casting resin (hardware,paint or plastic wholesaler's)	4.50
3.	1 "OFFICIAL" seal handpress with insert (yellow pages under "seals")	5.00
4.	1 set of reverse letter punches 3/16 inch or smaller (Look in the yellow pages- "tools, Industrial Wholesale". this item may have to be special ordered.)	33.00
5.	1 jar of rubber cement	.75
6.	"Krylon" or other silicone spray	2.25
7.	Regular unhardening modeling clay	1.00

Items 1-4 may not be easy to locate and it will save consideravle time finding them thru the yellow pages.

Here is an overview of the manufacturing process:

1. Roll FIMO clay into a sheet 1/8 inch thick.
2. Make a shallow impression of the seal border into the FIMO using a male seal plate which is in the seal press. (The male plate is the one with the raised surface on it.)
3. You now have a border of a seal in the FIMO- use the reverse letter punches to make the lettering within the border. Draw a picture in the center of the seal similar to the one you are trying to copy. Most seals have a picture in the center- books and a scroll, a star, a tree, buildings, mountains, etc. The drawing does not have to be impressed in the clay very deeply in order tp come out good.
4. The plate you've just made is a female-all the letters,pictures and border are indented. Trim off the excess FIMO around the edges of the border and bake in the oven according to the instructions on the FIMO package. FIMO when baked turns into a hard rubber like substance, and your plate is now very durable.
5. Roll flat some regular modeling clay. Put your female seal-plate on the clay lettered side up. Spray lightly with silicone. Using some more modeling clay, encircle the female plate with a little dam about 1/2 inch high, making a cup around the disk of the female plate.
6. Pour plastic casting resin 1/8 inch thick over the female plate. This will make the 2nd half of your seal-the male plate. One half of your seal will be FIMO, the other half will be plastic.
7. When the plastic hardens sufficiently, separate the two plates. If you used silicone spray before you poured the plastic, the two plates will come apart easily.
8. Rubber cement the two plates into the "insert", put the insert into the handpress, and make a few test seals on paper.

The male seal plate that is to be used to make the initial impression in the FIMO (step 2) has to be worked on.

If you buy the Official Seal Hand Press, Modes 1-K, try to buy it with blank plates-it's much cheaper and easier to work on. One side of the "insert" will have a female brass plate with a border on it, and the other side will have a blank piece of plastic on it. To make a male plate with border, just lock the hand press closed and put the whole thing in an oven heated to about 425.

The blank piece of plastic will melt into the brass plate and you will have a good blank male plate with border to impress into the FIMO.

If you are using the plate from an already made seal (MooseLodge, Notary, etc,),you will have to scrape the useless lettering off with a file, emeryboard, etc. A moto-tool does a good job of grinding off lettering. All you want is the border to impress into the FIMO- the lettering is done by pressing the reverse letter punches into the space between the margins in your FIMO copy.

Check the impression your seal makes in the paper. It should be an even impression, clear, readable, and have all the lettering,borders, and picture raised toward the printed side of your document.

If the seal impression is so strong that it rips the paper, you are either squeezing the hand press too hard or you have made your lettering into the FIMO plate too deep. Not a strong enough impression in the paper means the lettering in the Fimo plate is too light.

Weak spots on the seal can be made to impress the paper more strongly by rubber cementing small pieces of paper on the back of the flexible FIMO plate of the seal.

Often a letter is too raised and punctures the paper. This can be corrected by filing down the raised letter on the plastic male plate with an emery board.

Making seals this way is an art- the lettering and the picture in the center of the seal have to be done by hand. It may take several tries before you have a useable seal but once you master the process additional seals are quickly and easily made.

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Keasbey, N. J.

WINTER PARK, Fla. (AP) — Somewhere there's a vandal with a screwdriver — and maybe with a screw loose.

When officials at Winter Park High School returned from the holiday weekend, they found the place littered with doorknobs, electrical outlet plates, toggle switches and other equipment.

Someone had unscrewed every screw he could reach.

Some of the unscrewed pieces were missing, but no other damage was done.

The culprit "must have spent hours, or else there was an army of them," Assistant Principal Bernard Bell said yesterday.

School maintenance crews spent most of the day putting the school back together.

Officials weren't sure how the vandal got in, but Bell had a hunch. "Probably with that screwdriver," he said.

MILO FONEBILL ISSUE

AUTO-COMBO RED-BLUE BOXES

As Milo said in his letter, the box is made up of three sections : front panel with keyboard, memory and logic board, and oscillator/amplifier. The front panel is pretty explanitory. The only comment I have is that the diodes be silicon. In order to conserve space try using dual diodes (Motorola HEP R9002). The other two boards use digital logic. The first thing you should remember is that the pin connections for power are not shown in the schematic. On most 14 pin chips pin 7 is ground (-) and pin 14 is positive (+). On most 16 pin chips pin 8 is ground (-) and pin 16 is positive (+). The following chips are used for external logic :

Quad NAND gate :	4012
NAND gates :	4011
NOR gates :	4001
BUFFERS :	4010
INVERTERS :	4009

The 4004 divide-by-128 chip is now a 4024 chip. It performs the same function as the 4004.

The NH0002 op-amp is now numbered LH0002. This chip is manufactured by National Semiconductor. Data on these can be obtained from the Linear Data Book by NS, available from your local Rip-Off Shack. On the memory/logic board pins 2 and 9 are bussed. In other words all the pin 2's and and all the pin 9's are connected together.

The capacitors that are not marked leave me in the dark! I'm going to try a .001 or a .0015 mfd. and see what happens. If anyone gets to finish this before I do, drop us a line and let us know what you found. Otherwise I'll let you know what I find out.

Just as a hint, I'm planning on making printed circuit boards for the keyboard and osc/amp board and using wire wrapping on the memory and logic board. For an applicable idea look in the Sept. 1977 issue of BYTE magazine.

NOTE : These notes were made before actual construction of my own box. The fotos that came with Milo's letter showed an actual box. These notes and the additions made to the schematic are presented to aid in the construction of the box. As I have not built my own box I cannot vouch for the validity of the additions or the notes but they are a reasonable assumption based on study of the schematics and consultation with the RCA COSMOS Date Book. If anyone has corrections or comments please send them in to TAP and Tom will forward them to me.

Before I leave I'd like to make a personal request : Milo Fonebill, will you please get in touch with TAP?!!! I'd like to know how close I came.

Thankx,

Wizard

EDITOR'S NOTE : The above mentioned letter from Milo Fonebill was reprinted in TAP #47 without the schematics because I realized that they were incomplete and I did't want to publish them until some of our technophreaks had a chance to go over the circuitry and make additions and/or corrections. Since issue #47 was published, I have been besieged by requests from readers for the Milo Fonebill schematics. Rather than go through the expense of photo-copying these schematics every-time a reader wants them, I've desided to publish them , errors, mistakes, omissions and all. The four schematics on the inside pages of this issue are the most corrected up-to-date copies available at this time. I will continue to update these schematics in futire issues of TAP as the additions/corrections are made known to me. Some of you TAP technophreaks were bitching that the last couple of issues lacked technical articles so here's a golden opportunity for you to blow the dust off of your test equipment and rise up to the challenge. The first reader who sends me a corrected working schematic of Milo Fonebill's programable Blue Box will receive a one year free extension of their subscription. Fair enough?

TAP

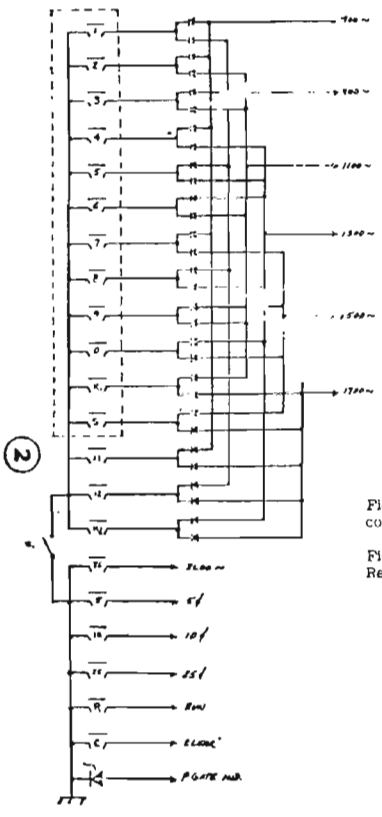
JULY 1978 NO. 51

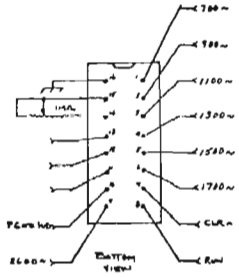
By now all of our subscribers should have received their copy of TAP # 50, our special double edition 7th anniversary issue. That issue was, in my opinion, one of the best issues in a long time. I'd like to be able to say that TAP readers responded to my plea for info, articles, and columns but that has not happened. All of the articles, columns, and info in issue # 50 were obtained either by brow beating some of our regular office "irregulars" or by digging through our files for any tidbit that we could use. It was a tedious job! To add insult to injury, TAP has been going through some VERY rough times! The long delay between issues 46 & 47 and 48 & 49 was the result of a gigantic fuck-up by the individual responsible for getting our mailing labels printed up. Issues 48 & 49, which were mailed out on March 23, 1978, had been sitting at the TAP office collecting dust since November 23, 1977! That four month rest period between issues was deadly! Our mail, renewals, new subscriptions, and financial condition went from bad to worse! Things got so bad that our rent check bounced and I was forced to pay it out of my own pocket! At this point in time I was personally going through a financial crisis of my own and the thought of having a TAP albatross around my neck was enough to give me serious thoughts about folding TAP! After all, I reasoned, three years of busting my balls on TAP was enough! Let some other ass hole take it over! Who needed it?

I made plans to close up the TAP office at the end of the year. I wrote to my very close TAP friends informing them of the decision that I had made. The response was immediate. "Don't do it!!!" Words of encouragement were nice but they did little to ease the financial crisis. It would take an act of God to keep TAP going. And that's what we got! I have long held the notion that God is on OUR side (supported by the recent subscription to our publication by a VERY prominent Catholic publication). HE must have reasoned that if ever HE was to save TAP, now was the time to act! HE works in mysterious ways and HIS way this time was in the form of a much needed plug in the April 1978 issue of HIGH TIMES magazine. The new influx of mail has TEMPORARILY solved our financial crisis but if TAP is to continue, I still need ideas, info, articles, and columns from you readers. Since some of you have made at least a token gesture, I have decided to do my part. Starting with this issue, TAP will begin publishing an issue a month. I will run a test period with the July and August issues. If the mail continues to bring in new subscribers, info, columns, and articles, I will then continue to publish monthly. If, however, YOU let me down (along with yourself and the other TAP readers), I will have NO other option other than to fold TAP! Our current office lease runs out on December 31, 1978, and while I love TAP, the fantastic amount of work on my part to publish an issue a month will make it VERY easy to lock up the TAP office for the last time on December 31.

I am bitching about getting some help for TAP the LAST time! TAP is NOT just a little four page info rag! It is an organization formed to collect, analyze, and disseminate data. YOU must supply the raw data. TAP will do all the rest.

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Figures 1, 2, and 3 make up the complete Auto-Combo Red/Blue Box.

Figure 4 is the Auto-Programable Red Box.

FRONT PANEL

Figure 1

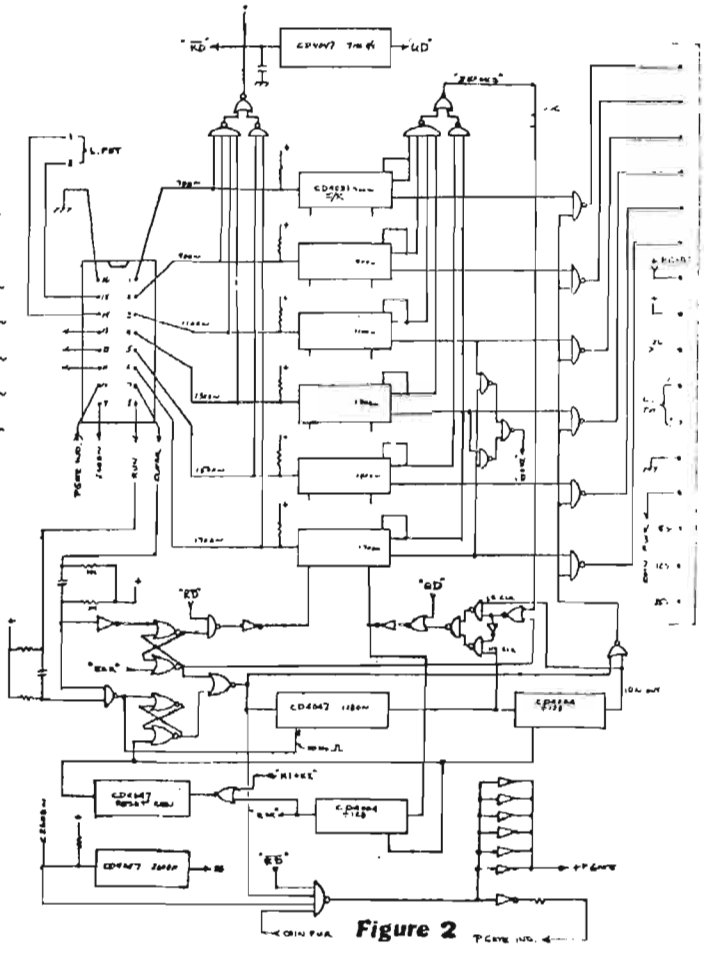


Figure 2

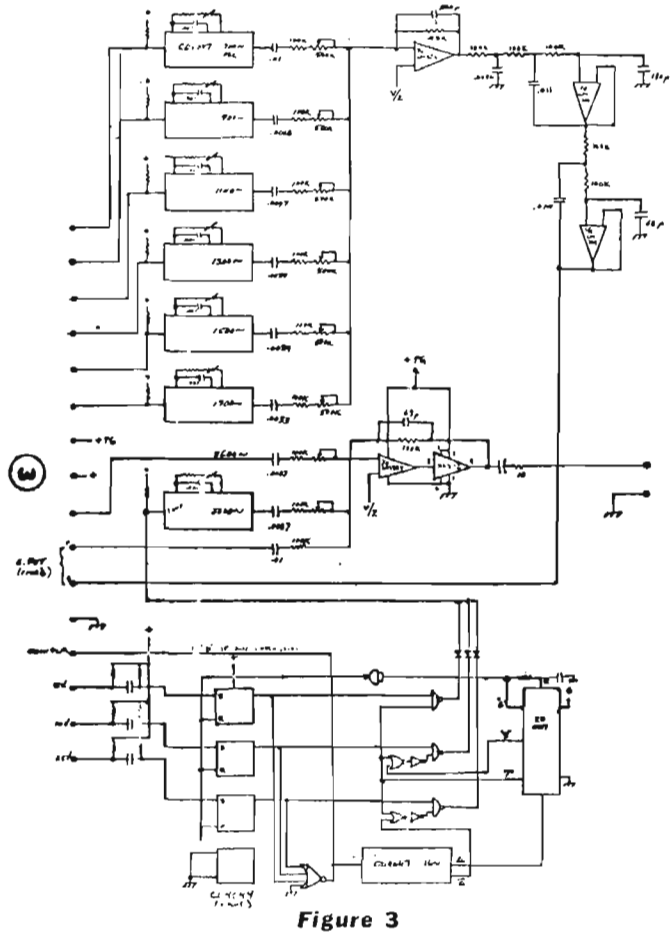


Figure 3

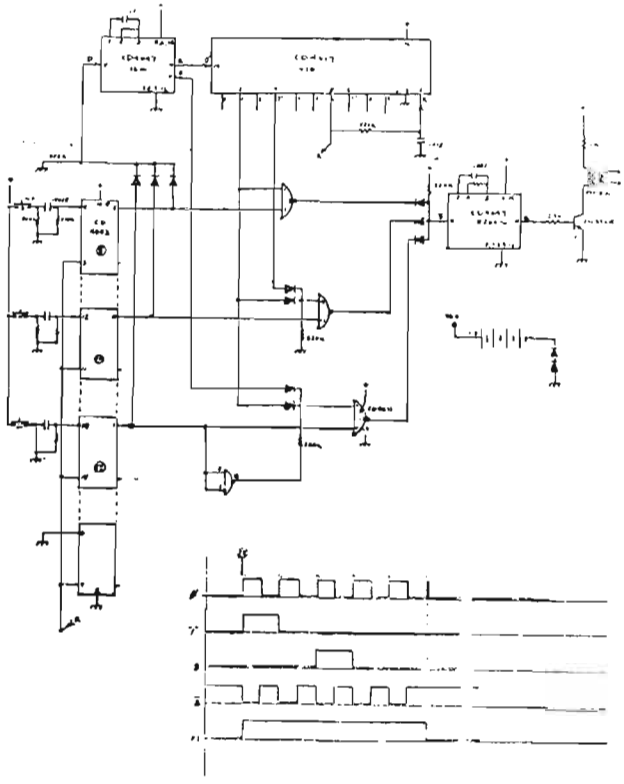


Figure 4

COMPUTER PHREAK-OUT

by The Wizard

It's become increasingly obvious to all of us down at TAP that a lot of the phone phreaks out there are also computer hacks. That being the case I'd like to use this column, which will hopefully become a regular feature, to distribute information of interest to both phone phreaks and computer hacks. Some of the ideas and suggestions that have come up for this column are: applications of microprocessors to blue boxing, ways to break computer codes and penetration of computer security and defenses. I'd be interested in hearing any ideas or suggestions people have for this column. I'd especially like to hear from people who have used their personal computers to experiment with the phones. I'd also like to hear suggestions for converting Altairs, Apples, Cosmacs, Kims, and any other microcomputer for producing MF tones. Also, a letter was sent to TAP by someone who was converting a calculator into a blue box using a 6502 microprocessor. I'd like to hear what progress they've made. If anyone has ideas or designs for digital-to-analog converters for 8080,6800, 6502 or1802 based microcomputers I'd appreciate them or any hints or help you can give. Remember, this column, not to mention the rest of this rag; can only operate with suggestions from you, the readers.

Dear TAP,

It looks like I will be having quite a lot of work cut out for me in winning this latest bullshit hassle. I need as much support as I can get from everyone in the way of donations.

If I loose this case, it will mean some 200 or more people may get harrassed or arrested because this case is a test case.

People interested in helping out can mail contributions to: Phone Phreak Defense Phund, 164 West 21st Street, New York, N. Y. 10011.

Captain Crunch

If any of you techno-electronic phone type people know anything about the new single chip MF encoder now available, please send the info to "The Magician" c/o TAP.

THE NEWS IS FROM THE WEST, AND IT'S BEIGE!

While intrepidly treking around the recent West Coast Computer Faire in San Jose CA (in wonderful Semiconductor Valley), I learned of a new colored box to do wonderful things.

The Beige Box is any computer terminal that looks like a Model 33 Teletype to a remote computer. That is, a TI Silent 700, an Execuport, Portacomm, Teleterm, Termiflex, or any other portable computer terminal that has an attatchment or recepticle for a telephone handset so that it can go over an ordinary telephone line. The box is named for the sandy brown color of the Model 33 Teletype, the standard of the computer industry (whether the industry likes it or not).

It should be noted, of course, that Teletype Corporation is only 50% owned by AT&T. The other 50%, however, is owned by Western Electric, the wholly owned manufacturing facility of the Bull System.

See Charlie?
Charlie's a computer that makes phone calls.
Only computers with taste make phone calls.
But Charlie, Bell Labs doesn't want computers with good taste.
They want computers that taste good.

SORRY CHARLIE!!!!!!!!!

Cheshire

Tongue-tried

NANCY, France (Reuters) — Motorist Louis Chachy, 34, who poked his tongue out at police manning a speed trap was fined 800 francs ($160) for insulting behavior by a court here.
Chachy denied the charge, saying he was only licking his lips because his mouth was dry.

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Readers have asked why I chose blue & yellow for the colors of issue #50. Since all our other issues are on white paper, I figured that if white, blue, & yellow were good enough for MA, they were good enough for TAP!

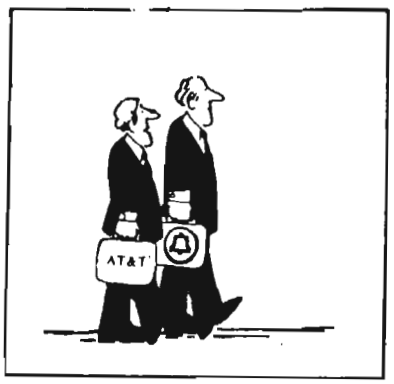
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"I believe ethics should be a personal matter between a congressmen and whoever he takes a bribe from."

JIM PHELPS ISSUE

TAP

AUG 1978 NO. 52

In my personal correspondence with Mr. Phelps, he has accused me (and rightly so!) of being an ego-maniac because I never mention him in TAP. Mr. Phelps has been physically absent from TAP for well over a year now but he lives on here in Libertarian spirit! I truly miss that Libertarian bastard and all the fun we had arguing over TAP policies. Ever frugal (cheap!), he would spend hours washing Elmer's Glue off 1¢ stamps. I would retaliate by sending out one issue of TAP ordered by a reader in the largest envelope we had! Those readers fortunate enough to have visited the TAP office during his reign know the fun, labor, and love that "Jim Phelps" put into the pages of TAP. It is with heart-felt thanks that I hereby dedicate this issue of TAP to our "Jim Phelps". Everything in this issue was either written, commented on, or typed by Mr. Phelps. The opinions expressed here are his and do not necessarily represent the opinions or views of TAP or its staff. All names heve been changed to protect the guilty!
This intro should destruct after reading. Good luck "Jim".

Ave Atque Vale

For those of us who aren't Latin scholars, that means "Hail and Farewell!" I co-edited TAP for 1½ years, and in that time we got it into pretty good shape, tho the number of of volunteers has been disappointing. We've learned a lot, met a few great people, some good people, a lot of mediocre ones, and a number of yo-yos.

I could have gone into editing TAP full-time. But it would have meant staying in or near Fun City and the (rotten) Big Apple has become, in Heinlein's words,"an Abandoned Area". Too much effort is required to protect oneself against one's fellow humans. So I'm in the land of Roger MacBride's Young Pioneers, where "40 Below keeps the riffraff out". Coincidentally, it's Birch country and I don't mean trees. If you want to really learn about conspiracies, ask a Bircher (but don't tell him you smoke or trip).

One of the ways we've been advocating to Fight the System has been to reduce - eliminate? - your dependence on it. Produce your own food, power, shelter, clothing and grow your own entertainment. Here I can attempt that.

We have from time to time recommended certain books. One which has nothing to do with Fighting the System is called God Drives a Flying Saucer by R L Dione, Bantam Q7733. It describes some interesting theories about THE SYSTEM. You may have some trouble finding it. I believe it will be worth your effort.

My apologies to those who have written me and are still waiting for a reply. Be patient. I probably still have your letter and will try to reply eventually. Mail for me will be forwarded. I'll continue to offer articles, etc. when time permits.

People often close with "Pax". I prefer "Si vis pacem, parabellum" (If you want peace, prepare for war)

Excelsior!
(Higher)
Jim Phelps

Update from England

Where CAMA and LAMA exist on your exchange, the operator will know the number you're on, so you can forget methods like giving the # of a large business (or your exchange) as your own number when making operator connected calls, or booking a call for a later time to a pay phone # from a domestic phone and being at the pay phone at the right time to receive it. If the operator has to ask your #, it probably means you haven't got CAMA or LAMA. On Velros (spelling?) that haven't, these fraud methods will work (e.g., here in UK). Sorry if anyone was misled by my piece in #43.

NYC has voice-response validation for CC calls. The "card" I was using was that of a large corporation. The operator asked me the area code on the card and after what seemed like an age, the computer came back with "valid, valid, valid". This was after a month of using the same "card" in Detroit, Chicago, Montreal, Cleveland, etc. with no hassle. So either I was lucky and picked a number to which a card was issued or the machine doesn't connect to an actual data base of all cards issued.

CB here is freaky. A friend who has a full wave aerial has been talking to Italian and Portuguese Amateur DXers. From 3:30 to 5:30 afternoons conditions are sometimes so good you can hear US truckers! That's 5000 miles on 4 watts! Got any good plans for a linear? 100 watts should do. A pair of 5 watters cost £195 ($355), so if you come to UK, just bring some CBs. You can sell them easily at 300% profit. Mobiles are unobtainable - putting a battery in a transceiver or connecting up a mobile CB is illegal here. There is a network of CBs in London only, but mostly used by criminals.

Just watched the last episode of The Prisoner again - ten years old and hasn't dated a bit.

Please tell your readers not to miss I, Claudius when it comes round to you. A trifle slow at first, it builds up into a fantastic crescendo. The best thing ever to have been on telly, it's the story from Augustus to Nero and is so deliciously perverted it's wonderful. Unfortunately, the American version has been extensively cut. I was really sick and angry when I read what they'd done to it. Nothing America has ever done has angered me so much. Among other cuts was a vital last scene where you see Caligula's face, dripping blood, after he's eaten the fetus he's cut out of Drusilla.

Depravo

Bloody awful! PBS had the balls to show Valerie Perrine delightfully bare in Steambath, but I guess this was "really too much". It should also be on Canadian TV, which is relatively uncensored compared to gutless ABC, CBS, and NBC.

JP

#47's article on radar detectors was great! Who did you steal it from? However, there's a new police radar which operates only momentarily "as needed". What is needed by us to combat it is a radar jammer - which will indicate that your car is going 55mph (or whatever speed you like) no matter how fast you are actually going. Sept. Car & Driver has a description of such a jammer. It is a 100mW transmitter broadcasting 10,525,001,727 Hz. Now will someone PLEASE come up with a debugged schematic and printed circuit board layout?!

Running at sub-light speed (because I was towing a B Sedan Volvo racer) while everyone was passing me at Warp 2 to Warp 4, I heard a "public service" announcement on the radio. A State Fuzz informed listeners that "The law is 55, regardless of traffic speed. Just because the stream of traffic is exceeding the limit, is not permission to speed." But EVERYONE (including the "authorities") agree that the speed at which 80% of traffic is moving should be the speed limit. Economy results from streamlining and efficient engine design, not arbitrary limits. C&D urges us to "Vote with your Foot".

JP

New Radar Gun To Become The Motorist's Foe

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The police here have just upped the ante in the high-stakes poker game between themselves and motorists.

Assistant State Patrol chief Gerald Kittridge said this week that the Patrol is purchasing a new anti-speeder weapon—a radar device that he claims will obsolete the radar detectors that have made the radar cop's job almost impossible to perform.

Kittridge said radar detectors are so numerous that they are "totally disabling" the radar now in use. The new "KR-11" units purchased by the Patrol use a tiny microprocessor and are equipped with "hold buttons" which shut off the signal when they are depressed. The operator can cut off radar signals until he sees a car he believes is violating the speed limit, then release the hold button. In about 1/100 second, the speed is calculated and displayed.

Kittridge declined to state how many of the units the Patrol has ordered, but he did say that several local sheriff and police departments are buying the KR-11s as well.

Each one will cost the taxpayers of St. Paul $5895.

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FORD'S BETTER BEST IDEA

Dear TAP,

Just a quick letter to say "Keep up the good work". I just received a full set of your reprints, and really enjoyed the material. Will put it to good use.

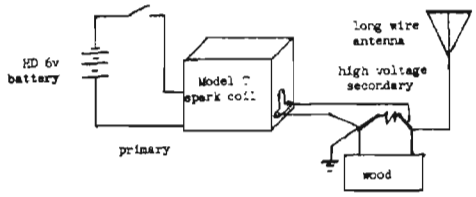
Included below are plans for a little device I used to play around with a few years back. It's the "Ford's Better Radio Jammer". Under good conditions it will fog out every (and that means all) radio receivers for about four blocks. The jammer is small, portable, hideable, easy to build, and cheap. You can put it in trees, fix it to cars, or place it just about anywhere. Carry it to your next police rally and really mess up their communications.

The diagram of the Model "T" Spark Coil is drawn from memory, so a few of the terminals may be misplaced - but the circuit is correct.

Buy a Model "T" Spark Coil at old car dealers, ham fairs, or J.C.Whitney. Wire the primary to a heavy 6 volt battery with a switch or timer. Wire the secondary wires each to a bent nail stuck in an insulator, and placed close enough together so a spark will jump all of the time Run another wire from one of the nails to an earth ground, and the other nail to as long a wire as possible (up to around 100 feet).

Close the switch, and you're On The Air!

Your Friend,
6 PAK



Redeeming Social Value: Throw a pi at Them

If you've been enjoying Project UFO and accept the premise (as I do) that there are other (or maybe they're the ONLY) intelligent life forms in the galaxy, and that they've been visiting us, this jammer might be an ideal broadband transmitter to attract the attention of any UFO you may observe. Remember, they don't know Morse code or "local" constants, so try communicating in the universal languages of science and math. Broadcast pi (3.1415926...), e (2.71828...), Euler's constant (.577215666...), square roots, etc. Good luck!

JP

Tom, Jim, or whoever -

Got your last four issues promptly, thanks. WHAT A GREAT NEWSPAPER! Talk about Free Press! It is exactly what I have lived for, for years feeling alone in admiration of Guy Grand and Augustus Mandrell, installing phones and phone taps, and defrauding whomever I can. How wonderful to know there are many of us around the country.

Have you heard of some of the Harvard Lampoon's masterpieces? Such as: Stealing a terrific amount of earth-moving equipment, going to a major road in Boston, setting up a detour, digging a large hole, and then leaving. Anyone could do this, but then they called the police, told them the Lampoon had stolen the equipment and dug the hole. They then found a legitimate city construction area, reported to the police that the Lampoon was at it again, at that location, then went there, and told the construction workers that some people from the Lampoon had stolen a police car and some uniforms and might show up there to hassle the workers. And then stood back and watched.

Or the time they restaged the Battle of Hastings on the Charles River and the police stopped them as they were bringing the war elephants off the boats!

Keep Fighting -
MX

"The Survivor" is excellent and extremely informative. It's a Mother Earth News for pessimists. Volume I is $6 and a subscription to Volume II is $8. from Atlan Formularies, Box 586, Eureka, CA 95501. Atlan also publishes "The Poor Man's Armorer" edited by Clyde Barrow. A year's subscription is $8. I saw the first issue and it was full of "hard to find" info.

JP

In case you haven't yet learned, a choice SEL rectifier frequency is 147.375 mHz. They also hate the monitors aircraft channels. If you want to know a frequency, a good idea is to pick up a surplus URM-90 or use a broad-band-coverage receiver and a good electronic counter, get in close proximity of the transmitter site you wonder about, and if the counter will not pick up the station directly (with the aid of a quarter wave whip), use the URM-90 or receiver as a pre-amplifier. You can read the frequency precisely in this manner. That's how I learned the FBI, DEA, and some of the others. I am in the communications business and believe me, it was impossible to get the freqs any other way!

Anyone can get frequencies of police stations in their particular areas (except for Feds) by calling this number and giving name and address and area of interest: 800-428-2326. This is the Electra division of Masco. (I hope this number is correct) They make the Bearcat brand scanning receivers (which I sell at discount!) Their new model 210 covers every channel you can think of between 30 Mc and the top end of the UHF band. It will search out unknown frequencies and display the located frequency, in nice little readouts, for you. If you have an idea the unknown station is between 154 and 157 Mc as an example, you can program it to scan that portion of the spectrum and when the station you're looking for comes on, Whammo! It locks on it and gives you the exact frequency. You can then program this specific freq into the memory and let the search circuit continue searching for other stations! Smartest little piece of gear to come along in a long time! No station can hide from you when you got one of these babies. I know freqs of most gov't agencies, including their alternates, and this baby surprised me right off by locating a UHF channel the --- uses for their little shirt-pocket rigs that use the hidden wrist-watch, or other, microphones. Had no idea they had a channel in this particular region! These Model 210 rigs are hard to find. Delivery is slow. Last one I got in had a factory defect. American way of doing things, ya know...compared to imports! and I had to send it back to them. No exchange due to shortage of sets. But at $369 it is quite a radio if anyone needs one that bad. No crystals to buy. It covers about 16,000 channels. Works at home or in the car!

Rumors are that US Marshall Service has funds for new repeaters, mostly on VHF/UHF. Soon as I get freqs, will send them if you want them. Also same for any ATF (Alcohol-Tobacco-Firearms) in this state. Maybe something different in other areas.

I have large quantities of Don the Ripper's stuff if anyone wants to swap, or just wants something, and will pay for copying (PO has sorry-assed machine at 15¢ a page). DB ripped me off with his come-hither lifetime subscription line. Never did get all of what was promised two years ago, and never an update or answer to my letters or phone calls, but I do have a small box full of his shit and although most of it is obsolete or uses WW2 tubes, someone might want something.

Here's one for you. Some kid fresh from California told me the guys out there put a spark plug in the bottom of a coffee can (remember coffee?), ran one of their car spark plug wires to it and used it to zap police radar. "Sparky" end of plug is inside can, through hole in bottom. Open end of can faces forward, sorta like an antenna, I 'spose. Heard anything about this?

Nickolai Testicle

Since you wrote us, the list price of the Bearcat 210 has dropped to $289. It locks every bit as impressive as you claim.

JP

I am a freshman enrolled in Engineering at our local university. I am interested in power systems, mainly solar and wind. I am mad at ERDA for their efforts to produce large windplants for the power industry. We have a national grid to every home so any homeowner could produce his own power and sell it back to the national grid. There are expensive synchronous inverters on the market but the power companies will not let them be hooked up, much less pay you for the power you might give them (see Mother Earth News #40 interview) I am looking for plans, specifications, etc. on small inverters 1-10 KW. and I have information to trade.

JN

Since you wrote us, the guys on East 11th Street have won a court decision allowing them to sell their surplus wind-generated electricity back to Con Monopoly.

JP

Readers aren't the only ones writing letters. Mr. Phelps has also written a few. The first letter below appeared in the Free Libertarian Newsletter and the second letter is a reply from a U.S. Senator to a "gem" sent by our "Jim".

FELLOW LIBERTARIANS:

Enjoyed the article about Teletronics and their harassment by Pacific Telephone and Telegraph. *[Oct.-Nov. issue--Ed.]* California has a very strict law about publishing phone rapoff info. Rockerfeller (surprise!) vetoed a similar bill in New York.

The demise of TEL leaves only TAP, the publication of the Technological Assistance Program (formerly the Technological American Party) to carry on the battle.

Introduction of the Electronic Switching System and Common Channel Interoffice Signalling will make obsolete the Blue and Black Boxes, so we are diversifying into other areas. Recent articles have included; "Free Postage" (the stamp on this letter is coated with Elmer's Glue-All and is recycleable; soak it in water, say the magic words "Lysander Spooner," rub lightly, and the cancellation disappears); "Fighting the Biggest Monopoly of All" (by voting Libertarian, of course); "Give the Water Company a Blow Job" (alternate sources of energy); "Pen Pals Wanted" (Dostoevski said something about the best people being in prisons, didn't he?); "The Ultimate Red Box" (for "pay" phones); "Report on Bulletproof Vests," "Parking Meter Locks," "Misuse of the Social Security Number," and "Pay and Die?" (Death and Taxes are not inevitable; Rene Baxter's tax refusal plan).

We are always very careful to saturate our articles with "redeeming social value." For this reason, or possibly because Gerald Lefcourt has agreed to defend us on any charges of First Amendment violations, harassment has been minimal. Only "Pay or Die?" resulted in anything: a visit from the Gestapo. Two agent types parked outside our office in a conspicuously inconspicuous dark sedan and stared steadily up at our window for one afternoon.

Unlike TEL's mailing list, ours will not be surrendered. It is programmed to self-destruct in case of attack.

We're only a few doors away. Drop in any Wednesday, from 4 to 7 p.m., 1201 Broadway, Room 608. Meet Tom Edison, Al Bell, Mr. Phelps, Alexander Mundy, Simon Pure, Edward Extract, and the ever popular Name Withheld.

Jim Phelps
Advisable Missions Team

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Phelps,

Thank you for your letter of July 31 in which you asked "Did I hear you right? I'm for abolishing the whole Postal Department."

Yes, I am "guilty" of saying that at a recent press conference. The reporters were pressing me hard for answers to all the Postal Service problems and I said I would be in favor of abolishing the whole system. Anything would be an improvement!

Thank you too for the enclosed article (TAP #39) on the Postal Service. I haven't had a chance to read it yet but I am taking it home with me tonight.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

MILTON R. YOUNG

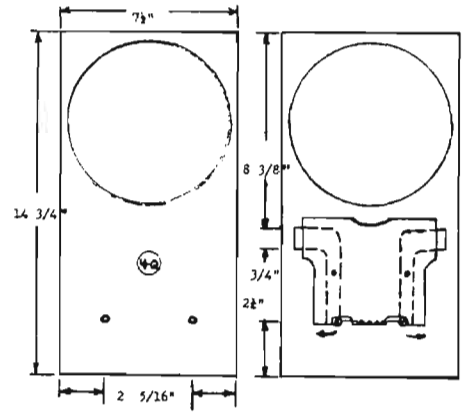
Getting Inside NJ PSE&G's Meter Box

We had an info request way back in Nos. 30-32 and just when we'd about given up, a reader came thru! Now I've finally written it up. This box is not too common, but, for what it's worth, here's some info on it. It may be useful for entering similar boxes.

The seal is ceramic and must be broken to remove the cover in the usual manner. But we're not interested in the usual manner, are we? There appear to be two ways to remove the the cover without breaking the seal. One of the knockouts in the bottom can be removed, a screwdriver inserted (keeping it against the front cover or you may Zap yourself) and pushed as in the illustration. Use a replacement plug for the knockout and pop the cover back on when you're finished studying the meter. That's why you opened it, isn't it?

If you don't have access to the bottom because another box is in the way (or whatever), you can drill the cover with a ¼" or so drill. Carefully! The latches are directly behind the drilling points and you don't want to damage them. When you're ready to replace the cover, fill the holes with Plastic Steel ® or equivalent, and repaint the cover.

JP



FORTRESS ALARM

Issue #30 is best received. Congratulations. PT&TCo now (1975) has fitted "sensitive" located paystations with an electronic "tamper device" which gives a silent alarm if any attempt to ripoff is made. Apparently experimental at present. Learned of three prosecutions where the artist was caught in the act. First plead not guilty, sentenced to prison; second plead guilty, got local time - 6 mos. and probation; third (19 yrs old) got 3 mos, $300 fine and 3 years probation. At trial of first, during preliminary, the new device was described. It is on a card about 2" x 3" x ¼" has a 16 lead IC and mercury switch and is line powered. Red and Green and Yellow leads pass thru it, plus three wires about a foot long. How and where they are connected are unknown.

Agent 921

The M-11 might be called the perfect assassination weapon. The U.S.-made hand machine gun fires bullets by gas propulsion without sound, flash or smoke and can empty its 32 round clip in approximately 1.7 seconds. It comes in two pieces, each nine inches long, and weighs about seven pounds. With it one U.S. arms dealer says I could kill a hundred people in the next room and you'd never hear it.

A dangerous trend is taking place in the world. Small, lightweight, easy-to-use arms like the M-11 are falling into the hands of all sorts of people. Small arms and even heat-seeking guided missiles like the Soviet Duel Strela launched by a man on the ground can knock a plane out of the sky at altitudes up to 6,560 feet. In 1973, Italian police burst in on a group of terrorists in an apartment under the traffic pattern four miles from Leonardo da Vinci Airport near Rome. They had these Strela rockets.

Other weapons weighing less than 10 pounds can knock out a tank, speakers platform or automobile. The source of most of these weapons is National Guard armories in the United States. Other sources are arms dealers who operate out of "protected" countries in the United States; one of the most popular weapons for terrorists is the AR-15. It is the civilian version of the military M-16 it is manufactured by Colt and can be bought in the U.S. by almost anyone.

Hi:

I've gotten back into Amateur radio after being inactive for about eleven years, and it is amazing the progress that has been made in many things that should be of interest to phone phreaks. Although not cheap, remote control of phones is quite easy and quite possible on little used frequencies in the 450 Mc bands (using split channels) and once the remote phone is dialed, full touch tone and blue box control would be possible. I discussed this with another phreak in San Francisco some time ago, about a group of phreaks getting together to share expenses on such a project. If such a unit was moved periodically, detection would be difficult.

The thing that really interests me, though, is the very real possibility of learning the microwave operating frequencies, and the satellite operating frequencies, and building equipment to break right into the microwave long distance equipment. With the proper radio transmitter, connected to a BB, you would be able to seize a long distance microwave line with a 2600 Hz tone, without going through the C.O. at all. This would make detection almost impossible. BUT WE NEED THOSE FREQUENCIES. I'd be very glad to work on such a project with anyone who'd like to give it a try!!!

Ever since the wife and I got busted we've played it super cool, but it doesn't mean that I've given up by a long shot. Enough for now; keep up the good work.

Agent 948

Dear TAP

I was just rereading #39. I'll bet that if someone wrote the John Birch Society a nice letter (300 Concord Ave, Belmont, Mass) they'd be glad to help you "fight Communism" by sending you some of their "stamps".

Want an amusing book to read? Try the "Viking Process" by Norman Hartley. It couldn't happen? Knowing the things AT&T has done, I wouldn't bet on that.

I wonder - could the push button light switch from a refrigerator door be used for an off/on switch for an extension phone? That way if someone else used the extension, they couldn't forget to put the switch in the "off" position when done.

See Page 122 of Jimmy Breslin's book How the Good Guys Finally Won (the only funny Watergate book). It turns out that Tip O'Neill, the House Majority leader, is an ex-phone phreak.

Another book that's good for killing a couple of nights is Pipe Line by Milt Machlin (Pyramid). It's a novel but some of it is based on fact. One thing the author brings up is the possibility that OPEC did what it did largely at the urging of America's oil companies! i.e. the companies whose oil wells are in America. By jacking up the price of Arab crude, their oil suddenly became very competitive in price and, of course, any they sold to the Japanese, etc. would bring in 6 times the profit it did before.

Agent 038

Verrrry interesting! Whenever any of our readers can't locate a book mentioned in TAP, check Books in Print or Paperback Books in Print, available in almost any library and in most large bookstores JP

INFORMATION WANTED

Alright, technophreaks. We're interested in some info on the following:

Pay cable TV: liberate video! HBO etc. What decoding methods do they use?

2600 Hz muting of calls: sources claim that by using this tone you can 'black box' calls. Is this true? Where?

Microcomputers and fones: Recently saw an ad for IMSAI 8048 CPU which showed a picture of a home experiementer hooking it up to (gasp) his fone! Lots of fun could be had here - call forwarders, finding WATS extenders codes, etc. What are you doing to spread the digital revolution?

Blue and Black Box detectors/defeaters: How? Where? Rumors abound - What's this about tones being used to detect black boxes?

"Greasy Kid Stuff" Information Wanted

That's what all you superadvanced electronics types will call my request for info on a build-it-myself inverter. 12v DC (auto) input and 110-115v AC 60Hz output, with 500-600 watt capacity. Wave form anything that'll operate AC-only stuff. Sure, I could buy one, but that's no fun. Any info on winding my own transformer, inverter theory, and of course, a debugged schematic would be appreciated. Maybe I'll be able to come up with a way to use it illegally.

Jim Phelps

Back Issues are 50¢ each.
Subscriptions - 10 issues - US Bulk rate $5.
US First Class in plain sealed envelope $7.
Canada & Mexico First Class $7.
Foreign $8.
IMPORTANT! Include mailing label or Xerox copy when writing to TAP about your subscription.
Electronics Courses - 50¢ each. A - DC Basics, B - AC Basics, C - Phone Basics, D - Amplifiers.
TAP mugs - $4.50.
TAP T-shirts - $4.50. Specify size and color: Small, Medium, Large, Extra Large. Black or red T-shirt with white TAP logo.
TAP "Ma Bell Is A Cheap Mother" T-shirts - $4.50. Specify size and color: Medium, Large, Extra Large. Blue, tan, or yellow.
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TAP, Room 418, 152 West 42 Street, New York, N.Y. 10036
This is a mail drop only.
OFFICE: 1201 Broadway, Room 608, New York, N.Y. 10001
HOURS: WEDNESDAY, 5 - 9 pm.



NOW HEAR THIS!

That's right! Now hear the MF Boogie Blues along with the comments of Captain Crunch, Joe Engressia, Al Bell, and even John Doherty (AT&T Security Chief). This one hour cassette tape is a recording of an interview that they recently made. The cost of this outragious tape is $2.00 plus 50¢ postage. Total: $2.50.

Published for informational purposes only by Youth Hot Line Reports, Inc.

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Too often foreign aid is when the poor people of a rich nation send their money to the rich people of a poor nation.

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Bars and stripes

COLUMBUS, Ga. (AP) — Georgia prison officials may have outsmarted themselves a few years ago when they decided inmates should wear blue jeans and cotton work shirts.

Now many prison visitors are wearing the same thing and it's causing a problem. Corrections Commissioner David Evans says too many inmates are mingling with visitors and walking out of the state prisons.

Inmates who escape "don't even have to go to the trouble of finding other clothes," said another corrections official. "They fit right in."

Evans told the Board of Offender Rehabilitation at a meeting Wednesday that inmates will have to switch back to more distinctive garb. He suggested white uniforms with a blue stripe down each pants leg.

IT'S 4PM AT ELECTRO -

WHAT'S ON "TAP" ?

You're attending an electronics trade show, and you know that at least 2% of the folks attending have got to be fellow phone phreaks, but you don't know how to make contact.

Well, now there is a sure way of meeting your phellow phreaks! At 4PM, phone phreaks are known to get very thirsty, so they all seem to head to the main refreshment area of the exhibit hall, turn their name badges around, and put their home area code on the back. If the conference has a bulliten board, put the area code of the hotel on the little 3 by 5 card, and where you want to gather (main lobby, bar down the corner, ect), and wear your name badge in the usual manner.

Now that you know how to greet each other at other trade shows and technical conferences, it's time to tell you about THE BIG ONE....

TAP-CON '79 presents

THE Technological Hobbyist Conference

T H C - 79

The Technological Hobbyist Conference (THC-79) will be held at the Diplomat Hotel in New York City on Sunday April 22, 1979 from 10AM to 7PMEST. People wishing to give talks on a number of subjects are invited to submit an abstract to TAP by February 15, 1979. Include a contact method (mailing address or phone number) with your abstract.

Registration will cost $5.00 by mail and $7.00 at the door. This will generate the money we need to rent the room, rent projectors, PA's, ect. If you can't make it to THC-79, you can still get a Supporting Registration for $3.00. This entitles you to recieve any junk that gets put on the Freebee Table which will be set up for anyone who wants to print up information for distribution. Anyone can put out a Freebee handout. print up 700 copies of your goodie and send it to TAP in time for the conference (in care of the mail drop).

In order to maintain security (and hold down postage), your registration materials will be held at the entrance to the Diplomat Ballroom. If you want to make certain you are registered, enclose an addressed postcard (stamped) and we will scribble some archane drivell on it (having wonderful time, wish you were her).

Last, but not least, if you don't know if you're going to make it to New York for the conference, get a supporting registration. We will upgrade you at the door at the $5.00 rate for only the additional $2.00! Otherwise it's 7 bucks at the door. Be sure you give us a recognizable name for when you show up at the door (Bilbo under the rock near Albuquerque would only be good if all your buddies don't use it).

In case you are wondering, this conference is the Sunday before Electro-79, the international conference of the IEEE. Tell your boss you need to visit a sick friend on the way to Electro.

Dealers tables will be available if you have telephone oriented paraphanailia to sell. We do expect the folks with the funny initials, so take care. We will have people selling books, T-shirts, and, of course, back issues of TAP. See you then. (PS: Dealers tables are $20.00)

Please make all checks payable to TAP.

TAP

SEPT.- OCT. 1978 NO. 53

COMPUTER PHREAK-OUT
by The Wizard

A number of letters have come to my attention from people who are interested in using microprocessors to create MF tones. In my next couple of columns I am going to go over general outlines of methods of using your microcomputer as a blue box. Due to the wide variety of computers and systems I can't offer many specifics, especially when it comes to programming, but I'll do the best I can. Any specific questions can be sent to me care of TAP, and I'll answer them in the next issue out.

In order to use a computer as a blue box there are two topics that must be discussed. These are the hardware and the software needed for producing the MF tones. I'll discuss the hardware first.

There are two basic methods for producing MF tones with a computer that I have become acquainted with. These use two different types of hardware. The first method requires switching on and off two accumulators at different rates for the two frequencies. This gives you two streams of square waves of two different frequencies. These are then filtered down removing the harmonics to give you two sine waves. The sine waves are then added together using an op-amp for summing. I dont like this method very much as it doesn't give you much versatility for other functions. However, all you need in the way of hardware would be three op-amps and a handful of external components. Two op-amps would be used for filters and one would be used for summing.

The next method hardware-wise, which would be used with a number of software techniques, would be the use of a digital to analog converter. This circuit converts the digital output from the computer to an analog sine wave(assuming the computers output is equivalent to a sine wave). Operational theory and design tips can be gotten from issues of Kilobaud and Byte magazines, from the Digital to Analog converter handbook put out by Hybrid Systems Corp. and the Analog to Digital Conversion handbook by Analog Devices Inc.

In closing this column I'd like to apologize for not giving any specifics on D/A converters but due to the large number of different systems available that is not possible . In my next column I'll discuss software techniques that can be used, and I'll try to make it as specific as possible. This is a lot easier than the hardware, because the software theory is not as machine dependent. See you next time folks, and keep those cards and letters coming.

Youth Hot Line Reports, Inc. 1978 - Do not make checks out to Youth Hot Line Reports, PLEASE! Movement groups may reprint without permission if TAP's address is given with all credits. Please send us a copy of reprinted work.

HELLO. I BET ALL YOU PEOPLE OUT THERE ARE ARE REALLY EXCITED ABOUT THIS ARTICLE. I KNOW I AM NOT. THIS IS TO BE ENCOURAGE ALL OF YOU OUT THERE THAT THE PHONE COMPANY HAS MORE WAYS TO BE SCREWED THAN A....WELL, LET'S NOT GET NASTY. I'LL JUST SAY THAT ALTHOUGH THE BLUEBOX MAY HAVE SEEN ITS LAST YEAR IN SOME CITIES, THOSE LIVING IN THOSE CITIES MUST NOT GIVE UP HOPE. BESIDES, YOUR REDBOX STILL WORKS WITH THE NEW OSCILLATOR.

SOME OF YOU OUT THERE MAY NOT SEE THE WISDOM IN SOME OF THE ESCAPADES I AM ABOUT TO RELATE. I CANNOT SAY I DO EITHER. BUT WHAT IS DONE IS DONE, THE PAST IS DEAD, AND ALL THAT CRAP, SO ILL GET ON TO MY TALE.

I WAS BORN IN DETROIT, MICHIGAN, ON AUGUST----WHAT WAS THAT??? TOO SOON? SO SORY.

LAST SUMMER I MET A FRIEND WHO WAS AS MUCH A PHREAK AS I WAS. THIS WAS ENLIGHTENING, FOR MY OTHER FRIEND--EXCUSE ME, FRIEND-- HAD MOVED TO THE EAST COAST THE FALL BEFORE THAT. WE HIT IT OFF, AND BEFORE YOU KNEW IT,WE WERE GOING OUT NIGHTLY "RAPING, BURNING, PILLAGING, AND STEALING", AS I CALLED IT. WE ALSO DID SOME CONSTRUCTIVE VANDALISM LIKE OF A HIDE SET OF BOLT CUTTERS I FOUND IN SEARS ONE DAY. THEY WERE JUST HANGING ON A RACK SO FORLORN AND ALONE THAT I TOOK THEM HOME WITH ME. MR. ROEBUCK WAS ASKING $13.95 FOR THEM, BUT I DIDNT HAVE IT ON ME, SO I TOOK OUT A PERMANENT LOAN ON THEM. T-SHIRTS ARE SO NICE, YOU CAN CONCEAL JUST ABOUT ANYTHING IN THEM IF YOU ARE THIN ENOUGH. NATURALLY, WE WERE DYING TO TRY THE BOLT CUTTERS OUT ON SOMETHING, SO AND BEHOLD, A PAYPHONE. BY THE END OF THE WEEK MY FRIEND AND I HAD A VERY NICE COLLECTION OF HANDSETS FROM AROUND TOWN. NEEDLESS TO SAY, WE NEVER HIT THE SAME PHONE TWICE. WE MAY BE FOOLHARDY, BUT WERE NOT DUMB. OTHER EXCURSIONS TO THE DOWNTOWN AREA PROVIDED US WITH A LINEMAN'S TESTSET (COMPANY POLICY LEAVE THE TRUCKS UNLOCKED IN THE COMPANY PARKING LOT.), AN ASCII KEYBOARD FROM THE FRIENDLY RADIO SHAFT, A VERY NICE TEAC A-170 CASSETTE DECK FROM THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, MANY COMPONENTS FROM RADIO SHAFT (WE MAKE WEEKLY VISITS. BUT WE NEVER BUY ANYTHING....) KOSS HEADPHONES, ETC. YOU WOULD BE AMAZED AT THE STUPIDITY OF SOME SALES PEOPLE. ONCE, AT K-BART, WE ASKED THE NICE SALESLADY TO SEE A POCKETCOM (THOSE MICRO WALKIE-TALKIES THAT CHARLIES ANGELS USE) AND SHE HANDED IT TO US AND WALKED TO THE FRONT OF THE STORE... I DONT KNOW WHAT THE HELL SHE WAS DOING, BUT WE LEFT THE STORE FAST. WITH THE POCKETCOM.

SINCE THIS IS A MAINLY TELEPHONE ORIENTED NEWSLETTER, I SHALL TALK MAINLY ABOUT TELEPHONES. UPON ONE OCCASION, MY FRIEND AND I WERE VISITING A PHONE STORE, AND WE NOTICED THAT A DOOR LEADING INTO THE BACK ROOM WAS OPEN. TSK, TSK. WE WENT TO CLOSE IT, AN WE SAW A WORKBENCH AND COMPONENT FILLED STORAGE RACK. BUT OUR ATTENTION WAS ON THE OTHER SET OF SHELVES. THERE WERE BOXES OF TRIMLINE HANDSETS ON IT. WE EACH ADOPTED ONE. UPON LATER EXAMINATION THEY PROVED TO BE QUITE UNIQUE. THEY ARE STANDARD TRIMLINE HANDSETS, WITH AN UNSTANDARD KEYBOARD ON FRONT. THE BUTTONS ARE SQUARE, WITH AN ALUMINUM BACKPLATE. VERY STRANGE. UPON OPENING THEM UP, WE SAW THEY HAD NO LIGHT. WHEN PLUGGED IN (THEY USED MODULAR CONNECTIONS SUPPLIED BY THE NEIGHBORHOOD RADIO SHAFT) THEY LIT IN THE MOST PECULIAR COLOUR. THEY WERE GREEN. AFTER CLOSER EXAMINATION, IT WAS DISCOVERED THAT THEY WERE GREEN LIGHT EMITTING DIODES, RUN OFF THE CALL CURRENT, NOT THE AC LINE. APPARENTLY BELL DOES NOT TRUST CON ED AND HOME TOWN AS DO. A MOST UNIQUE EFFECT OCCURRS WHEN THE BUTTONS ARE PRESSED. THE LEDS BLINK. ANOTHER STRANGE THING IS THAT THE HANDSET IS NOT POLARITED. IT SEEMS LIKE BELL IS BECOMING STANDARDIZED. THESE WERE ADOPTED LAST FALL SAMPLEWISE ??) I HAVE NOT SEEN THIS TYPE OF HANDSET ON THE CONSUMER MARKET YET, SO I ASSUME THEY ARE PROTOTYPES.

TIME IS RUNNING SHORT. UNTILL NEXT TIME....

Robert Neville,

Forbin Project

COUNTERFEITERS LOVE NEW XEROX

WASHINGTON—A major counterfeiting wave involving millions of dollars' worth of phony documents has been spawned by Xerox's new 6500 color copying machine, federal investigators here say.

The copier—which can be leased for $225 a month—is capable of accurately reproducing money orders, payroll checks and negotiable securities. Laments one in target sleuth, "The only limit to the uses of the machine is a crook's imagination."

CHECK FORGER BOUNCED: A Glasgow bad-check artist who pleaded guilty to stealing a city councilman's checkbook could not have chosen a worse victim. "In all nine shops he went into," his lawyer told the court, "he was endlessly bombarded with complaints about public services."

IRDS PRESENTS A REVIEW OF
THE NEW PAPER TRIP
BY BARRY REID AND EDEN PRESS STAFF

The New Paper Trip is a book that we cannot recommend more highly. It is a 160 page manual on the ins and outs of obtaining a new identity. Many different ways of paper tripping are closely examined.

Reid starts the book with a fascinating and frightening section called 'Meet Big Brother.' This section explains the present movement towards a 1984 type society, one that now has over 3.2 billion files on its' citizens. In a world of vanishing privacy the reasons for an alternate identity become clear.

Reid then examines each possibility for changing one's identity. Aliases, Fake ID and the Law, Counterfeit ID, Classic Paper Tripping, and Legal Name Change (the paper tripper's latest loophole in Big Brother's net of repression) are all expounded upon clearly and informatively. Other topics covered are Birth Certificates, Drivers' Licenses (including how the Soundex system for forming license #s works), SS #s (how they are formed), Military SPN discharge codes, Passports, and Mail Forwarding Services.

This book is solid information. It tells you first why you should take a paper trip and then in great detail explains how. The New Paper Trip is $14.95 and worth every penny. Get it and do it now, before it's too late. Available from: Eden Press, PO Box 8410, Fountain Valley CA 92708

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Shockwave Rider by John Brunner (sci-fi writer) gives us a good idea of what paper tripping and government data collection will be like in the future. It's about Nickie Haflinger, a computer phreak who worms his way through gov't data banks in pursuit of freedom and the American way. Haflinger's efforts in avoiding Big Brother's computer assisted persuers are fascinating and entertaining. Your mission (apologies to Mr. Phelps) is to find the reference to phone phreaks in the book.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Hey gang! It's the Information Rain Data Service research project! We have thought of a neat black box modification. The idea is to put the control of the black box into the hands of the calling party. Instead of using time consuming and confusing 'signal calls' to tell you to box the call your friends can now simply box themselves in! Here's how it works. Have a tone decoder (or decoders, but more on that later) switched across the line when the fone rings. These decoders then check (between rings) for the tones and when detected switch on the box (also sounding a buzzer on the recieving end signaling that the call has been boxed). Some things you will want to keep in mind: 1. You'll need a filter to prevent the decoders from being fried by the ringing voltage. 2. The signal between rings will probably have to be amplified. 3. # of tones: it's probably desirable to have 2 simultaneous tones trigger the box for two reasons. First, to prevent accidental activation of and secondly to prevent TPC from detecting it by ringing your line and applying a rising tone.

There's the idea - now implement it! The first reader who sends in a working schematic will recieve a copy of Shockwave Rider autographed by the IRDS staff. Have fun!

Please send any comments, criticism, info or material to be reviewed to IRDS c/o TAP.

ACOUSTING YOUR COUPLER

by

Napoleon Solo

Are you having trouble getting your tones into the phone line? There is a way without directly connecting to the phone line. It involves injecting your music magnetically and can be done much cheaper than using a speaker not to mention much quieter if someone is next to you.

This magic involves a simple magnetic loop which is inserted over the earplece of the phone. The principle works like a simple transformer. Since the earpiece is nothing but a coil of wire which causes a diaphram to vibrate causing sound, it acts like the secondary winding of a transformer. The primary winding is your magnetic coupler. Since the earpiece is directly connected to the phone line, you can transfer audio into the line this way without causing a lot of unnecessary distortion, thus causing your tones to meet the more stringent specs of the "Bull" System. See Fig. 1.

To make one of these educational devices take a 8 inch piece of cardboard cut into a strip about 3/4 inch wide. Bend this cardboard around the earpiece of the phone and cut off the extra piece. Then with plastic electrical tape secure the end so that it makes a loop about 3/4 inches wide that just fits over the earpiece. See Fig. 2. Take #26 wire and wrap 50 turns around the loop securing the loose end with a piece of tape. Before you start winding, it would be a good idea to strip one end of the #26 wire and solder it to one side of a piece of shielded wire, then secure it temporarily with the electrical tape and begin winding the coil. Try to spread out the wire so that it covers all of the 3/4 inch width, leaving a little space at each end so the wire won't spill over the edge. After about 50 turns or so, cut the excess wire and strip the other end and solder it to the other end of the shielded wire. See Fig. 3.

The finished product looks like a loop with an audio cable tied to it. Not only does this handy toy make a good transmitting device, but it can also be used to record directly off the phone as well. Instead of connecting it to your speaker output of your tape recorder, you can plug it into the "mike" input and record off the phone. It takes about 1 watt of audio to send a reasonable level into the line so if your tone generator cannot adequately generate at least 1 watt of audio into a 3.5 ohm load, your device probably won't work.

There are commercial pick-up loops available but they aren't as effective because they have many more turns and the wire they use is too thin, thus having more resistance. If your generating device cannot "cut the mustard", you can add on to it any small 1 watt audio amplifier with a 3.5 ohm output. The distortion can be less than 1% and in most cases, will meet any or all IM (inter-modulation) distortion specs and is the secret of how phone phreaks can generate guard band signals effectively.

So, this hande dandy little device can be used to record directly from the phone line or send audio directly into the line without removing the loop. Just plug the loop into the "mike" jack to record off the phone line or plug into the external speaker jack of the recorder or tone generating device to send into the phone line. This way, if the mouthpiece has been rotting out in the weather you won't have to search for a payphone that works. In fact the tones can be generated without the phone even being connected and you can still hear the tones through the earpiece. Touch Tone anyone?

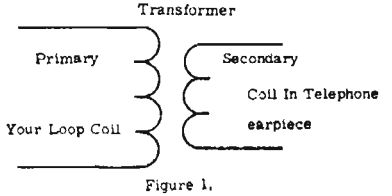


Figure 1.

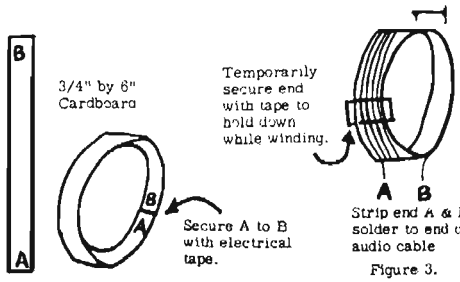
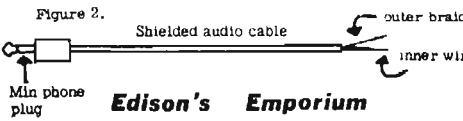


Figure 2.

Figure 3.



Edison's Emporium

Please let me apologize for the long delay between issues 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, & 54. I had a helluvalotta problems with the lazy bastard responsible for doing our mailing labels. He has fucked me and you for the last time! I am now doing the mailing labels myself and I can guarantee that all future issues of TAP will be mailed like clockwork. TAP will be published bi-monthly with two issues sent in each mailing. So look for your copies of TAP in the mail on January 1st, May 1st, and September 1st.

TAP is looking for new writers. You know the kind of shit I'm looking for. I don't think that I have to draw you a diagram. Don't worry about spelling, grammar, or censorship. TAP is not the damn New York Times. TAP prints all the news that's NOT fit to print! If possible please type your article on a good typewriter using a column width of 5 inches. It's very important that the column width be 5 inches. If you don't have a typewriter or know how to type then send in your article in longhand but please write clearly. Better yet print it. Many of our best articles were sent in longhand and were typed up by the TAP staff.

I try to make each issue of TAP the best that I can with what I've got to work with. I don't try to make it the worst that I can, as some of you have accused me of doing. If you readers send me dynamite articles, I print 'em. If you send shit, that's what you get in return!

Sorry people, but it's time to bitch again! Now you all went to public skool so you must have some basic background in the English language (ya can't pull the wool over our eyes).

When you are a subscriber to a publication and yer sub runs out, you RE-SUBSCRIBE. You don't SUBSCRIBE, ENTER A SUBSCRIPTION, or anything else! You either let the sub run out or RE-SUBSCRIBE! Please use this word.

A number of people have gotten on the shit list by trying to SUBSCRIBE to TAP when they have a sub! What happens is their names are on a list of current subscribers and then their names are added to a list of new subscribers. So our computer reads FRED HEAD, 22 MAIN ST. twice and it cancels BOTH of them!

When you write in to re-subscribe, please state:

A) that you are re-subscribing,

B) your COMPLETE mailing label, exclude nothing! Paste an old label on for convenience.

These 2 steps will make it infinately easier for us at TAP.

And finally a work to all you morons who sub to TAP under one name and address and write to TAP about your sub using another name and address. How the fuck do you think I can process your inquiry if I don't know who the hell you are?!!! I have gone through our entire mailing list looking for "lost" readers for the LAST TIME!!!

EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY: Any reader who subs under one name and writes to TAP using another name will be dropped from our mailing lists! If you wanna use a penny name to sub under, that's all right with me, but Goddammit you'd better use that name whenever you write to TAP until Hell freezes over!!!

Your Mission: Join Radio Free America

I moved to Fun City after the First Blackout and left before the Second Blackout. During the F B, many of us Libertarians fantasized about, hoped to, hear John Galt's speech from Atlas Shrugged. It tells what is wrong with The System and what can be done about it.

During the Second Blackout, I mentally kicked myself because WE COULD HAVE DONE IT! Guerrilla radio is happening right now in England (see TAP #43). It would take little effort to set up an easily moved, or even a portable, transmitter and broadcast over a "temporarily unused" frequency during a Blackout. A mobile transmitter would make it practically impossible for the Federal Communications Gestapo to locate the unit. Although they'd probably be too busy with more urgent matters to even try. People would listen (on battery-powered transistor radios) unless they were busy "liberating" merchandise from stores.

There will be a Third Blackout. And a Fourth, a Fifth, etc. until the Final Blackout - when The System collapses of its own technological complexity and interdependence. You don't believe it? Read The Coming Dark Age by Roberto Vacca and The Machine Stops, a classic SF short story written in the 1920's by E. M. Forster.

We have the technology (Where have I heard that?). IT COULD BE THE MOST UNFORGETTABLE BROADCAST SINCE ORSON WELLES' WAR OF THE WORLDS FORTY YEARS AGO. We can do it! Are we going to?

Jim Phelps

Back Issues are $1 each.
Subscriptions - 12 issues - US Bulk rate $6.
US First Class in plain sealed envelope $7.
Canada & Mexico First Class $7.
Foreign $8.
IMPORTANT! Include mailing label or Xerox copy when writing to TAP about your subscription.
Electronics Courses - 50¢ each. A - DC Basics, B - AC Basics, C - Phone Basics, D - Amplifiers.
TAP mugs - $4.50.
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TAP "Ma Bell Is A Cheap Mother" T-shirts - $4.50. Specify size and color: Medium, Large, Extra Large. Blue, tan, or yellow.
Send ONLY check or money order (No Cash) to:
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This is a mail drop only.
OFFICE: 1701 Broadway, Room 908, New York, N. Y. 10001
HOURS: WEDNESDAY, 5 - 9 pm.



Campus Police Warn Against Tap

The campus police report that an advertisement for TAP, a New York based underground newspaper, has recently been circulating on the UTC/Provo Campus. The activities described in TAP are illegal.

TAP describes in detail how to steal services from the telephone company.

Mountain Bell advises that using this equipment is a violation of the theft of service statute in the Utah Criminal Code.

Using electronic devices to make long distance calls is a violation of Federal Law, punishable by as much as $10,000 in fines and/or up to 15 years in jail.

The Bell Company now has equipment which will detect electronic devices illegally tapping to phone lines to steal services.

Security Agents at Bell Telephone advise that TAP is currently under investigation by the New York City District Attorney's Office.

With this in mind, there is an excellent chance that TAP may soon discontinue publication, according to campus police.

"Purchasing a subscription to TAP may not be a wise investment at this time, or anytime," Officer Thad Swank said.

TAP WARNS AGAINST CAMPUS POLICE

TAP, a New York based information newsletter, has recently been informed that campus police at UTC/Provo have been circulating malicious information concerning the newsletter. TAP advises that Mountain Bull, a division of the Bull system, has been taking unfair advantage of subscribers. TAP has seen fit to distribute information and data which may be interesting to ripped-off subscribers. TAP advises that security agents of the Bull system are currently under investigation as well as the New York City District Assholes Office. With this in mind, TAP advises you to tell the campus police and security agents to fuck off and subscribe to TAP. Purchasing a subscription to TAP may be the best investment of your life.

Lawyers Answer Nature's Call

St. George, Utah (UPI) — For several weeks, the phones in the office of a group of attorneys here would ring but nobody would be on the other end.

Finally, one of the office staff noticed that every time somebody went to the restroom, the "phantom" would call. Closer inspection revealed that when someone sat on the toilet, the phone would ring.

Mountain Bell technicians were called and they found that the telephone system in the office was grounded to a water pipe on the floor below. When someone sat on the commode, the circuit would be broken and the phone would ring.

Thieves undaunted

PORTLAND, Ore. — Police decided a grocery store on the city's southeast side was a candidate for an armed robbery, so officers installed a surveillance camera in the store last month. A policeman went by to check on the camera this week. The camera had been stolen



"Don't let your million dollar goof worry you, Rafferty. We'll increase the rates a dollar a month on all our customers' bills!"

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NOV - DEC 1978 NO. 54

IRDS PRESENTS A REVIEW OF
'EXOTIC WEAPONS - AN ACCESS BOOK'
BY MICHAEL HOY
($4 from Loompanics)

The first thing that should be noted when discussing this book is the fact that it is an access book - a 38 page reference that lists addresses of suppliers and publishers. It's not a book that tells you how to do it. Rather, it tells you where to go for more information. You'll be extremely dis-appointed if you buy this book expecting plans and diagrams on how to build all sorts of havoc wreaking devices.

Hoy divides his book into two parts, General and Specific access. The former lists the addresses of various periodicals, books, and publishing houses that deal with weapons in general. Frankly, if you read TAP or LUNS (see later note) you've probably heard of most of these places.

The second part of the book, Specific Access is more useful. It is divided into sections dealing with such sections as air guns, black powder firearms, boomerangs, electrical weapons, oriental weapons and more. Each section lists a page or so of relevant addresses. This sort of information is fairly difficult to find for the average reader and thus would be worthwhile for the weaponry buff.

We'd like to insert an editorial note. We at IRDS believe that the use of violence in contemporary Amerika is assinine. When things get heavy (as they may - look at Nazis in Chicago, Klan resurgence Anita Bryant, etc) perhaps. But at this point the trigger happy antics of SLA types are not only immoral (attacks on civilians is no way to fight a revolution) but also stupid as they serve to goad Big Brother into bringing down more pressure. We're into the NWLF jamming up thousands of parking meters and YIP pieings but regard violence as the activitty of more barbaric elements of our society (like cops, politicians.....).

So, to sum up - is Exotic Weapons worth the bux being asked? Only if you're heavily into weapons.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Research done at IRDS indicates that TAP readers may be interested in acquiring hard to find tools such as lock picks and other locksmithing supplies (for when you get locked out of your house, right?). Well, we have a definately cool source for goodies like picksets Lockaid tools, car ignition cylinders pullers, and more. The outfit is called Russel and Associates Investigators. Write or call them at PO Box 2461, Tampa Florida 33601. Fone # 813-879-8581. A catalog is free. Apparently they can also supply legit ID that identifies the bearer as a private investigator in the State of Florida. Needless to say this sort of credentials could be useful for paper trippers and other mythical beasties. Thanx to LUNS for this info.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

While we're on the subject, we're sad to report that LUNS newsletter is no more. Barry Reid explained that they needed more time to devote to researching and writing books they are planning to publish and were forced to close down the newsletter. All we can say is 'look out!' because when these folks go to work they come up with some gems.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

This ain't our department but we thought you hardware phreaks would be interested in the fact that there is a company producing MF tone modules. Designed for interfacing to TTL logic this little goodie could be very useful to people designing computerized blue boxes. It's called the MF Tone Generator CM7050 and goes for a cool $75 per. Direct inquiries to: Mitel Inc., St. Lawrence Industrial Park, Ogdensburg, NY 13669 . Phone # is 315-393-1212. Be prepared to look official... In the DA file we have an untested circuit for a blue box using this module. Send a SASE plus a stamp to reimburse us for copying cost.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

What's the story with Loompanics? We ask because when leafing thru their latest catalog we were shocked to see that they carry a book called 'The Hoax of the Twentieth Century.' This book, written by an associate Electrical Engineering prof with a reputation as a facist crackpot claims that the Nazi extermination of 6 million Jews never took place. This is, of anti-semitic pro-Nazi bullshit of the worst kind and one wonders about Loompanic's motivations in carrying this crap. Write 'em and ask... It has been our feeling that many of these Free Enterprise/Survivorist types are just neo-facists. We don't mean to start a big political arguement but you should know that there are some anarcho-communist YIP type phreaks too.

Until our next info packed column this is the 'software people' at IRDS saying: "hang loose infophreaks, and keep those cards and letters coming!"

4 Youths Charged With Defrauding Telephone Company

HAUPPAUGE, L. I., Sept. 23 (UPI)—The Suffolk County police said yesterday that four Long Island youths had been charged with tampering with telephone equipment to make calls worth an estimated total of $100,000 to such places as Shanghai, the United States Embassy in Moscow and a guard shack at Buckingham Palace.

Officers said the four would ask things like "How are you?" . . . "What's going on there?" . . . "How's the weather" during their calls to exotic places.

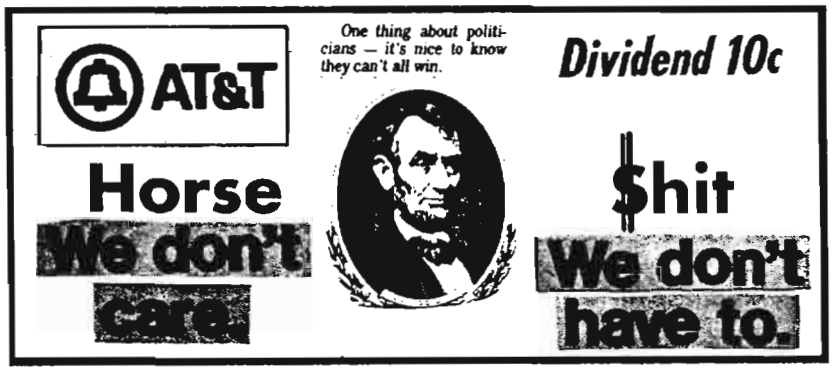
The four were arrested Friday morning in the biology department building at the State University of Stony Brook by Suffolk County detectives and members of the telephone security division of the New York Telephone Company and the campus security office.

The authorities said they had confiscated three devices that gave off frequency impulses and one device for coin phones that apparently fooled operators into thinking that money had been dropped in.

The four were identified as Herbert Yeats, 18 years old, of 3643 Park Avenue, Wantagh; Lawrence A. Rachman, 18, of 2 Maggio Lane, Old Bethpage; James W. Roth, 23, of 16 Gregory Drive, Lake Ronkonkoma, and Alan S. Rubinstein, 19, of 6 Warren Place, Plainview.

They were charged with third-degree burglary and released on their own recognizance pending a hearing after being arraigned yesterday in Suffolk County court in Hauppauge, the police said.

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Howdy Pholks,

On top of all the Bell pigs, city pigs, state pigs, and federal pigs you fine people must have on your backs all the time, I'm sure you won't mind having the Secret Service there too. The thing is, I don't think much of all the phony money the government prints, and I'll bet you don't either. In fact, I highly approve of people who go ahead and print their own phony money. Now, I can't help anybody get to be a good printer, but I can give you a couple of hints if you already are. High quality offset printing is just fine. Get the green tint real well, but don't worry so much about the red and blue threads. Two other things are necessary so the funny money doesn't get traced if it eventually gets caught by the banks or the Federal Reserve System. First, the ink the government uses is water-based. The ink most non-government printers use is oil-based. Oil fluoresces under an ultraviolet lamp; water doesn't. Second, the black ink on one side of each note contains iron powder, giving it magnetic properties.

When they catch a note, they get real nasty. Each one gets its own file, and gets traced back as far as they can get, often as far as the store it was passed in. They are very thorough. Don't give up, just do it right. And remember, you have just as much right to print the stuff as they do.

Fuck the Government!!

Bill Forger

Prisoners defraud Ma Bell

NEWARK, N.J. (AP) — Ma Bell's been robbed. And some of the chief culprits already may be in jail.

Leesburg State Prison inmates, given easy access to telephones last year, have contributed to a 60 per cent increase in telephone toll fraud during the first five months of the year, a New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. spokesman said Monday.

The company has lost more than $353,000 during the first five months of this year in telephone fraud, a company spokesman said Monday.

The losses result from customers who avoid paying for telephone calls through fraudulent third-party billing, phony credit card numbers, electronic devices and the use of fictitious names.

Last year the fraud cost $665,880, the spokesman said.

He said the Leesburg inmates have been fraudulently billing calls to a third party or giving operators phony credit card numbers.

"We're trying to balance the need for telephone service in the prison with our need to protect our losses," the spokesman said. "If it gets too high we're going to cut the service."

Inmates previously had to make appointments to use the telephones.

Dear TAP:

As a new subscriber, I just read your plea for articles. Maybe this short article will be of some interest to your readers. This is in reply to a letter in TAP#47.

COIN COLLECT AND COIN RETURN

There are three coin control methods used by PA Bell. The first is used on a local basis only and consists of two voltage signals; +110(-gnd) for collect and -110(+gnd) for return. The real interesting part is long distance coin return and that's where the other two methods come in.

The first of these is called INBAND COIN CONTROL and it uses MF pulsing. The frequencies are noted in TABLE 1. The tricky part is preparing the receiver to accept the incoming pulses. This is done by issuing an on-hook wink (That's off-hook on-hook off-hook) of 70-130 MS. The receiver will accept pulse durations of 60-140 MS. 60 MS after the wink the MF pulse is issued and it must last at least 900 MS.

The other method is called MULTIPLE WINK COIN CONTROL. It is exactly what you would expect, control by on-off hook signals. This method gives the operator two additional control signals known as OPERATOR-RELEASED and OPERATOR-ATTACHED. The operator-attached signal will lock out the touch-tone pad at the calling station. I don't know if this is done by voltage cut-off or disablement of tone-receivers. I don't think that the operator can shut out MF pulses originating from the calling station.

This method is only used on TSPS. Each wink should be 70-130 MS and spaced 100-150 MS apart. The code is shown in TABLE 2. Note that to use INBAND COIN CONTROL you actually have to issue a Operator-Released signal!

TABLE 1

SIGNAL	TONES
Collect	70 + 1100
Return	1100 + 1700
Ringback	700 + 1700

TABLE 2

SIGNAL	WINKS
Operator Released	1
Operator Attached	2
Coin Collect	3
Coin Return	4
Ringback	5

TIPS ON KEEPING 'COOL' IN MEXICO

Traveling south of the border with Abbie

NEW YORK (AP) — Because "every border guard and every cop in Mexico is corrupt," be prepared to bribe your way out of any tight situation, says world traveler Abbie Hoffman.

One can also make a little spare change by loading up on portable color television sets, car stereos and cassette tapes and selling them at four times their cost while south of the border.

Hoffman, a fugitive since 1974 on federal drug selling charges and the travel editor of Crawdaddy magazine, offers these time-saving and money-making tips in the magazine's January issue.

Of the "valuable equipment that you can easily unload for three or four times" what you pay, Hoffman suggests, "Color TVs are the easiest item to sell off, but car stereos are also in hot demand."

Hoffman, who has been writing for Crawdaddy for one year, also advises the prospective traveler to buy some "90-minute cheapo cassettes" and spend a week making copies before leaving.

"You can sell a tape with music for $5 or trade it for a night's lodging or a good meal. I've traded 20 tapes for a kilo of grass," the one-time Yippie leader declares.

On crossing the border, he writes, "Every border guard and every cop in Mexico is corrupt . . . With the right attitude and the correct bribe you can walk away from the tightest jam.

"Most drug busts of Americans are made because someone cut into someone else's business, or the people busted had no respect for local sensitivities, which frown of flagrant behavior in public.

"A man and a woman travelling together should say that they're married," Hoffman writes.

He also advised, "You shouldn't smoke dope in public or bathe in the nude."

Cheating Is the Object Of a Game on Taxes

DALLAS (UPI)—Two local Internal Revenue Service employees created a board game to allow taxpayers to cheat the Government in the comfort and the safety of their homes. It costs $11.98 and is not tax deductible.

A sample run of 200 of the games, called Challenge the Irs, was produced. The object was simple.

"Claim evey possible deduction and end up as the taxpayer with the largest refund," said the I.R.S. employees, who asked not to be identified "for very obvious reasons."

One player is selected as the district director. He plays a role similar to that of the banker in the board game Monopoly.

HOW TO FIND ANY 800 NUMBER IN THE COUNTRY WITHOUT REALLY TRYING

BY

Napoleon Solo

BEFORE WE BEGIN TO LOOK FOR 800 NUMBERS, I MUST FIRST GET YOU FAMILIAR WITH CERTAIN TYPES OF RECORDED ANNOUNCEMENTS SO YOU CAN IDENTIFY AND TELL WHAT IS GOING ON. IN THIS WAY, YOU WILL BE ABLE TO TELL WHERE YOU ARE DIALING

TOLL MACHINE RECORDINGS: SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS "JANE" RECORDINGS, APPARENTLY BECAUSE THAT WAS THE NAME OF THE LADY WHOSE VOICE WAS ON THE RECORDING. THERE ARE 3 TYPES YOU SHOULD BECOME AWARE OF: 1. "WE'RE SORRY, DUE TO EQUIPMENT CONDITION, YOUR CALL DIDN'T GO THROUGH, WILL YOU PLEASE HANG UP AND TRY YOUR CALL AGAIN LATER, OR DIAL YOUR OPERATOR, THIS IS A RECORDING 2132"
2. "WE'RE SORRY, ALL CIRCUITS ARE BUSY, WILL YOU TRY YOUR CALL LATER PLEASE, THIS IS A RECORDING, 2132"
3. "BALTIMORE 4A INWATS TEST, 345, 232, THIS IS A RECORDING 3012"

EXCHANGE RECORDINGS: ARE LIKE THIS; "THE NUMBER YOU DIALED HAS BEEN DISCONNECTED, PLEASE CHECK WITH DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE...." ETC.

THE LAST RECORDING IS USED TO DETERMINE WHICH "BAND" THE 800 NUMBER EXCHANGE IS IN RELATION TO YOU. BAND 5 IS THE HIGHEST, AND GO DOWN TO BAND 1, WITH BAND 1 THE SMALLEST CONCENTRIC AREA AND BAND 5 THE LARGEST (INCLUDES THE WHOLE COUNTRY) INCLUDING HAWII, NOW JUST RECENTLY ADDED, THEY ARE TALKING ABOUT INCLUDING ALASKA.

TO START OFF, YOU MUST FIRST LOCATE ALL THE VALID 800 PREFIXES ACCESSABLE FROM YOUR AREA. THIS CHANGES SLIGHTLY FROM AREA TO AREA. ONCE THIS IS DONE A LATER ARTICLE WILL SHOW YOU WHAT TO DO TO FIND THE 800 NUMBER IN THAT AREA.

INWATS NUMBERS PROVIDE A SPECIAL SUFFEX (LAST FOUR DIGITS OF THE NUMBER) TO TEST HOW FAR YOU ARE BY DETERMINING WHICH BAND THE NUMBER IS LOCATED. THESE ARE "INWATS TEST NUMBERS", ABOUT 5-10 YEARS AGO, THESE USED TO GO TO OPERATORS, BUT NOW THEY GO TO RECORDINGS, AND ARE USED TO DETERMINE THE BAND. THESE RECORDINGS ALSO IDENTIFY THE LOCATION OF THE PREFIX AND IS USED AS A GUIDE TO MAP OUT THE ENTIRE 800 NUMBER SYSTEM IN THE CUMFORTS OF YOUR HOME.

LETS SAY I WANT TO FINE OUT WHERE 800-241-3466 GOES. THIS IS A VALID WATS EXTENDER NUMBER BY THE WAY, AND IS USED AS AN EXAMPLE TO SHOW YOU HOW TO LOCATE THE 800 NUMBER PREFIX.

ALWAYS START WITH THE HIGHEST BAND NUMBER THEN GO DOWN THE "BANDS" TILL YOU FIND ONE THAT WON'T WORK. THE SUFFIXES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

800-PRE-0010 FOR BAND 1
800-PRE-0020 FOR BAND 2
800-PRE-0030 FOR BAND 3
800-PRE-0040 FOR BAND 4
800-PRE-0050 FOR BAND 5

YOU START WITH 800-241-0050 AND YOU SHOULD GET THE INWATS RECORDING #3 AS ILLUSTRATED ABOVE. SOMETIMES THERE ARE EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE, AND I WILL SHOW YOU HOW TO GET AROUND THEM LATER. ASSUMING YOU GOT THE INWATS RECORDINGS YOU THEN DIAL 800-241-0040 ETC. UNTIL YOU GET A "JANE" RECORDING. AT THIS TIME, YOU HAVE FOUND THE BAND THAT WON'T WORK. LETS SAY YOU ARE BAND 3 TO 800-241-3466. YOU WOULD FIND THIS BY DOING THE FOLLOWING DIALING SEQUENCE

800-241-0050 (INWATS RECORDING)
800-241-0040 (INWATS RECORDING)
800-241-0030 (INWATS RECORDING)
800-241-0020 (JANE RECORDING)
(AT THIS POINT, YOU STOP; YOU HAVE FOUND THE BAND)

IT WILL ALWAYS BE THE "LAST" ONE THAT WORKS. IT ISN'T NECESSARY TO DO THIS TO ALL THE 800 PREFIXES UNLESS YOU WANT TO, IT WILL TAKE A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF TIME, AND IF SOMEONE DOES IT IN CALIF, TO SOMEONE IN NY, THE INFO WOULD BE USELESS.

BEFORE WE START TEARING UP THE SYSTEM, YOU MUST BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY YOUR OWN TOLL CENTER RECORDING SO YOU WILL BE ABLE TO ELIMINATE THE INVALID 800 NUMBER PREFIXES. DO THIS IN THE FOLLOWING WAY: DIAL 800-999-9999 YOU WILL ALWAYS GET A LOCAL "JANE" RECORDING. REMEMBER EVERY LITTLE DETAIL ABOUT IT. ESPECIALLY THE VERY FIRST FEW PHRASES, CLICKS, POPS ETC. THE SOONER YOU CAN IDENTIFY IT, THE FASTER AND MUCH EASIER YOU WILL BE ABLE TO "SCAN" THROUGH ALL THE POSSIBILITYS.

NOW I WILL TELL YOU WHERE TO START, WHAT TO SKIP, AND HOW YOU CAN IDENTIFY INWATS NUMBERS WITHIN YOUR OWN STATE.

START FROM 800-222 AND GO TO 800-998 SKIPPING ALL DIGITS THAT END IN "0" (IN THE PREFIX) AND NO "1" OR "0" AS THE MIDDLE DIGIT. IF THE LAST DIGIT IN THE PREFIX ENDS IN "2", IT MEANS IT'S AN "INSTATE" INWATS NUMBER AND TERMINATES WITHIN YOUR OWN STATE. WARNING: MOST OF THE TIME, THE INWATS TEST SUFFIX WON'T WORK ON "INSTATE" NUMBERS.
ALSO, IT MIGHT BE DIFFICULT TO DETERMINE THE AREA CODE OF THE INSTATE NUMBER BECAUSE ENTIRE 800 EXCHANGES HAVE BEEN SET UP FOR IN-STATE INWATS NUMBERS.

(Continued on next page)

NOW I WILL GET YOU FAMILIAR WITH THE NUMBERS GIVEN AT THE END OF EACH RECORDING. IN THE PREVIOUS EXAMPLE, "2132" WAS THE NUMBER, AND MEANS 213 IS THE AREA CODE OF THE SWITCHING MACHINE AND THE "2" IS WHICH MACHINE WITHIN THE AREA CODE. SOMETIMES, THE INWATS TEST NUMBERS WON'T GIVE THESE NUMBERS, BUT BY DIALING AN INVALID NUMBER, YOU SOMETIMES WILL GET THIS NUMBER

IN THE FUTURE, IN FACT EVEN NOW, THE PHONE CO. IS INSTALLING A NEW TYPE OF SIGNALLING, ITS CALLED C.C.I.S. AND MEANS (COMMON CONTROL INTER-OFFICE SIGNALLING). IF YOU HAVE THIS IN YOUR AREA, YOU MIGHT NOT GET A DISTANT "JANE" RECORDING, YOU WILL GET A LOCAL "JANE" RECORDING.

IF YOU FAIL TO GET SOME NUMBER IN THE PREFIX THAT GIVES YOU AN AREA CODE, LEAVE IT BLANK AND FILL IT IN LATER.

COMPILE A LIST SHOWING ALL THE PREFIXES IN THE FOLLOWING WAY:

```
800-221   ===> 21249
    222   ===> 2132
    223   ===> 2032
     .          .
     .          .
    992   ===> 9161
```

THIS LIST WILL HAVE ABOUT 400 PREFIXES IN IT, YOU CAN THEN SORT OUT THE LIST IN ASCENDING ORDER (FOR THE AREA CODES) FOR FAST REFERENCE. THEN THE NEXT TIME YOU READ ABOUT SOME NEW COMPUTER BEING INSTALLED IN SEATTLE, WA; YOU SIMPLY LOOK UP THE AREA CODE, THEN WITH YOU HANDY LITTLE INWATS LIST YOU LOOK UP THE 800 NUMBER PREFIX FOR 206 AND FIND IT TO BE 426, THEN BY READING THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE, YOU WILL BE ABLE TO FIND THIS NUMBER. WITHOUT HAVING TO RELY ON INSIDE SOURCES.

HOW TO GET THE MOST OUT OF YOUR © PHONE SERVICE

FREE INFORMATION

People living in New York state and serviced by NY TEL have found that they are now charged ten cents each time they call information (after an initial six times). There is however a simple way to avoid this charge !

When calling information, keep a log of the number of times you have called it, and the area code of the area where you got the information.

After accumulating some information charges (works best if done right before your billing is run each month), bring your log to a payphone and call information in each of the area codes on your log. When the information operator answers ask er for a number in a city that you know is not in that area. She will tell you so, and ask you your number so that you may recieve credit for the information call. Simply tell her your home phone number and this will knock a dime off your bill. Repeat above until you owe nothing.

The reason this works is that the information operator has no idea you are calling from a payphone.

There are several cautions that should be followed. Make sure you get a credit in the same NPA as your original call or MA BELL might get wise. Also make sure you don't get more credit than you made calls, as this could be very embarrasing to explain !!

Phone it in

For $59.50 plus $7.50 shipping and handling, you can obtain a vintage black pay phone, complete with its original scratched-in graffiti. Each phone is equipped with a standard plug to fit telephone-company jacks. All you do is plug it in. Coin-activating mechanism has been disconnected. Order from Long Island Phone Co., 121 Lakeville Road, New Hyde Park, N.Y. 11040. Pay by check or credit card.



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55 MPH

It sucks. Speed (with caution) is FUN! 55 violates our right to pursuit of happiness.

VOTE WITH YOUR FOOT!

It's not a good idea. It's just the law.

TAP

55 MPH

Give it a chance to work. To save gasoline. To save lives, too. And there's one more thing to remember:

It's not just a good idea. It's the law.

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TEST YOUR STASH

by

Oz Y. Mandias

This the first of a series of articles on subjects of interest. The next few should be of interest to all you depraved dopers out there. Questions and requests for articles, comments, additions and corrections, interesting info of any kind (I would be pleased to hear from technofreaks of any kind, especially underground chemists and budding Owgley-types), as well as names and phone numbers of easy lays should be sent to TAP, c/o Oz Y. Mandias. Please remember to enclose a S. A. S. E. if you want a personal reply, though I'll reply to interesting letters without one.

First of all, there are a few basic ground-rules one should be aware of if you're into psychedelics. "THC" is almost always PCP (a. k. a. "angel dust"). THC is somewhat difficult to synthesize and expensive and there is a good market. On the other hand, PCP is easy to synthesize, cheap as hell to make and the market, until recently at least, was limited (due to reputed bad side-effects). It doesn't take a genius to figure out the result, given the lack of F. T. C. control over the unscrupulous big-time suppliers. The same can be said of stuff sold as mescaline (unless you live in the SouthWest) and psilocybin, unless you have a good connection. These are usually acid or our friend PCP again. It can be said, however, that acid is usually acid, though as to quality.....

Bearing this in mind, there are a number of simple tests you can perform to ascertain what exactly your head is getting or at least what it's not getting. The easiest of these is the very useful Marquis test (seen in "French Connection") which uses a testing reagent consisting of 20 drops of formaldehyde (available in drug stores) dissolved in 10 ml concentrated sulphuric acid (from drug stores, gas stations or school labs). A drop of this reagent is added to a drop of water on a piece of glass in which is dissolved a small amount (a few grains or fragments) of the substance to be tested. (Note : Quantities and % ages in this and the following tests need not be exactly correct.) Any color changes in the liquid are then noted and compared with the chart. These tests are not absolute proof but they are good enough for our purposes.

OTHER TESTS :

p-DMAB Test : Warm a small amount of the substance with a 1 % solution of para-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde (available from a chemical supply house) in concentrated sulphuric acid in a test tube. Note the color. Purple means LSD and related cpds., DMT, psilocin or psilocybin. Yellow means procaine or PCP. Red means THC or cannabis.

Beam's Test : Add a small amount of the substance to a solution of 5 % potassium hydroxide in methanol. A red color indicates cannabis or THC.

Zwikker's Test : To a 1 to 2 ml solution of unknown substance in methanol or ethanol add 1 to 2 ml 1 % solution of cobalt nitrate (or acetate) in methanol or ethanol. Now add 1 or 2 flakes or pellets of sodium hydroxide (lye). A deep violet-blue color indicates barbiturates. (The color persists from 1 to 10 minutes depending on cpd.)

Strychnine Test : It can be said that for all intents and purposes, there is no strynine in acid and never has been. If you're paranoid though, take a . 5 % solution of potassium dichromate in 60 % sulphuric acid and add a drop of this to a small amount of the unknown on a white tile. Purple changing to red indicates the presence of strychnine.

Chen's Test : This test will give a purple color for phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine and ephedrine, which are commonly sold as speed and won't get you off. To one drop of a 1 % solution of the unknown in vinegar (diluted with 1/2 water), add 1 drop of 1 % copper sulphate followed by 1 drop 8 % sodium hydroxide (lye). Note the color.

EDITOR'S NOTE : The above article was submitted in longhand and any errors or mistakes are the result of my inability to decipher his handwriting, my lack of drug and chemical knowledge (Who, me? !), and my all-round general stupidity.

TAP

JAN-FEB 1979 **NO. 55**

MARQUIS TEST	
DRUG	COLOR ("→" = changes to)
Amphetamine	orange→brown
Dexedrino, Speed	orange→brown
Benactyzine	orange→green→blue
Bufotinine	greenish-brown
Demerol	dull orange
DMT	dull orange
Heroin	purple
LSD	grey
Lysergic acid &	brown
Lysergic acid amide	brown
Mescaline	orange
Psilocin	greenish-brown
Psilocybin	dull orange
STP	yellow





CREDIT CARD CRIME

How come there has been so little credit card counterfeiting to date?

According to Frost & Sullivan, Inc., a New York research outfit, it's because no credit card counterfeiters have yet been jailed. Once they are, these criminals will undoubtedly explain their techniques to others, which is how crime spreads.

Richard Ahern, who researched the subject for Frost & Sullivan, interviewed 76 credit card criminals in four prisons. He learned that how to steal credit cards and use them is now common knowledge in U.S. jails, but how to counterfeit credit cards is not.

Phone company loses

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The huge Pacific Telephone Co. came within a few days of seeing its downtown headquarters on the auction block to pay a disputed $11 debt.

Louis Gary, who boasts of paying his residential telephone bill at the last minute "as a matter of principle," filed suit against the powerful utility charging it cut off his service without the customary five days notice.

He contended that his payment was mailed on time.

"They said they didn't get the payment," said Gary. "I said they did. They said tough luck and disconnected the telephone."

When the telephone company admitted in court that it had received the payment but charged him $11 anyway to reconnect his service, Gary went to City Hall and filed suit in small claims court.

■ New York Telephone Co. has issued a warning to "phone phreaks" who use "blue boxes" to illegally avoid long distance charges. The company has developed a computer which detects and prevents the fraud. However, at the news conference the company called to unveil its weapon, the computer malfunctioned. It took 20 minutes to repair the computer.

Wrong subject

WENATCHEE, Wash. — A microscopic examination in a biology lab turned into a police interrogation for a Wenatchee High School student. The class assignment last Friday was inspecting fungi. But a 15-year-old student was charged with possession of marijuana after the biology teacher discovered the "grass" the student was studying intently was the wrong specimen.

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Dear TAP,

During the Christmas break I got together with [illegible] mine who's also an electrical engineering student at [illegible] ripping Bell. He knows all the intricacies of the new Black Box detection system which is available to all early ESS systems and can be used on all older systems. On a partial ESS system the testing piece of hardware checks the line with a 1 Mfd low frequency signal. This works because: 1) You probably have a resistor leaking some current through to your microphone element. This 10K ohm or so is not enough to trip the billing equipment but is less than the Merriam or more on an open line. 2) Your Black Box capacitor lets the low frequency signal through great! Your capacitor (1 Mfd) passes the AC fine and isn't nearly as well hidden in the stray capacitance of the phone line as your line resistance can be. Note, they do not test when your phone is ringing, if they can pass the low frequency signal down the line, they will suspect you are Black Boxing. So far we don't know exactly how many ringing telephones can be checked at once, but supposedly, a lot since the low frequency Black Box detector need only check your line during ringing and with ESS these kind of "maintenance" checks are easy to implement. Also the exact frequency used is not known. They probably do a DC resistance check and could do an AC check anywhere from 0 - 40 Hz above that and the tone could be heard on the line. Will someone who lives in an area where they know Bell does this kind of detection try and see if there are extraneous low tones on the line during ringing. Further, Bell may also do the testing with a high frequency tone during ringing (the noise won't bother you then) which makes it really easy to measure your line capacitance.

Now some ideas! First, I don't think they can get a good yes-no result. They might get a signal to monitor your line to be sure. Their measurement capability is limited by two major factors; 1) The stray capacitance between the line from insulation losses, connection points, etc. 2) The ringer capacitor, it should hide your capacitor pretty well. Remembering how it's hooked in, it must be a pretty big capacitor to let the 20 Hz ringing signal energize the ringer coils. But note, when you hook on your Black Box, you've series connected your 1 Mfd or so with a big 2 or 3 Mfd so the total capacitance is less than either. Further, the ringer coils have some inductive reactance making the effect of your capacitor even larger. By knowing what a standard capacitance should be, any reading less than half is VERY suspect! What can we do about it?; Several modifications should help you hide. 1) Put your Black Box in the circuit after the point the ringer is in. This leaves the ringer capacitor on to "swamp" the line. 2) Use a bigger capacitor, then the series effect is not so noticable. This sounds funny I know, but look at the circuit, if this is how the phone company does it, then that's the cure! At about this point I realize that the damn ringer capacitor throws a monkey wrench into the works. Some investigation should be done on what effect it really has. Think about it and let me know what you've heard. We've got to help the thousands of Boxers in Amerika tromp this menace!!!

Further, the TAP mugs and T-shirts are great!

"Hide the wires",
Mark

Dear TAP,

Until last year I was a regular recepient of your reports and now due to a situation of some urgency I find it necessary to personally respond. A certain Pacific Telephone investigator, Charles Fincher, recently paid a visit to a friend of mine, accompanied by several San Francisco police, who with a search warrent, seized a Black Box after monitoring his phone for an indefinite length of time. Fincher was overheard saying that this was the fifthteenth raid this year in San Francisco. A felony citation was issued because of an alledged $200 plus "crime" and legal procedings begin next week. Would you be so kind as to inform your readers of the situation in San Francisco and send me any pertinent advice as to a legal defense.

Crash

Dear TAP,

[illegible] should pop this article in. Like that time in the [illegible] when the article on radar detectors [illegible] me [illegible] N.J. to [illegible]. He was one of the new moving radar units installed in his car and he was more than happy to explain how it works (at least how he used it) after he wrote out my ticket.

It seems that the State Police in N.J. have been installing the new moving radar units into as many of their cars as possible. Most of the units have been bought with the help of a federal grant. The unit consists of a transmit/receive antenna mounted on a swivel base and a readout unit which contains the electronics for the computations. The unit takes into consideration the speed of the police vehicle and depending on the direction of the antenna (front or back) either subtracts it from or adds it to the speed of the approaching car. It has an alarm system that can be preset for any speed up to 99 mph and any speed above the set speed will sound the alarm. By the way, the trooper that nailed me had his set for 64 mph on a 50 mph road. Of course local cops don't give you near as much of a break as that, but so far very few of them have the new units.

Fuzz Buster Barry

Dear TAP,

Since Ma claims to now have the ultimate weapon against phreaking, in the form of a computer program, how about a different method of getting into the system? You wouldn't even need a telephone. Anyone familiar with ham radio knows these guys have their own satellite through which they can talk to other hams over distances not normally possible with the frequencies they're using. The equipment for using these satellites isn't too expensive and anyone who's built any of the projects in TAP can build his own. So what am I driving at? The phone company also uses satellites as well as microwave (which can be tapped into). If some bright soul could come up with the frequencies, orbits, and access codes (if an for these phone booths in the sky, it would be possible to phreak away without ever a worry about getting nailed. I would imagine that some of the frequencies are in the UHF range, which means that if the person using the satellite is using a halfway decent antenna, there's virtually no way to track down the originating signal. Besides, the FCC is too busy chasing HFer's on CB. Ma Bell ain't the only one, either. There are dozens of those birds up there and many of them could just as easily be put to good use as serving the Megaporkers who currently enslave the world.

A note about the ham satellite: from what I've read, the thing was built and paid for by donated time and money and it's
its use is set by cooperative arrangement, making it just about the nearest thing I've seen to people's technology. So don't fuck it up!

Enclosing a buck. Hope it'll help. (You bet yer ass it does!)

Tuscon

Postmen stop re-used stamps

The practice of trying to give the U.S. Postal Service a licking by erasing cancellation marks from stamps and re-using them has been largely stamped out, suburban postmasters say.

Early this year the post office issued stamps with ink strong enough to withstand the vigorous erasing required to remove a cancellation mark.

Erasing cancellation marks and re-using cancelled stamps does occur, said Lou Evernardi of the postal service's Washington office. Some people seem determined to beat any system.

At the Oak Lawn post office cancellation equipment has been adjusted to produce heavier cancellation marks that are impossible to erase without destroying the stamps, said Oak Lawn Postmaster Robert Nelson.

Elmhurst Postmaster William Brian said he wasn't aware of attempts to erase cancellation marks on stamps.

However attempts to re-use cancelled stamps are not new, Brian noted.

We catch quite a few re-used stamps, he said. "People think the cancellation is nice and clean so they decide to use (the stamps) again."

Mail clerks generally notice re-used stamps.

Evernardi said the problem with cancellation marks being erased has diminished since the postal service switched to a new cancellation ink provided by the Bureau of Engraving. It can't be erased.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Smearing a drop of Elmer's Glue on the stamp sometimes works. See TAP #30 for more "free" postal info.

SCANNING by Napoleon Solo

IN OUR LAST ARTICLE WE TALKED ABOUT HOW TO FIND THE 800 NUMBER IN-WATS PREFIXES. NOW WE'RE GOING TO TALK ABOUT METHODS OF FINDING INTERESTING 800 NUMBERS IN ANY 800 EXCHANGE. THE FIRST THING IS THAT OF CHOICE OF EXCHANGE AND WHAT CONSIDERATIONS THERE ARE IN CHOOSING ONE.

CHOICE OF EXCHANGE IS DEPENDENT ON WHAT TYPE OF NUMBER YOU ARE LOOKING FOR SUCH AS:

1. COMPUTERS - ONE SHOULD TRY HIGH INDUSTRIAL AREAS LIKE DALLAS, HOUSTON, SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA, L.A. AREA, AND LONG ISLAND, N.Y., WASH D.C IS A VERY LIKELY PLACE TO HUNT IN.

2. WATS EXTENDERS - MINIAPOLIS MINN, MIAMI, ATLANTA, NEW JERSEY, LA ARE ALSO GOOD PLACES TO LOOK.

3. RECORDINGS - NY, WASH DC, ATLANTA, NJ, CALIF. ALSO, THERE ARE RADIO NEWS FEEDS ETC. SOME NETWORKS WILL PUT A NEWS FEED ON AN INWATS IN CASE THE LAND LINE NEWS FEED FAILS FOR SOME REASON.

GENERALLY, THE TELCOS WON'T PUT SILVER BOX ACCESS POINTS IN AN 800 NUMBER BUT YOU CAN NEVER TELL. IT IS ALSO POSSIBLE FOR THE MILITARY TO USE AN AUTOVON ACCESS ON AN INWATS LINE, BUT NOWDAYS IT PROBABLY WON'T BE LIKELY.

MOST PEOPLE WILL PROBABLY CHOOSE WASH DC AS A PLACE TO START LOOKING FOR INTERESTING NUMBERS. THATS ALL FINE AND GOOD, BUT LETS NOT OVERLOOK PLACES LIKE VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND OTHER STATES CLOSE TO DC. AS THATS WHERE MOST GOVERNMENT SPECIAL OFFICES ARE LOCATED. ALSO THERE IS A LOT OF STUFF IN THE MINORITY.

WHEN LOOKING FOR INWATS NUMBERS, TWO PASSES SHOULD BE DONE. ONE PASS TO DETERMINE THE LIKELY BANKS, AND THE OTHER PASS TO FIND THE NUMBERS IN EACH BANK. ONCE THIS IS DONE, A SYSTEMATIC METHOD OF RECORDING THE RESULTS SHOULD BE DEVELOPED. WE FIND THAT GRID PAPER IS A VERY NICE WAY TO RECORD THE INFORMATION, AS IT'S VERY COMPACT AND EASY TO LOOK AT. IT'S USUALLY GOOD PRACTICE TO NUMBER THE WORKING BANKS ALONG THE LEFT MARGIN AND THE WORKING NUMBERS WITHIN EACH BANK ALONG THE TOP.

800 NUMBERS ARE SET UP IN BANKS OF 10 NUMBERS. SUPPOSE THAT 800 NUMBERS 800-221-3460 THROUGH 800-221-3469 ARE ALL IN A BANK. THEN THE BANK WOULD BE THE 346 BANK. SIMPLY TAKE THE FIRST THREE DIGITS IN THE SUFFIX (LAST SEVEN DIGITS IN AN 800 NUMBER) AND THAT IS YOUR BANK. NATURALLY, THERE ARE 1000 POSSIBLE BANKS BUT NO MORE THAN 250 TO 300 BANKS ARE ACTIVE. THE PROBLEM THEN IS TO "SCAN" THROUGH THESE BANKS AND MAKE A RECORD OF ALL THE WORKING BANKS.

WHEN A BANK IS AN INVALID BANK, THERE WILL BE A RECORDED ANNOUNCEMENT THAT MIGHT "SOUND LIKE THIS: "WE'RE SORRY, DUE TO EQUIPMENT CONDITION, YOUR CALL CANNOT BE COMPLETED AS DIALED. PLEASE HANG UP AND DIAL YOUR OPERATOR - THIS IS A RECORDING." OR, THE "213" NUMBER MEANS THE SWITCHING MACHINE THAT SENT THAT RECORDING WAS IN THE 213 AREA CODE AND THE "3" IS THE NUMBER THAT IDENTIFIES THE MACHINE, AS THESE ARE USUALLY MORE THAN ONE PER GIVEN AREA.

A VALID BANK WILL BE ASSUMED AS ANY THING ELSE, EVEN IF YOU HEAR SOMETHING LIKE THIS: "THE NUMBER YOU DIALED HAS BEEN DISCONNECTED. PLEASE CHECK WITH YOUR DIRECTORY OR DIAL YOUR OPERATOR."
AS YOU ARE SCANNING FOR VALID BANKS, YOU SHOULDN'T DO MORE THAN SEVERAL HUNDRED INVALID BANKS AT A TIME, BECAUSE SOMETIMES IF TOO MANY BANKS ARE DIALED ACCESS TO THE RECORDING MIGHT CAUSE TROUBLE CARDS TO DROP, THUS ATTRACTS ATTENTION.

A WORD OF WARNING: SCANNING DOES ATTRACT ATTENTION AND SHOULDN'T BE DONE ON "SENSITIVE PHONES". LOOKING FOR NUMBERS IS NOT ILLEGAL, BUT USING THEM IS. SO NEVER USE A WATS EXTENDER FROM YOUR HOME PHONE, AS IT'S JUST AS DANGEROUS AS USING A BLUE BOX.

CAREFUL NOTE TAKING IS A MUST AND THE MORE INFO YOU GET DOWN ON PAPER THE EASIEST TIME YOU WILL HAVE IN EVALUATING THE DATA.

DON'T MARK DOWN ANY NON WORKING BANKS, AS THEY ONLY CLUTTER UP THE PAPER THE BEST WAY TO DO THIS IS A LITTLE AT A TIME AS IT DECREASES THE CHANCES OF ATTRACTING ATTENTION. THE MOST ATTENTION GETTING PART WILL BE IN THE SCANNING OF BANKS, SO PERHAPS IF YOU FOUND ABOUT 50 100 NON-WORKING BANKS IT MIGHT BE A GOOD IDEA TO QUIT FOR A WHILE AND DO SOMETHING ELSE. IT WILL ALSO ALLOW ONE TO REACH YOU.

THE DIALING SEQUENCE MIGHT BE:
800-241-2XXX WHERE X COULD BE ANY DIGIT
800-241-235X (LIT RECORDING)
800-241-236X (LIT RECORDING)
800-241-237X (GET SOMETHING ELSE - "A HIT" A POTENTIAL WORKING BANK)
800-241-238X (LIT RECORDING)

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

DO THIS UNTIL EVERY WORKING BANK HAS BEEN RECORDED. THEN WE CAN NOW GO BACK AND LOOK FOR THE NUMBERS WITHIN EACH BANK. IN FACT, IT'S NOT REALLY NECESSARY TO JUST LOOK FOR THE BANKS AS IF ONE POTENTIALLY VALID BANK IS FOUND, THERE IS NO REASON WHY WE CAN'T GO AHEAD AND LOOK FOR NUMBERS WITHIN THE BANKS AS THEY ARE FOUND.

IN THIS CASE IN THE ABOVE EXAMPLE:

800 241-2371 (DISCONNECTED NUMBER)
800 241 2372 (RING TWICE)
800 241 2373 (CANT RECEIVE CONFIGURATION)
800-241 2374 (BUSY)

NOTE: IF ANY NUMBERS ARE BUSY, MAKE SURE YOU RECORD IT IN A SPECIAL PLACE TO TRY IT AGAIN LATER, USUALLY A CIRCLE OR UNDERLINE OF THE BUSY NUMBER, OR A "B" OR THAT NUMBER TOUCH WILL INDICATE THE BUSY NUMBER SO IT CAN BE TRIED AGAIN.

IF THE NUMBER RINGS, LET IT ONLY RING 3 TIMES, IF YOU THINK IT SHOULD RING MORE FOR SOME REASON, THEN LET IT DO SO.

(HERE WHAT YOU GET IN:
800 241 2375 (DISCONNECTED NUMBER)
800 241 2376 (RECEIVING)

AT THIS POINT, SCANNING BY 10'S WILL NOW ELIMINATE THE INVALID BANKS. THIS EXPERIENCE SHOULD BE REPEATED ALL THROUGH THE EXCHANGE AS YOU RAN OUT ALL POSSIBLE COMBINATIONS. IT MIGHT BE A GOOD IDEA TO MARK DOWN THE COMPANY NAME AS IT MIGHT BECOME USEFUL TO CONTACT THAT COMPANY AS MOST COMPANYS DON'T PUBLISH THEIR NUMBERS AND DOES HELP TO COMPILE A PERSONAL 800 DIRECTORY

(Continued on next page)

Ma Bell Has Competition

The seven independent telephone companies in New Jersey might not be as big as Ma Bell, but they provide the same level of service.

New Jersey Bell has at least 30 times as many phones as its smaller counterparts, but the state's independent companies in some cases charge at lower rates.

The seven independent companies in the state serve 78,118 business and residential customers with 133,241 telephones, compared to New Jersey Bell, with almost 3 million customers and 6 million individual telephones.

Only two of the non Bell companies in New Jersey are owned and operated by local people. The other five are subsidiaries of holding companies which operate millions of telephones around the country.

Local Companies

The two local companies are the Hillsborough & Montgomery Telephone Co. of Belle Meade and the Warwick Valley Telephone Co. of Warwick, N.Y., which operates the telephone system in parts of Sussex County.

But even those two companies serve more than 5,000 business and residential customers each in New Jersey and, according to statistics provided by the U.S. Independent Telephone Association in Washington, each grossed more than $1 million in 1976.

Customers cannot pick and choose their telephone company because each utility was granted its own service area under the Federal Communications Act in the 1930s

Rates Are Low

Hillsborough & Montgomery Telephone Co. has about 50 employes to serve 6,386 customers with 11,710 telephones.

The company has not raised its $3.65 monthly residential rate for a dial telephone since 1956. Bell charges between $6.20 a month and $7.65 a month for the same service.

General Manager Roy Peterson said numerous long distance calls have enabled Hillsborough & Montgomery to keep its basic rates the same for over 20 years. The affluent new customers the company has picked up in recent years tend to make more long distance calls than New Jersey Bell customers, Peterson said.

The Warwick Valley company serves 5,024 New Jersey customers.

"We started in 1902 when a number of farmers began connecting their private lines together," said president John W. Sanford.

New Jersey Bell officials concede that in some respects the independents do have advantages, mainly because they have smaller free dialing areas and because many of their customers are more affluent than those in inner cities served by Bell.

Other non Bell companies in New Jersey are New Jersey Telephone Co., United of New Jersey and the West Jersey Telephone Co., all operated by United Telecommunications Inc.; the Delaware Valley Telephone Co., affiliated with General Telephone & Electronics; and the Continental Telephone Co. of New Jersey.

THIS IS HOW ALL WATS EXTENDERS ARE USED AND HOW MOST COMPUTERS WERE FOUND AND IS A VERY GOOD WAY, AND THOURAL WAY TO FIND ANY 800 NUMBER IN THE COUNTRY

AT THIS TIME YOU START GETTING THE "WERE SORRY, DUE TO EQUIPMENT CONDITION . . . . . ." RECORDING, YOU CAN NOW SKIP BY 10'S THUS SAVING A LOT OF TIME.

IF SCANNING IN ONE PASS IS DONE AND NO MORE THAN 50 OR SO FAILURES OCCUR IN FINDING A WORKING BANK, IT'S POSSIBLE TO CONTINUE SCANNING UNTILL ALL THE NUMBERS ARE FOUND.

IF YOU LIKE TO WATCH TV A LOT AND WANT SOMETHING TO DO WHILE SITTING THROUGH A USED CAR COMMERCIAL, ITS POSSIBLE TO GO THROUGH 10-20 TRIES DURING ONE COMMERCIAL. AND IF YOU MULTIPLY THAT BY THE NUMBER OF COMMERCIALS IN ONE TV SHOW, IT DOESN'T TAKE A MATHEMITICIAN TO REALIZE HOW MANY NUMBERS YOU WILL GO THROUGH.

SCANNING CAN BE DONE ANYTIME YOU HAVE MORE THAN 10 MINUTES TO KILL BY WAITING FOR SOMEONE, WAITING FOR DINNER TO COOK, OR FOR ANY OTHER REASON.

IN 5-7 DAYS, IT IS POSSIBLE TO GO THROUGH AN INTIRE 800 EXCHANGE WHICH YIELDED SOMETHING LIKE 5 WATS EXTENDERS, 10 COMPUTERS, AND OTHER EQUALLY STRANGE NUMBERS. THIS WAS DONE BY SCANNING NOT MORE THAN 3 HOURS A DAY AND WAS DONE ONLY WHILE WATCHING TV OR WAITING FOR DINNER OR SNACKS.

[illegible] Include mailing label or Zip [illegible] when ordering TAP or any subscription.

[illegible] - Beeps, A - Amplifiers, T - Phone Patches, D - Amplifiers.

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TAP "Ma Bell Is A Cheap Mother" T-shirts - $4.50. Specify size and color: Medium, Large, Extra Large. Blue, tan, or yellow.

■ UTILITY FIRMS risk legal trouble if their employes in the course of their jobs enter homes without the owners' consent. A telephone company employe entered a home when the owners were absent and removed two phones after the owners refused the company's demand for a deposit. A State appeals court held that the owners could sue the company for invasion of privacy.



The Technological Hobbyist Conference (THC-79) will be held this year at the Diplomat Hotel in New York City on Sunday April 22, 1979 from 10:00 AM to 7:00 PM EST. Preregistration by mail is $5.00 and will be $7.00 at the door. This fee is needed to pay the costs of renting the ballroom, renting PA's, projectors, etc. If you can't make it to THC-79, you can still get a supporting registration for $3.00. This entitles you to receive any junk that gets put on our Freebee Table. Supporting Registrations may be upgraded at the door for only the additional $2.00. Otherwise it's 7 bucks at the door. Dealer tables will be available for those wishing to sell their technological goodies but be forewarned that the people with those funny initials will be there too! Dealer tables are $20.00. Registration materials will be held at the door so be sure to use a recognizable name. For more details see TAP #53. Please make all checks payable to TAP.

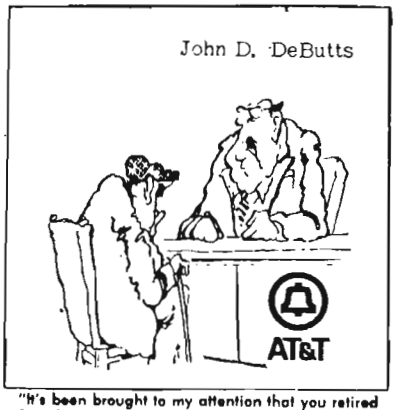
Raymond Allan Williams, 31, is a crook all right, but he does have a certain flair. Williams, a convicted car thief, escaped from the honor farm at Leavenworth federal prison in Kansas the other day, driving off in a pickup truck he had cadged from the motor pool. He dumped the truck in Kansas City, 20 miles away, and, with some money he had saved, rented a limousine, complete with chauffeur, and was driven to Tulsa, Okla. There, using the limousine service as a reference, Williams rented a suite of hotel rooms for himself and his driver and put all costs on the tab. He lived high for a couple of days, then went to the Tulsa Airport and bought a twin-engine private plane on credit and hired a pilot to fly him to Dallas. By that time, the FBI was on his trail, and he was arrested in Dallas. Despite his escapade, Williams won an accolade from one FBI agent. "You have to like his style," the agent said.

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"It's been brought to my attention that you retired from here in 1948. I just want to know where you get the nerve to draw a company pension for 30 years."

THE PROGRAMABLE BLUE BOX

BY

PETER PIPER

The Phone Phreak like everyone else must keep pace with technology. We therefore give you The Programable Blue Box.

The Box presented here offers excellent stability with both voltage and temperature. It uses 9 IC's, all of which are readily available. And uses two ordinary 9 volt alkaline batteries. Current drain is relatively low - 24 ma. in standby, about 30 ma. sending tones.

Circuit Description

When a key is pressed, the diode matrix in fig. 1 produces a binary code on lines A through D corresponding to the key pressed. Note the code 0000 is not used here, it is reserved for 2600. Whenever a key is pressed the S line also goes high, indicating a valid code on lines A thru D.

In fig. 2, lines A thru D and S go into the 2519 - a hex 40 bit shift register. Only 5 out of the 6 shift registers are used. The input of the 6th should be grounded. The S line also goes to a debouncing circuit and schmitt trigger composed of the two inverters and associated parts. The NAND gate takes either the signal from the schmitt trigger or the system clock and generates the clock signal for the shift register. This is a negative going pulse of about 20 us. So each time a key is pressed, the data at the input to the SR is shifted in. An LED lights whenever a key is pressed to indicate this.

When all numbers are entered, and it is desired to send tones, the SEND key is pressed. This key triggers a flip-flop formed by two NOR gates, and does 4 things. It inhibits the input circuitry from the keyboard so no more numbers can be entered; It brings the recirculate line of the SR high so the data is not lost once it is sent; It enables the output circuitry by way of the EO line; And it enables the system clock to shift out the data.

When data is shifted out of the SR it appears on output lines A thru D. In fig. 3 these go into 2 groups of analog switches. Each group contains 16 switches. A binary code at the input of these switches connects the corresponding output to the Z input of the 4051's. E.g. if the code 0011 is present at the input, output line 3 is connected to Z. This places the correct resistor for the desired tone in the circuit. Line 0 is used for generating the 2600 tone. Each shift of the SR thus places data at the input of the analog switches and selects the proper resistors for the 2 oscillator circuits. The outputs of the oscillators are summed through the two 3.5K resistors and sent to the telephone earpiece. The tones are gated on and off by the EO line. When all the tones are sent, the S line goes from high to low and resets the send and clear flip - flops.

The basic operation of the box has just been described. There are a few additional features that should be mentioned however.

The CLEAR key triggers its own flip - flop (formed by the other 2 NOR gates.) and does the same things as the SEND key with two exceptions: the recirculate line of the SR is held low, thus clearing memory and the two oscillators are not enabled so no tones are produced.

The DEL key is used to delimit between sequences of numbers. When pressed, it clocks the SR without placing any data on its input lines. This fools the circuitry into believing that all the tones have been sent.

The 2600 tone is generated by pressing the SEIZE key. This is the only key that does not use the common bus. When pressed, it enables the oscillators, and since the only data at the input to the analog switches is 0000 when MF tones are not being sent, the top oscillator generates 2600.

Construction

The easiest means of construction is wire wrap. With a little care the box can be built quite compactly. All IC's except the SR use only the plus 9 supply. The SR uses plus and minus 9. Both the Vss and the Vee of the 4051's should be grounded. Vdd is plus 9. The input to the one unused shift register should be grounded. DON'T DO ANYTHING TO ITS OUTPUT. The trimpots should be 10 or 20 turn cermet type construction. All resistors should be carbon film NOT carbon composition. Carbon film offer better temperature stability at the same price. The 3600 pf. capacitors associated with the oscillators must be polystyrene. The end with the band should be the grounded end. The LED may seem like a power wasting frill to some, but it is needed. At a glance it can tell you if your data has been accepted or when memory is clear.

TAP

MAR-APRIL 1979 No. 56

The wiring for the trimpots is not shown to avoid a mess. The tones are in two groups - bottom group 700,900,1100, 1300,1700 - top group 900,1100,1300,1500,2600. Wiring is easy though, just wire the output line for a particular key to the corresponding pot. E.g. digit 4 is 700 and 1300. So output line 4 of the top group goes to 1300 and output line 4 of the bottom group goes to 700. Line 0 is for 2600. Wire up all used outputs this way. Also, don't try to skimp by using single turn pots or one large trimmer. The case of tuning and insensitivity to vibration is well worth the 20 turn trimpots and the series resistors.

The hardest part to locate is probably the SR. It is available from James Electronics, 1021 Howard St., San Carlos, Ca. 94070, for $4 at this writing. All other parts are available from several sources - shop around.

Calibration and Use

There are a few methods that can be used to calibrate this box. A DIP switch can be addid to the output of the SR to pull these lines up to plus 9 volts. If this is used just set the switch to the code for the desired key. E.g. 0101 for key 5. And press the SEIZE key to enable the oscillators. You can also wire up a 16 pin plug that can be used to replace the SR. Connect the input pins to thier respective outputs and substitute this plug for the SR. When a key in pressed on the keyboard and the SEIZE key is held, the desired tone will be heard.

To use the Box, first clear memory by pressing the CLEAR key. (the prototype seemed to always have a clear memory when power was first applied, but I'm not sure this will be the case with all units.) Enter your desired numbers by pressing the respective keys. The LED should light each time a key is pressed to signify acceptance of that entry.

Next, call your favorite 800 number and press the SEIZE key for about a second. When you hear the Kur-chunk press SEND. Out comes a merry little tune!

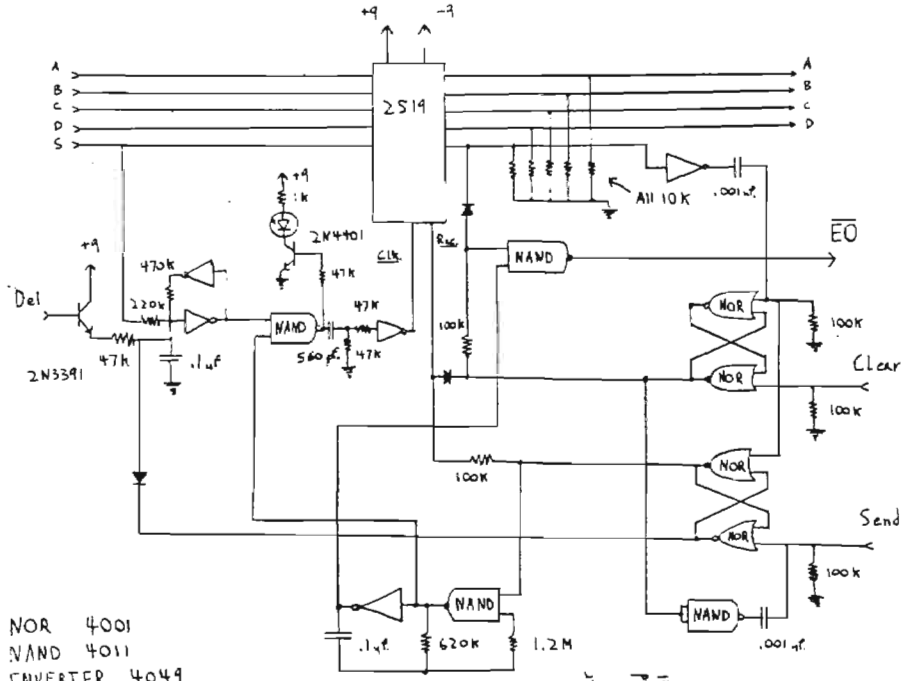
The DEL key is used when it is necessary to seperate sequences of numbers, such as for overseas calls. E.g. To call 044 1 246 8000, enter KP 011 044 ST then press the DEL key and enter KP 044 1 246 8000 ST. When you press the SEND key, the first sequence will be sent then the box will halt. Press the SEND key again and the second sequence will be sent.

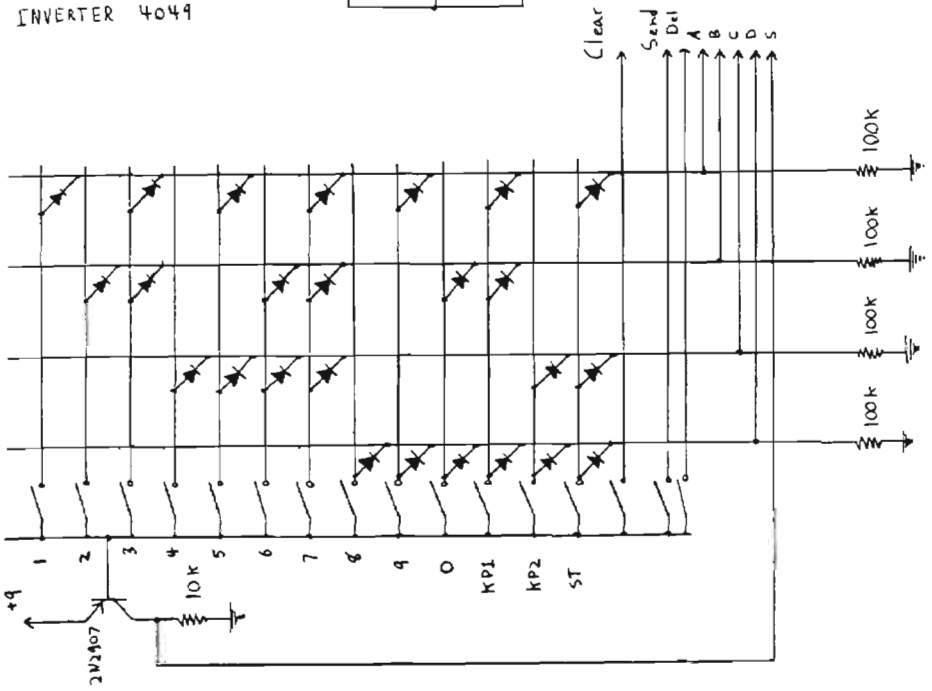
I'd like to say a word at this time about square waves and the Blue Box. For some reason some people seem to think you can't use them. A square wave is made up of a fundamental frequency and its odd harmonics. So a 900 Hz square wave is really made up of a 900 Hz fundamental with harmonics of 2700,4500,6300,8100 and so on. The entire telephone network has only a bandwidth of about 3 KHz, however. A typical telephone channel starts to roll off at about 1100 Hz, and is down 4 to 12 db at 2600 Hz. Above 3 KHz the roll off is 80 to 90 db/octave! What all this means is that even if you do send square waves, the register at the other end can't tell what you're sending. If you haven't guessed it, the oscillators in this box generate square waves, and it works just GREAT!

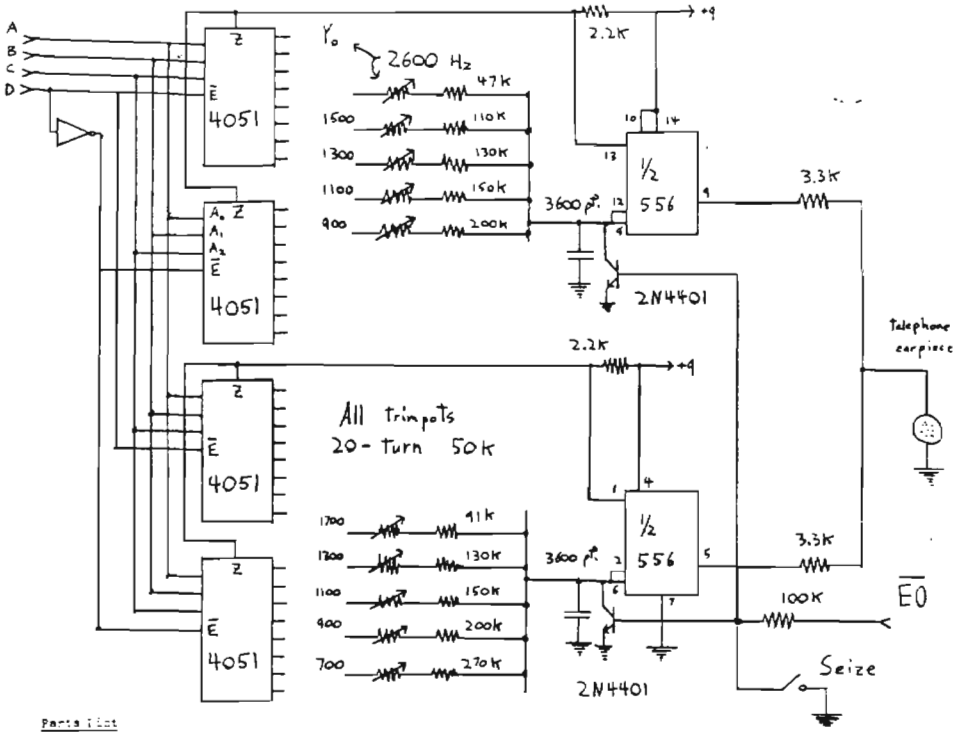
This Box is capable of generating all 15 MF codes. If you want to have CODE 11 and CODE 12, just add the diodes needed to produce 1110 and 1111 and wire up the respective outputs of the analog switches.

Good luck and happy Boxing!

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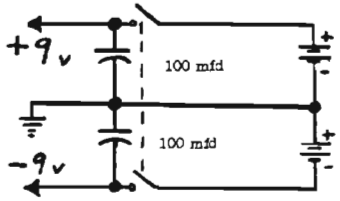


Parts list

All resistors are ¼ watt 5% carbon film

6 - 10K
10 - 100K
1 - 620K
1 - 1.2M
1 - 470K
1 - 47K
2 - 330K
3 - 150K
3 - 100K
1 - 91K
1 - 5.1K
5 - 47K
2 - 3.3K
8 - 2.2K
1 - 1K
1 - Red LED
28 - 1N4148 signal diodes or equiv.
1 - 2N3391 or eqiv.
2 - 2N4401 or eqiv.
1 - 2N2907 or eqiv.
1 - 4001 NOR
1 - 4011 NAND
1 - 4049 INVERTOR
1 - 2519 40 bit hex SR
4 - 4051 8 channel analog switch
1 - 556 dual timer
2 - 100 uf. capacitors
2 - .001 uf.
2 - .1 uf. mylar 10%
2 - 3600 pf. polystyrene 5%
1 - 560 pf. polystyrene
10 - 10 or 20 turn 50K Cermet trimpots

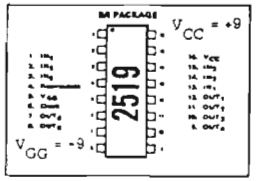
Keyboard, switches, IC sockets, etc.



9 Volt Alkaline Batteries

Pin-outs for the other IC's can be found in National's CMOS book.

PIN CONFIGURATIONS (Top View)



Hot line

CHARLESTON, S.C. (AP) — A man who tried repeatedly with no success to place a telephone call from a downtown booth today was arrested and charged with arson after trying to set fire to the telephone, police said.

Christopher John Samon of Charleston "apparently kept getting a recording that the number was not in service and he got tired of hearing the recording," said Police Sgt. Bobby Green.

Green said Samon, in his 30s, took out his cigarette lighter and applied the flame to the plastic phone receiver. The receiver melted, said Green.

Samon was charged with arson and was to appear before a magistrate later.

'Taser' guns zapped

It was shades of Star Wars in the State Senate yesterday.

Legislation that would outlaw the possession, manufacture and sale of the electronic "taser guns" was released, 34-1, and sent to the Assembly yesterday.

Sen. Carmen A. Orechio (D-Essex), who sponsored the bill, said the taser gun was a dangerous weapon that generates high voltage electricity and shoots projectiles that can immobilize a person with an electric shock.

The weapon is being used more frequently within the state, Orechio said.

"It's a very dangerous weapon," he said, noting his bill would make possession of the taser gun a misdemeanor.

The battery-powered weapon looks like a flashlight and generates enough high voltage electricity to "render a person helpless," he said.

The weapon has stun barbs on the ends that are capable of passing through a person's clothing and penetrating his body.

The weapon could be "extremely lethal" to a person suffering from heart disease or high blood pressure, or could cause permanent brain damage, according to a statement accompanying the bill.

The legislation amends New Jersey's gun control law and would be effective immediately if signed into law.

GUARD BANDING

by

Napoleon Solo

IF YOU USE A BOX, YOU PROBABLY HAVE HEARD OF GUARD BAND BUT PROBABLY DON'T KNOW EXACTLY HOW ITS USED OR WHY IT'S USED. I WILL ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN IT'S LEGIT PURPOSE, THEN EXPLAIN HOW A BLUE BOXER CAN USE THIS KNOWLEDGE TO HIS ADVANTAGE.

GUARD BAND IS A METHOD OF PREVENTING ACCIDENTAL DISCONNECTS FROM PEOPLE TALKING OR PLAYING MUSIC INTO THE PHONE LINE. IT SIMPLY MEANS IF ANY OTHER FREQUENCYS ARE PRESENT OTHER THAN 2600 HZ TONE, THE EQUIPMENT WON'T ALLOW A DISCONNECT THUS CLEARING THE LINE DOWN FOR ANOTHER CALL. IF ONLY 2600 WAS PRESENT,THEN THE EQUIPMENT WILL CLEAR DOWN FOR ANOTHER CALL.

IN SOME OUTBACK AREAS IN THE COUNTRY MANY MILES FROM THE TOLL SWITCHING OFFICE, THE PHONE COMPANYS WILL USE A TRUNK LINE THAT IS CONTROLLED BY 2600 SO IF THE POTENTUAL BLUE BOX USER GOES AND HAPPILY TOOTS THE 2600 TONE TO CLEAR DOWN THE 800 NUMBER, THE TRUNK LINE WILL HEAR THE 2600 BEFORE THE TANDOM AND DISCONNECT YOU FROM THE CIRCUIT WITHOUT YOU GETTING A CHANCE TO "BOX" YOUR CALL. THE PHONE COMPANY ALSO KNOWS THIS, SO THEY ARE HAPPILY PUTTING IN MORE OF THESE TYPES OF CIRCUITS. NATURALLY THEY WON'T HAVE TO INSTALL THEIR SPECIAL TOLL FRAUD DETECTING GEAR. SO, BOXING FROM THESE TYPES OF AREAS ARE USUALLY MUCH SAFER. STILL I WON'T RECCOMMEND DOING IT FROM HOME UNDER ANY CONDITIONS

NOW I WILL TRY TO TELL YOU EXACTLY HOW YOU KNOW YOU WILL NEED GUARDBAND. I WILL FIRST EXPLAIN IT UNDER TWO CONDITIONS: 1. CALLING FROM A PAY PHONE GOING THROUGH AN OPERATOR AND 2. CALLING FROM A DIRECTLY DIALED CALL. NATURALLY IF IT IS POSSIBLE I WOULD RECOMMEND GOING THROUGH A DIRECTLY DIALED CALL.

IN CERTAIN OUTBACK AREAS, OPERATORS HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO BE AS FAR AS 250 MILES FROM THEIR SERVING AREA. AN EXAMPLE OF THIS IS DEATH VALLEY, CALIF. I CAN WELL UNDERSTAND WHY. IN DEATH VALLEY, THE OPERATORS ARE IN SAN BERNARDINO. THIS IA A HELL OF A DISTANCE FOR NORMAL OPERATOR TRUNKS SO FOR SIMPLICITY, IT'S EASIER TO SEND CALLS OVER MICROWAVE. THIS MEANS THAT IF YOU PLACE A CALL FROM THERE, AND YOU ATTEMPT TO TOOT IT OFF WITH PURE 2600, YOU WON'T BE ABLE TO DO IT, INSTEAD, YOU WILL JUST FLASH THE OPERATOR. BY SENDING 2600, YOU ARE SIMPLY HANGING UP THE PHONE AS FAR AS THE OPERATOR IS CONCIRNED.

THE SECOND THING YOU WILL EXPERIENCE WILL BE IF YOU WERE TO DIAL DIRECT CALLS WITHOUT GOING THROUGH THE OPERATOR. IF YOU TRY TO BLOW OFF CALLS DIALED DIRECT LIKE AN 800 NUMBER OR WHATEVER, YOU WILL EITHER GET DUMPED INTO SILENCE (USUALLY WHEN USING A PAYPHONE) OR A DIAL TONE (USUALLY WHEN CALLING FROM A RESIDENTIAL PHONE. ITS USUALLY AN ABRUPT CLICK AND YOUR DUMPED. SOMETIMES ON G.T.&E SYSTEMS YOU WILL GET A RE-ORDER. OR A QUICK BUSY SOUND. IF YOU ARE SUCESSFUL, YOU WILL HEAR A "KER-CHINK" SOUND AND STILL HEAR THE SOFT HISS OF THE LONG DISTANCE NOISE.

NOW I WILL EXPLAIN A LITTLE ABOUT FREQUENCY RESPONSE AND HOW THAT APPLIES WITH GUARD BANDING. THE LONG DISTANT PHONE LINES CAN ONLY TRANSMITT FREQUENCYS FROM 300 HZ TO 3000 HZ WITHOUT LOSSES AS THE FREQUENCY GOES HIGHER THAN 3000 HZ, THE VOLUME OR "LEVEL" GOES DOWN (GETS SOFTER). SO THE TRICK OF THE TRADE IS TO INSERT A 3150 OR 3200 HZ TONE MIXED WITH THE 2600 HZ TONE EXACTLY LIKE THE TONES ARE MIXED IN THE BOX. BUT IT'S VERY IMPORTANT THAT YOU MUST BE ABLE TO MIX ANY PREPORTION OF THE 3200 AND 2600 HZ TONE. LIKE 40% 2600 AND 60% 3200 OR 49% 3200 AND 51% 2600 TONES. THIS CAN BE DONE WITH A KNOB WHEN TURNED IN ONE DIRECTION THE BOX SENDS PURE 2600, THEN AS THE KNOB IS TURNED, MORE AND MORE 3200 COMES THROUGH AND LESS AND LESS 2600, THIS WAY, YOU CAN "PREPORTION" EXACTLY THE CORRECT "MIX" UNTILL YOU GET RESULTS. THE EASIEST WAY TO DO THIS IS BY SETTING THE KNOB UNTILL IT JUST WON'T CLEAR ANYTHING, THEN ADD A LITTLE MORE 2600 RELEASING THE TONE EACH TIME UNTILL YOU HEAR THE FAMILIAR "KER-CHINK" SOUND ONE HEARS WHEN "BLOWING OFF" THE 800 NUMBER OR WHATEVER YOU ARE USING. GUARD BAND IS THE METHOD WHICH IS USED FOR "STACKING TANDOMS" AS YOU PROBABLY HEARD IN SO MANY PUBLICATIONS. IT IS ALSO USED TO ACCESS AUTOVERIFY BY COMING INTO A SWITCHING MACHINE FROM TRUNKS THAT ARE CLASS MARKED FOR AUTOVERIFY USAGE. GUARDBAND CAN ALSO BE USED TO GET INTO AUTOVON AND OTHER INTERESTING SYSTEMS. SO AT THIS TIME, I WILL LEAVE IT UP TO YOUR OWN IMAGINATION AS TO WHAT YOU CAN DO WITH IT AND HAPPY BOXING.

Back Issues are 50¢ each.
Subscriptions - 10 issues - US Bulk rate $5.
US First Class in plain sealed envelope $7.
Canada & Mexico First Class $7.
Foreign $8.
IMPORTANT! Include mailing label or Xerox copy when writing to TAP about your subscription.

Electronics Courses - 50¢ each. A - DC Basics, B - AC Basics, C - Phone Basics, D - Amplifiers.
TAP mugs - $4.50.
TAP T-shirts - $4.50. Specify size and color : Small, Medium, Large, Extra Large. Black or red T-shirt with white TAP logo.
TAP "Ma Bell Is A Cheap Mother" T-shirts - $4.50. Specify size and color : Medium, Large, Extra Large. Blue, tan, or yellow.
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This is a mail drop only.
OFFICE : 1201 Broadway, Room 608, New York, N.Y. 10001
HOURS : WEDNESDAY, 5 - 9 pm.



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TAP, 152 W. 42 ST, ROOM 418, NY 10036

Bank gave dealer too much credit

JERSEY CITY (AP) — Jersey City police are looking for a coin dealer who disappeared with $100,000 after a computer made an error in his bank account.

Charles Walsh, 52, had only $85 in his account at the Jersey City Commercial Trust Co., when a keypunch operator hit the wrong key and credited two $50,000 checks which belonged in a commercial account to Walsh's account.

His account number differs by only one digit from the commercial account number.

Walsh's Dec. 21 bank statement showed his account had a balance of $100,085 and, police said, the coin dealer began withdrawing the money. Within a month he allegedly had withdrawn all but the $85 from the account.

It wasn't until Feb. 9 that the bank officials uncovered the error and notified police to file a fraud complaint against Walsh. Police who went to Walsh's home found the doors locked, the sidewalk unshoveled and the mailbox full of letters.

A warrant was issued for his arrest after he failed to appear in court Tuesday to answer the complaint that he defrauded the bank of $100,000.

Tom Edison battles plot!

TAP

MAY - JUNE 1979 NO. 57

Good, now that I've got your attention, let me make a request. First, for you new TAP subscribers, please read the following tale to get a better understanding of the history of TAP and how we operate. Second, for you old time TAP-pers who usually skip over any article that doesn't have a new schematic for a Box in the first paragraph of a story, please read this tale of woe if for no other reason than to appreciate the fact that you're holding a copy of TAP in your hands when, in all rights and because of what I'm about to tell you, TAP should have folded a long time ago. The title "Tom Edison Battles Plot!" could never be truer.

Our story begins on a hot July 4th weekend in 1975 when I was asked to join the TAP staff by publisher Al Bell. We opened an office on Broadway in New York City the following month and together with Mr. Phelps, we co-edited TAP with Al Bell. In March of 1977 Mr. Phelps left for greener lands and in August of that same year Al Bell resigned as editor. And now the plot thickens! I'm a technician and don't know my ass from a hole in the ground about running the business end of TAP. I asked Al to help me and his business advice was simple : Screw everybody! He kept no records, no books, only a file folder with a hell of a lot of missing receipts. I was naive enough to think that the business would run itself, and I was to pay dearly later on for that mistake!

Even though Al Bell had resigned, he asked me if I would let him do our mailing labels. Since I had no access to a computer and since Al offered to do them for free, I accepted his offer. And for a few months all went well. Then in the month of November Al Bell started to show his true colors. I had busted my hump the previous months getting issues 48 & 49 ready for publication only to be told by Al that he didn't have the mailing labels ready. He told me to be patient and I was, right up until March of 1978! Then I blew up, called up the bastard and put the screws on him to get those mailing labels done. Within a few days I had the labels and on March 23rd I finally mailed out issues 48 & 49. I told Al that the next issue of TAP would be our 7th anniversary edition and I'd need the mailing labels no later then the end of June. He said he'd have them by then. When the end of June rolled around and I still didn't have the labels, I called Al. He said he was working on it and to be patient. Where did I hear that before? I should have realized what was going on but I didn't.

And now the plot thickens some more! You gotta say one thing about Al Bell, be sure practiced what be preached! Over the years TAP has reported how individuals were screwing the I. R. S. out of taxes and apparently Al thought TAP should do the same. I discovered this condition during the summer of 1978 when Big Brother started sending TAP some nasty notes to pay up or else!!! To add insult to injury, Al had also ordered a number of books without paying for them. Had he ripped off the book company using his own name, that would have been OK, but by using TAP's name the collection agencies were after TAP and me! The staggering tax bill was finally paid but the late charges really put a dent into TAP's cash reserve.

TAP makes money only when we publish issues. We can't publish issues if we don't have mailing labels and that's just what we had from March to November of 1978 - no labels! I continued to print issues 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 & 56 with the expectation that Al wouldn't let me down. Boy, was I wrong! In November 1978 I get a call from him informing me that he can no longer do our mailing labels for us. Had that rotten bastard told me this way back in March, I could have had our labels printed by a commercial firm and all of you readers would have had your issues of TAP on schedule. Now, due to this nine month absense of issues, TAP was not only broke but we still didn't have any mailing labels either! The bills kept coming in, the issues were sitting on the office floor collecting dust, and the letters from our readers asking where the hell were their issues kept piling up on the desk! I had to make a decision and soon! I decided that I'd spent too much time, effort and sweat trying to build up TAP to let that no good son of a bitch destroy it! I would put my own personal financial backing behind TAP. That would keep us going for a while. But I had to have mailing labels for those 7 issues pronto and to get them I needed Al Bell's help one last time.

I needed the computer master tape that contained the names and addresses of all our subscribers. I called Al (yes, even the great Al Bell has a phone!) , crossed my fingers and asked for a copy of that tape. The tape I requested was for issue 48. The tape he sent was actually issue 46. I didn't know this until I started to check the labels against the computer print out and found a lot of omissions. What this meant was that all persons who subscribed between issues 46 and 48 were not listed on the master tape. Al Bell had struck again!!!!!!

Well, at least I now had a master tape valid up to issue 46. Now, how to update this tape? Al had used an old Fortran system using IBM key-punch cards and reel-to-reel magnetic tape. We had to upgrade this system. I called upon two old TAP friends, Cheshire and the Wizard. I key punched the new subscribers onto IBM cards, gave them to the Wizard who transfered them onto reel-to-reel magnetic tape who then gave them to Cheshire who transfered that onto a floppy disk to drive a printer! With so many steps involved, it's a wonder we got labels at all! And while I'm on the subject, let me publically thank the Wizard and especially Cheshire for all their hard work not only in getting labels printed but in deciphering Al Bell's coded master tape. Of course there were mistakes and omissions. I personally had to hand letter hundreds of issues. Some people got several copies of each issue. Some subscribers didn't get any issues at all! I do have a hand written master list and I was forced to go through it several times to make corrections and make sure that all subscribers got their issues. I could not print our usual 3, 2, 1, and 0 issue renewal warning on the labels and since most of our subscriptions expired with issue 56, I stamped all labels PLEASE RENEW. I realized that there would be some concern by readers whose subscriptions expired on a later issue than 56 and were still getting a renewal notice but I had no idea you would be so vocal about it! Let me assure all our readers that the master list is correct and you'll get all the issues you're entitled to, no matter how many renewal notices you get. I hope that this clears up any questions about your recently screwed up subscription.

And now, what about the future of TAP? Well, to begin with there won't be any Al Bell to fuck things up. TAP now has a SOL 20 computer and a Micropolis 1053 Mod II quad density dual floppy disk drive. There were a number of readers concerned about the security of our mailing list. Rest assured it is secure. No one has access to it but me!

The old TAP office at 1201 Broadway is closed. For increased security we have moved underground. You may still use our mail drop address : TAP, Room 418, 152 W. 42 St., New York, N. Y. 10036. If you would like to talk to some of the TAP staff, it is rumored that they get hungry between 5:30 and 7:30 PM at Al-Ann's Luncheonette, 280 Bleeker St., Greenwich Village, N. Y. Take the #1 subway to Sheridan Sq. and then go two blocks south to Bleeker. Bon appetite!

1979 Credit Card Code

Make Credit Card calls only from pay phones, and at random times and locations -- the less pattern the less likihood of getting caught. When a call is made from a pay phone, there is no record of the originating phone.
When you give the Credit Card number to the operator, s/he may ask for its Area Code, so have it handy. Further identification is very unlikely However, the operator may listen to the beginning of your conversation. . .
If a fraudulent Credit Card call is reported to phone company Security, and it was made from a pay phone, the only thing they have to go on is the phone number of the recipient. If the call was made to some institutional switchboard, they're stuck. If the call was to an individual, they may call, and try lies, sympathy, intimidation, or whatever they think might get them information or money, or they might just sneak the call onto the recipient's bill, months later. So only call individuals who will be dumb on the phone and sharp reading their bills. And not too often.

A telephone Credit Card number is ten digits and a letter The first seven digits are the number being charged to. That is followed by the Regional Accounting Office number. The main RAO's are listed here. The letter is a verification code which changes every year. In 1979 it has to match the last digit of the telephone number.

1979 letters	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
	A	R	L	D	M	Q	V	Z	H	W

It is harder to hunt someone who never uses the same Credit Card number twice. Long Distance Information is free, and with a little imagination, there are endless possibilities. Since the call ends up on some real phone bill, don't make up numbers at random.

Also remember, please, that information is syntropic; when it's spread, it grows.

RAO Credit Card Codes

Area	RAO Codes
201	093,094,101
202	032
203	020
204	456
205	054
206	163
207	003
208	039,120
209	254,289
212	017 021,023, 072,074
213	066,183,184
214	149
215	041,043
216	050,082
217	081,314
218	236
219	320
301	011
302	010
303	153
304	034
305	044,180
306	457
307	137
308	237
309	203,260,277
312	086,097,098, 195,234
313	083,096
314	143,177,251
315	303
316	140
317	080
318	051
319	312
401	019
402	139
403	454
404	035,063
405	148,215
406	154
408	293
412	030,042
413	009
414	088,089
415	158,159,167
416	476,478
417	157
418	505
419	057,248
501	147
502	048
503	131
504	046
505	102
506	451
507	310
509	128
512	146,152
513	077,185
514	470,472
515	134
516	127
517	095
518	024
519	484
601	059
602	064
603	004
604	493
605	138
606	317
607	025
608	201.329
609	101
612	126
613	473
614	079
615	047
616	084
617	001.006.007, 008
618	204,547
701	133
702	176
703	033
704	319
705	477
707	223
712	311
713	105,151
714	164,182
715	202,330
716	026
717	027,028
801	155
802	002
803	189
804	257
805	252,255
806	103
807	481
808	461
809	490 (P.R.)
812	321
813	531
814	208,307
815	087
816	144
817	150
819	474
901	187
902	452
904	056
906	295
907	492
912	316
913	145
914	069
915	221
916	160
918	141
919	036

By Cz Y. Mandias

Greetings, earthlings. Allow me to introduce myself. I'm TAP's new self-appointed "Director of Miscellaneous Anarchy," communicating to you disgustingly proletodytes from beautiful downtown ,Canada. As any progressive technopreak will realize, TAP must evolve and diversify to continue to maintain its high standards; there is more to counter-technology than blue boxes.

To this end, I have taken it upon myself to enlighten you as to the infinite possibilities of other useful areas of people's tech. This dept. welcomes all forms of communications, including telepathy, with interested TAPer's. I am willing to do my best on all queries, but my specialties include drugs, demolitions, underground chem.,weaponry,etc.("My name is Czymandias, King of Kings,Look on my works, ye mighty and despair!"--Shelley). Questions, comments,corrections,info,quality pharmaceuticals and Swiss francs should be sent to TAP, c/o Cz Y. Mandias, along with S.A.S.E. if a personal reply is desired.

Electronics: -Just got back my F.O.I.A.(Freedom of Info.Act, dum-dum)from the U.S.Dept. of Commerce(,Nat.Telecom.& Info.Admin.,Wash.D.C.). The feds nicely coughed up a copy of "Selected examples of possible approaches to Electronic Communication Interception Operations"for free. This formerly secret handbook of the latest wire-tapping techniques(including on-line Computer and microwave interception)is very explicit and is being sold to lazy suckers for $10 by Loompanics & Paladin Press,quite a rip-off when one can get it free. This report is abstracted from 2 technical volumes, accession nos. PB 264 447 & PB 264 448,available for $13.75 from the Nat.Tech.Info.Service,Dept. of Commerce (5285 Port Royal Road,Springfield,Va.,22151).
- Check out U.S.Patent #4,001,513, it's for a blue-box detector designed a couple of years ago.
- A friend of mine who worked for Bell tells me that "jiwis"(terminal boxes)contain a "talk-pair"on the protector. One can attach one's handset to the ring and tip terms. of the protector(leaving the ground alone)and dial away, without getting interrupted,say,if you were on a subscriber's pair,and possibly no heat for the people you call long distance.
Books: -"The Whole Drug Manufacturer's Catalog" This $10 rip-off for would-be underground chemists is garbage and not recommended. It is mostly just a collection of the sheets put out by price-gouger, Irv Jenkethman with precious little else. The formulas for making LSD,MDA,THC, STP,DMT etc. are all freely available in any university science library. The book is written for amateurs who think they can be kitchen Owsley's,except that amateurs don't have the skill, and can't get any of the required chemicals anyway. About the only undergrnd. chem. manual I'd praise is "Psychedelic Chemistry" from Rip Off Press; this is the bible of u.chem. and well worth its $6 cost for those serious about u.chem. If you're still interested in WDMCat., it's available from Loompanics, Krupp Mail Order, or Prophet Press.
-My Book-Selection-of-the-Month is "Mind Control" by Peter Schrag from Pantheon Press or your local library. It's a straight book, but incredible nonetheless. It's about lobotomies, electro-shock and dangerous drugs and other methods shrinks use today not to cure people but to fuck their minds. A very disturbing book.Get it!
Misc.: Interested in programming your mini-computer for indecipherable communications; see the Aug.'77 issue of "Scientific American."
Info Wanted: -A while back the British govt. de-classified and then re-classified a patent of the formula of VX nerve gas. If you have it, I'd like to see a copy...
-A-Bomb plans? Tom had 1 set, but destroyed them before I got to them! They've been distributed at anti-nuke rallies and been designed by a no. of underground physicists. If you have any, please send 'em in to me.

Screw The IRS!

That's right, help TAP screw the IRS out of taxes! Send CASH with all your orders. That way there's no microfilm record of your check or money order by the nosy banks. And most important of all, there's no record of the money for IRS tax purposes! As a further incentive, effective immediately: All TAP subscriptions and renewals paid by *cash will be extended one free issue. All orders for* TAP merchandise sent with cash payment will be given a 10 % discount. Remember, the more money we have to pay Big Brother, the less we have to help pay our enormous operating costs. We realize that you always take a chance sending cash through the Postal Monopoly and of course there are always a few smart-asses who will send no money with their order and then raise holy hell with us demanding their order be sent. You send cash through the mail at your own risk! Any bitch about where the hell your order is MUST be sent with a copy of your canceled check or money order. If you feel you need this "protection", then continue to send checks and money orders, but if you feel as we at TAP do, that Big Brother is getting too much of our hard earned dollars, this is one small way you have to get even! Remember, send cash and get an 11 issue sub or renewal for the price of a 10 issue one. Send cash and get a 10 % discount on all TAP merchandise.

TAP MEAT

During the early years of TAP (Then known as YIPL) we offered a service to our readers called MEAT. The purpose of MEAT was to exchange names and addresses of TAP readers who lived close to each other so that they could get together and discuss interesting research & devlopment ideas and projects in person. Readers are still requesting to be placed on our MEAT list and I have tried to take care of all MEAT requests as best as I can but due to the fact that our list was NOT in any kind of order, it was and is very difficult to match up readers. All of this has now been solved by the use of our new computer so this is to formally announce that TAP MEAT is now back in operation! To qualify for a *position on our list simply send me your name* (an alias will do!) and address and a self addressed stamped envelope. Upon receipt of your letter I'll scan through our list for the closest one to you and send that name and address back to you. *A WORD OF CAUTION: I have no way to personally* check out the person whose name I've given you so if he or she turns out to be a Bell security agent, don't blame me! I can say in all honesty however that in all the years we ran our MEAT service, I never got a complaint from anybody that we paired together. Please remember to include a self addressed stamped (and Elmered!) envelope with your MEAT requests. Postal Monopoly rates are outrageous enough without us having to foot the bill for your MEAT request.

TAP D.A.

Our D.A. (Distructory Assistance) service is temporarily suspended until further notice. Our photo-copier is piss-poor and considering the fact that Lincoln used our copier for his Gettysburg Address, I think it's reasonable to say that it's had it! Also, since we are still getting our new office organized, the D.A. files are all boxed up and not readily available. A lot of our D.A. info will be put into our computer for security reasons. A complete index to all items in our D.A. file will be printed in a future issue of TAP. I will also *inform you when our D.A. system* is totally operational again. Readers who have sent in D.A. info recently will *receive their requested info as soon as our files are in order.* If your info is "hot" and you're worried about keeping it safe, *send it to us. Our security is probably a hell of a lot better* than yours anyway. The conditions for exchanging D.A. info are the same and are fully explained in our free D.A. info sheet. Write to us for your free copy.

I find that it saves me some time in putting my friends hip to the Elmer's Glue trick by having a form letter. Possibly some of the readers would like to use the following form letter for their convenience -- it can be retyped or Xeroxed directly from the pages of TAP:

FREE POSTAGE

The increasing cost of postage to mail letters and packages is bringing down our standard of living. To remedy this deplorable situation, some *counter control measures can be applied.*

For example, if the stamps on a letter are coated with Elmer's Glue by the sender, the cancellation mark will not destroy the stamp: the Elmer's dries to form an almost invisible coating that protects the stamps from the cancellation ink. Later, the receiver of the letter can remove the cancellation mark with water and reuse the stamps. Furthermore, ecological savings will also result from recycling the stamps. Help save a tree.

The Elmer's Glue is most efficiently applied with a brush with stiff, short bristles. A brush that is from 1/8 to 1/2 inch wide works well. Just dip the brush directly into the glue and spread it on evenly, covering the entire surface of the stamp. It will dry in 15 minutes.

For mailing packages, just follow the same procedure as outlined above; however, the package should be weighed and checked to make sure that it has the correct amount of postage on it before it is brought to the Post Office.

Removing the cancellation and Elmer's from the stamps can be easily accomplished by soaking the stamps in warm water until they float free from the paper. The stamps can then be put onto a paper towel to dry. Processing stamps in large batches saves time too. Also, it may be helpful to write the word "Elmer" at the top of the letter (not on the envelope) to cue the receiving party in that the stamps have been protected with Elmer's.



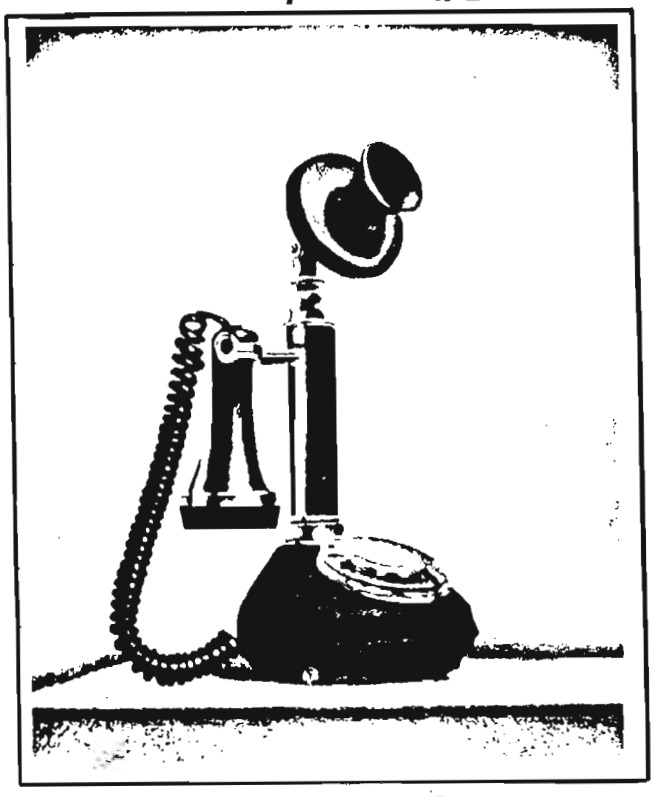
Patch It Up!

TAP "Ma Bell" patches as shown at left are now available for $1.50. The official looking 3 inch patch is white with blue cracked bell and gold lettering & trim. Please order one and some of the TAP junk listed below to help us pay the rising costs of publishing TAP. I will try to hold all TAP prices at their current level for as long as I can. Your support is urgently needed!

Back Issues are 50¢ each. Issue #50 is $1.00.
Subscriptions - 10 issues - US Bulk rate $5.
US First Class in plain sealed envelope $7.
Canada & Mexico First Class $7.
Foreign $8.
IMPORTANT! Include mailing label or Xerox copy when writing to TAP about your subscription.
Electronics Courses - 50¢ each. A - DC Basics, B - AC Basics, C - Phone Basics, D - Amplifiers.
TAP Mugs - $4.50.
TAP T-shirts - $4.50. Specify size and color: Small, Medium, Large, Extra Large. Black or red T-shirt with white TAP logo.
TAP "Ma Bell Is A Cheap Mother" T-shirts - $4.50. Specify size and color: Medium, Large, Extra Large. Blue, tan, or yellow.
TAP "Cracked Bell" Button - 50¢ each.
TAP Cassette Tape - $3.50. Hear Capt Crunch, Al Bell, Joe Engressia, and Bell Security Chief John Doherty.
Send cash, check, or money order to:

TAP, Room 418, 152 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036
This is a mail drop only.

The Telephone #1



A unique print, "THE TELEPHONE, #1", by artist KENNETH HARI of Paris, France, is being sold solely through TAP. This print can be used to conceal intercoms, wire systems, or switches. Instructions on how to mount it on a wall for concealment purposes and a biography of the artist will be included along with the print. "THE TELEPHONE, #1" is sure to be a collector's item, and will make a great gift for anyone who has something to hide! The size of the print is 11 inches in width and 14 inches in height. The phone is black-brown on white background. If you are interested in this unique offer, please send $3.50 ($3.00 for the print, plus $.50 for postage and handling) in cash, or (if you must, and have no objection to microfilm invasion of your privacy) make checks or money orders totalling $3.50 payable to TAP, Room 418, 152 W. 42 St., New York, N.Y. 10036.

"We have modified our environment so radically that we must now modify ourselves in order to exist in this new environment."
– Norbert Wiener.

FLY NOW, PAY NEVER

This is a method of obtaining plane tickets using one's own personal checking account to purchase the ticket without suffering legal consequences when the check bounces. Can also be done with an alias account.

Open a checking account in your own name or use an account that you already have. Make sure that you have a balance of at least $20.00 in the account, but not enough to pay for the cost of the plane ticket(s). You want the check to bounce. Writing checks on a closed account is a felony in some states, so make sure that you are using an open account.

Go to your local airport to purchase the ticket. Some airlines demand that you have a driver's license and a credit card before they will take a personal check. If you don't have any luck at one airline - try another. If none of the airlines will take your check, try some of the travel agencies They usually aren't as demanding. Personal checks should have an address and a phone number printed on them, otherwise you may have a hard time getting them accepted anywhere. Make sure your appearance is neat when you pass a check. Getting a check accepted is largely a matter of impression in many cases.

Always purchase the ticket round-trip. Travel agencies and airlines are hesitant to take checks for one-way tickets. If you are traveling only one-way, you can sell the return ticket at a discount at the airport, or save it for a future date. As of this writing, plane tickets remain valid even if they were purchased with a rubber check. They can't stop you from making a return trip even when they know the check isn't any good.

The airline or travel agency will notify by mail that your check bounced. Write them a letter stating that you're not presently employed and have no assets liquid or otherwise and cannot send them the total sum requested. Tell them a third party was supposed to make a deposit to your account and failed to do so. Tell them you will send them $10.00 a week and send them a money order for the first payment ($10.00). After they have accepted your $10.00 you need send no more money. They have accepted your offer to make payments in lieu of taking you to court for fraudulent issue. Ignore their demands for payment. Send them another letter saying you are indigent and tell them to write you off as a loss against next year's taxes. This works well.

M

We received this about two years ago and are finally printing it. If we had more help, it would have appeared immediately. We don't know if it still works, but it would appear that you have nothing to lose trying it. Re ID: a friend told me anything with your photo in color on it and laminated in plastic impresses the hell out of people. Some H. P. Lovecraft fans designed student and faculty ID cards for the fictional Miskatonic University. They looked great! If you manage to "liberate" someone else's photo ID card, you can stick your photo on top of the other one and run it thru a laminator. Works beautifully! At least it did on Hawaii 5-0. Who says TV isn't educational?

He also suggested changing your checking account annually.

JP

Published for informational purposes only by Youth Hot Line Reports, Inc.



"...and above all, gentlemen, avoid looking guilty!"

Address all mail and checks to :

TAP, ROOM 418, 152 W. 42 ST, NY 10036

57

Bulk Rate
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 3
Keasbey, N.J.

Stamp Out Gun Control

The Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms has launched a new project which we expect to have a major impact on public opinion.

Would you believe the U.S. Postal Service has *never* issued a postage stamp commemorating our right to keep and bear arms? Or, for that matter, the shooting sports or our U.S. Olympic Rifle and Pistol Team?

Well, they haven't.

Furthermore, in their new "Roots of Democracy" stamp series, they commemorate Freedom of Speech, Freedom to Vote, Freedom to Assemble, Freedom of the Press—*but they omit our Firearms Freedom*—the basic root of democracy.

Why do we want a pro-gun rights postage stamp? Because if we get the Postal Service to issue a right to keep and bear arms commemorative postage stamp we will reach virtually every American with a pro-gun rights message.

In addition to having a mass impact on the way many Americans think and vote, this project is an excellent way of getting on the offensive rather than always fighting a defensive battle. That is why we need your help now, to make this innovative project a success.

Please write today to William Bolger, U.S. Postmaster General, U S Post Office, Washington, D.C. 20026, asking him to issue a stamp commemorating the Second Amendment, our right to keep and bear arms.

At the bottom of this page is an ad for pro-gun stamps which you will be able to use along with your regular postage until we can get the Postal Service to commemorate our rights. A

So you can see, this project is well planned and thought out. Our objectives are three-fold:

- To reach as many people as possible with our pro-gun rights message through an effective means of communication.
- To focus attention on our right to keep and bear arms, and remind Americans that our heritage of firearms freedom is in the national interest.
- To achieve the greatest impact on the mass public at the lowest possible cost—so that your purchase through the ad has more clout per dollar.

CCRKBA prefers to take the offensive with a project like this than always be on the defensive because of activities of anti-gun groups like the National Council to Control Handguns or the National Coalition to Ban Handguns.

To be frank, in the next few months we must raise $225,000 to make this project a success. That is why we need your help and seek your support through the ad at the bottom of this page.

Just imagine how unglued the anti-gunners will become every time they get a letter in the mail with a pro-gun stamp on it. B

Every stamp you lick brings us one step closer to licking the anti-gunners. C

We might stamp out gun confiscation once and for all!!! It's about time we did!!!

A You also may be able to use them without your regular postage!

B Just imagine how unglued the Postal Monopoly will become every time they catch a letter with only a pro-gun stamp on it!

C And closer to eliminating the Postal "Service's" monopoly!

☐ **Yes! I'll help stamp out gun control. Send me ____ sheets of stamps (50 stamps per sheet) at 25¢ per sheet. I've enclosed $ _____ .**

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Return to:

Citizen Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms, 1601 114th Street S.E., Suite 151, Bellevue, Washington 98004

The pale blue of these stamps may not reproduce well. If it doesn't, you'll just have to order some to see how great they look. And be sure to order enough - 10 or 20 sheets @ 25¢ per sheet is a bargain - to make it worth the CCRKBA's time. Small orders are a nuisance!

These stamps offer many possibilities. If you use them alone, and if they catch it, they'll "Return to Sender" or to the Dead Letter Office (and maybe the Postal Inspector!) If they catch it. It's not likely that they will in a large city. In small (really small, like where I am in Mittel-Amerika) towns, the Postal employees are really friendly and conscientious. Amazing!

If you were to get a rubber stamp made with 15c on it, and a stamp pad with ink color to match the blue of the stamp, heh..heh...Good luck! Another possibility would be to get a 13c rubber stamp and add a 2c "real" stamp.

WARNING

I understand that recent "real" stamps have a chemical in the ink which permits letters to be sorted and canceled by automated equipment. The lack of this chemical in CCRKBA's "stamps" might be a problem. Using a 2¢ "real" stamp and a 13c CCRKBA "stamp" might be the best idea.

TAP

JULY - AUG 1979 NO. 58

Mr. Phelps Strikes Again!

That's right, Jim Phelps, that lovable, larcenous, lecherous Libertarian and his IM Force are back with another exciting issue filled with fun and games!!! After the unbelievable, unprecedented, under-whelming 2 letter reader response to the last Mr. Phelps issue, I've decided to give him another chance to get his act together! All of the articles, comments and opinions expressed in this issue are the sole responsibility of Mr. Phelps and do not necessarily represent those of TAP or its staff of burn outs. Any similarity between the persons, places and events mentioned in this issue and the real thing is purely intentional. Names have been changed to protect the guilty and to keep us from getting our ass sued! Address all comments and complaints about this issue to Mr. Phelps c/o TAP. As always, if any of your IM Force is caught or killed, TAP will disavow all knowledge of your activities. Good luck, Jim.

DEDICATION

This issue is dedicated to Abbie Hoffman and all our other revolutionaries, wherever they are.

INFO WANTED

We'd like to know all about the chemical (source, price, etc) which may be used on postage stamps to allow automated sorting and canceling.

Chain Stamps

You've heard of chain letters? If not, ask some old timer. They're a pyramid scheme (illegal) like Social In-Security (legal because the government says so) in which the first players may make a lot of money, but at the expense of later players.

A much less dishonest* kind of chain letter can be produced with the aid of Elmer's Glue-All. Regular readers of TAP will recall #39 which advised that postage stamps could be recycled by coating them before mailing (and allowing it to dry before mailing, or it could prove embarrassing). If you apply the glue too heavily, the cancellation will smudge. Now that it really matters. A friend and I sent the Lindbergh's Spirit of St. Louis crossing the Atlantic on so many flights 10? 15? 20? that we lost count. We were tempted to claim a Guinness World's Record. Remember, it's bad luck to break a chain letter.

What if you get caught?

Many paranoids have asked me this. I don't think the government is so stupid that they would prosecute. Think of all the free publicity Elmer would get! Sales Of Elmer's reportedly increased significantly after #39 appeared. Look what happens whenever Puritans try to censor a book or movie.

JP

* There's nothing wrong with stealing from the government. After all, they steal from us. They call it taxes.

FREE MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTION TIPS

Have you heard about the Mordagai Jones Magazine System? He was the George C. Scott character in The Flim-flam Man. It's a systemization of the three free issue policy. [If you send in a card and say "Bill me", they'll send three issues and a lot of bills before cancelling. See #82 for another method.]

Go to the library and get sub. cards for the mags you want.

Pick a desirable name and send in, recording the date on a big master list.

When the first issue comes, record the date received so you know how long processing takes.

After a few issues cancel the first sub and reorder a second on the cards that came in your first issues. It is best to cancel by writing "No longer at this address" on the invoice. This seems more plausible than to just deny you ever ordered. It is also best to keep the first invoice for when you want to cancel. It looks better than canceling after your fourth invoice. Often the envelope included with the first invoice is postpaid, but subsequent ones are not. Once you know how long it takes to process an order and a cancelation, you can just keep sending things in at the right time to get uninterrupted service. It usually works out that you should order the next sub before you cancel the first, but that depends on the mag. Esquire takes almost 6 weeks to order, as does Forbes, Yachting, and Road and Track. High Fidelity on the other hand took less than two weeks, as does Business Week. Most of the rest are somewhere in between.

As far as picking a name to order in, we used the name of a guy who used to live in our dorm room before WWII. Then we switched the name around a little each time. We do get some rather strange looks from our mailman! This might not be necessary at a college, where the P O delivers to an address, not a name. It could be a problem at an apartment. As far as the magazine end is concerned, I'm quite sure the name is irrelevant, as long as it's not identical with the last one. A friend ordered one under the name Ivan Biteyatitsoff and I'm sure there are more inventive things to be done in this area. In any case, it's all handled by computers and humans who are as capable of original thought as computers (which is to say: *not at all*), *so it doesn't have to make sense*, as evidenced by the Forbes article I included.

•

Report from Arthur Bishop (my favorite movie hero): I got a catalog from Ken Hale Publications, POBox 395, McDonald, Ohio 44437 $1.00 *It's a lot like Loompanics, only he has* more stuff: silencers, bombs, locks, warfare, survival, etc. For the "Man of Action". Includes Kurt Saxon's Root-Rot, an answer to Alex Haley.

•

The Mechanic starring Charles Bronson!

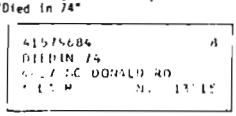
I hadn't heard. Many thanks to One of the Best and the Brightest. If we had a couple of hundred contributors like you, we could publish a full size magazine every month. If you live in a house or apt, and are on good terms with your mailman, you might be able to tell him about it and he may go along with it - as long as it doesn't get him into trouble. You can tell him that, if anyone inquires about the name(s), it's someone "visiting" you. Some mailmen are pretty good guys. Remember, we are fighting The System, not individuals who may be trapped in it. JP

AND YOU'RE AFRAID OF COMPUTERS?

An estimable magazine sent out a renewal offer not long ago to a subscriber who had not renewed. The label was returned with a line through the gentleman's name and a handwritten notation "Died in 74"

You guessed it -- the correction was made.

And the next mailing, identical to the first, went out addressed to "Died in 74"



from Forbes Dec 11, 1978

2% of mail misdirected

Two of every 100 letters dropped in the nation's mailboxes are delayed because they're routed to the wrong post office, an internal Postal Service study says. Assistant Postmaster General Pete Dorsey related the survey's findings to the service's governing board yesterday when he said the routing errors arise from mechanical and human mistakes as well as improper ZIP codes. Dorsey said there were fewer routing errors before humans were replaced by machines.

MAKE YOUR OWN LOCK PICKS

Al Mundy and I have been promising for some time to write articles on lock picking. Al's was in #76, and, at long last, here's mine.

Every gun enthusiast (aren't we all? If you aren't, you should be!) is, or should be, familiar with Brownell's, *Route 2*, Box 1, Montezuma, Iowa 50171. Their 100-page catalog ($2.00, refundable with first order) lists all sorts of gunsmithing goodies. One of these goodies is #151 Spring Stock Assortment. One hundred 12" long pieces 1/16" to 3/8" wide and .015" to .045" thick. $4.90 plus shipping. These strips can also be used to make lock picks and tension wrenches - But don't tell them you want some lock pick stock!

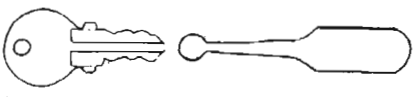
If you'd rather not spend any money, follow a motorized street sweeper around until the operator stops for coffee or lunch. A minute or two with your wire cutters (ordinary pliers may be inadequate) and you will have all the .025" x 1/8" spring steel you want.

"MM" of Canada adds: I grind my own picks out of the 3/8" (that's three-eighths of an inch) spring steel fishtapes used by electricians. The "Key" to successful picking is PRACTICE.

The most effective method I've discovered for heat treating tension wrenches (and all other small springs) appeared in an earlier edition of Brownell's catalog. Heat the steel to a dull red and bend it to the desired shape. Reheat it and quench it in water. Dry it off. Carefully - it is brittle. Coat it with oil. Then light it and allow the oil to burn off. When it cools, test it. If it breaks, Sorry, Charlie! You didn't heat it enuf. If it bends, you overheated it and annealed it. Reheat and shape it, quench and temper. If it's just right, nice work!

Using Your New Toys

We'll build up your confidence by starting with the easiest lock of all to pick: the ten wafer Juncune (American) padlock. They look very impressive with a heavy shackle (which often is brittle because of the chrome plating, instead of tough as it should be) and "twin balls lock it solid". But when it comes to security, they are "Junc". The pick is mightier than the hacksaw or pry bar! We'll use a 1/4" ball



pick. The key way is so wide and thick that the pick can be made from an old hacksaw blade. *Insert the tension wrench* and apply moderate tension. Insert the pick, raking the wafers down one side and the wafers on the other side on the way out. Often you can open it on the first pass. You may be as fast as they are on television. If you take more than five -5- count 'em *FIVE seconds to pick a Junc-er, you definitely need more* practice!

After opening one so easily, it may be hard for you to believe this, but many trucking companies use the Juncune lock. If you have a warped sense of humor (If you didn't, *you wouldn't be reading TAP*) and if you're willing to risk a possible Federal rap, you might want to swap locks on a truck. If you remain nearby to observe the driver's reaction when he returns and learns that his key doesn't work, remember that you may find it difficult to keep a straight face. Your own imagination will provide you with many other ideas for ways to use your new toys. Good Luck!

Jim Phelps, with an
inspiration by Guy Grand, The Magic Christian

Dear Mr. Steelmor,

We have received your request to cancel your order for NEW YORK MAGAZINE.

It has been cancelled as you instructed. In the event you receive an additional invoice, please disregard it.

Thank you.

Dear Mr. Phelps,

You recently requested that we process a change of address on your subscription to FLY FISHERMAN.

We are unable to locate your subscription record. Please return this card with a recen label noting the date and term of your order.

This →
or
This: [illegible]

Always include your zip code as the post office will not deliver your magazine without a correct zip code

This computer is REALLY fucked up! I've gotten a half dozen or so of these, and I've never heard of some of the magazines!

Dear Sirs:

You've heard all about the electronic stun Gun, the Taser. You may be surprised to learn that I devised and built a very similar weapon some 25 years ago.

Altho my device was very crude and clumsy (it weighed 12 lbs, was bulky and had to be arranged on a belt and worn under a bulky topcoat) it was nevertheless a most devastating weapon and indispensable in a country which was in the middle of a wave of violence equal to that here today.

My device was superior to the Taser in that it was capable of several shots before recharging and the darts were instantly retractable and reusable almost indefinitely.

I used it on some really vicious thugs and was very gratified with the results. In every case they were totally incapacitated and suffered some very distressing traumas. They all suffered violent muscular contractions which dislocated joints, tore ligaments from the muscles, and caused respiratory arrest and crossed ribs. One of them impacted his lower teeth into the uppers. Some of them lost control of bowels and bladder, with such force that they burst their hemorrhoids, and expelled the contents of their stomachs at the same time. The thugs became very bloody, sticky, smelly, pissy, shitty messes. I did not wait around to evaluate the results, but learned of them from a lady friend who was a nurse in the emergency ward.

Like the Taser, my weapon used a flashlight beam for aiming. The electrodes shimmered and scintillated in the light and this was the first thing the thugs remembered when they were able to talk. They were convinced they had been hit with a "Death Ray". At that time lasers and transistors had not been invented, and everyone dreaded what the Russians were up to.

I was delighted with the success of my invention, and foolishly applied for a provisional patent. This was my undoing. A few days later two detectives called at my house, demanded that I hand over the weapon, and then searched the place (without warrant, of course).

They had no idea what they were looking for and left the device where it was, on the bench, disassembled. However, they did take away some expensive radar gear, and demanded that I give them the plans. When I refused and threatened to sue them, they gave me 24 hours to think about it and said they would be back. They never did come back, and are probably still wondering how I could possibly build a Death Ray out of what they stole.

I did not dare rebuild my device and kept the design in my head. The provisional patent was delightfully vague and only told what my invention did, not how.

When I came to America I was able to legally own a gun for protection and, as this is much more convenient, I didn't bother with the Taser again, at least until recently.

Last year some re-invented the Taser (at least that's what they call it - mine didn't even have a name, so I'll call it the Taser "A" or TaserA). Of course I was deeply intrigued and wrote to the mfr. telling them of my prior invention and of its superior features and offered to sell them the idea. I wrote three times and they did not have the courtesy to answer any of them.

I thought of making and selling the device but the BATF has now declared the Taser to be a firearm and subject to registration, and they would most likely make it all but impossible for me to manufacture the device. I am in a similar position to the would-be merchants of red, white, and blue boxes. Your organization is doing the next-best thing. You offer plans for these gizmos. How would you like to offer your readers plans for a do-it-yourself Taser? [YES!] The plans are still in my head so if the FBI, CIA, or AFL-CIO is reading this and planning to watergate me, they can forget it. I've been that route before.

The cost today of my home-made version would be about $30 (thirty dollars!) using readily obtainable parts from hardware, automotive, and thrift stores. If you should decide to "sophisticapholize" my original design and apply the latest technology of electronics, the finished product would cost about the same and would be the size of a pocket tape recorder.

I invented several other useful devices including a tear gas gun and a pocket flame-thrower. Both of these worked well but I never had an opportunity to try them out in normal city life, and after my bad experience with the TaserA, I did not want to attract any unwelcome official attention.

Please let me know soon if you are interested, I'm sure we can work out something to our mutual advantage and in the best interest of science.

We need to develop a method of fooling the voice print identification system. There are all sorts of possibilities to introduce electronic distortion. One simple method would be to use a voice muffler. The core tube of a toilet paper roll lined with fiberglas or sponge rubber can introduce enough distortion and a piece of tissue paper wrapped around a comb inserted in the roll will produce some static. The beauty of this is that it's a throwaway device.

Now here is a foolproof way to fool a lie detector, be it polygraph or voice stress analyzer. HYPNOSIS. A good subject in the hands of a very good hypnotist can be programmed to believe that the lies he will tell at a job interview or a court trial, are in fact, true.

Lie detectors are very unreliable on certain people, such as salesmen, politicians, and white collarscriminals. This is because they have trained themselves to be good liars. A salesman's lies often show up in his voice and in his facial expression. That is why a successful salesman must always believe in himself, his merchandise, and his sales pitch. It's impossible to convince others unless you believe it yourself. Do you get the idea?

KayVaR

We are VERY interested. We wrote you at the address you gave us, but the letter came back "Unknown". Please contact us!!!

JP

Jim,

Is "Guy Grand" a real person (TAP #42), or is he a fictitious character you made up so you could interview yourself? Tom told me all the "Ask Mr. Phelps" questions were synthetic.

Some of the coin-op (actually coin-returning, if you can believe it) lockers here use the kind of keys that the TAP article #35 said were used on parking meters. Neat! Are the dupe machines impossible to get, even by midnite discount?

How true is Illuminatus! anyway?

Ted Vail

Smartass kid! Tom told you? Et tu, Tom? All of the questions were actually asked. My interviewee was a REAL person. Considering his bulk, I could almost say "larger than life". I met him thru a Libertarian Party State Chairperson. Considering the apathy of voters, that seems to be all the LP is good for: meeting a few good people. This SC, incidentally, was the first one to be accused of misappropriating Party funds. It happens in the best of families.

The Ilco 2182B Mil-A-Key Key machine sells for $310 and this may be an old price. I used a borrowed New Hermes engraving machine which costs even more. Those lockers are used by private individuals and I don't advocate ripping off people, only companies.

Who really knows anything about the Illuminati? Remember my review and your mission in #32?

JP

Mission Incredible

Anyone who read about the Israelis' raid on Entebbe could not fail to be impressed. Did they carry their own magnificent Uzi Submachinegun? No! They used the MAC-M10 with "sound suppressor". See TAP #52. I am running this ad as a public service. The $2 catalog will tell all you could possibly want to know about the MAC and is one of the best values I've ever seen anywhere.

JP

NEW INGRAM PARTS and assembly kit for SMGs
The new ingram semi-automatic receiver and carbines and sealed internal parts for sale. Now assembled upper receiver with carbine barrel $150 and complete flat bolt kit + $25 (included our all explosion $34 manual $2. Mild hammer, trigger covers $10 (long, short) springs $4 (equally permitted M10 9mm, short, or $20 M10 or M11 permitted lower receiver $40 or M10 stamped tubes — one cut in each $28 Send $2 for an illustrated catalog SPECIAL PARTS LTD Box 7852 TAP Atlanta GA 30357

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Send cash, check, or money order to:

TAP, Room 418, 152 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036
This is a mail drop only.

Your Mission: Join Operation Mindfuck

Driving at speed across the Great Plains, I noticed in the distance one of the very infrequent billboards. SOCIAL SECURITY it said in large letters. As I approached, I wondered what the fine print said. Out here one never knows. Maybe a welcome critical blast by the John Birchers? Alas, no.

Information
Call 1-800-xxx-xxxx

(It's different for each state. Call 1-800-555-1212 to learn the # for the state you live in)

Social Insecurity also known as Social Slavery has a toll-free number we can use to learn about all the wunnerful benefits which (hopefully) await us. Or...we can use the # to subtly, gently,...harass! We can ask if it's true that The System is a bankrupt pyramid scheme which we'll never get as much out of as we're forced to "contribute". We can ask how to apply for "non-religious conscientious objector" status and stop throwing money away. We can implant the seeds of doubt in bureaucrats' minds (or whatever they have)...tie up the lines...innocently, of course.

Remember the "turn in a junkie" toll-free #? It didn't work too well. People either ignored it, or turned in anyone they didn't like, junkie or not. Hail Eris!

JP



LIGHT A CANDLE

and burn away the darkness

Look at this:

FREEDOM OF CHOICE ALWAYS EXISTS FOR THOSE WHO SEEK IT.

If you are reading this magazine, you know all about the theory of freedom.

We sell books on the practice of freedom.

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Love sees the light

London (UPI) — A scientist has invented a birth control device — an electronic bra that flashes a red or green light to indicate when it is safe to have sex with the woman wearing it, the Daily Express newspaper reported yesterday.

The bra containing a mini-computer that keeps track of a woman's ovulation and indicates, with the flashing lights, her degree of fertility, the newspaper said. The inventor was identified as Dr. Hugh Simpson of Scotland. The bra is being tested.

Buggers Beware... Untappable Phone!

The San Diego-based electronics firm, Aegis Electronics, has announced development of the world's first "secure" telephone targeted for the popular consumer. The "Shield 100" protects its user "from unauthorized eavesdropping either by wiretap intrusion or by radio-transmitting 'bugs' in his office," according to Aegis.

The Shield 100 is just like a regular phone "except that it has a small antenna and a row of little lights" and operates "outside the telephone company's normal power system." By simply switching to the "secure mode," you can foil any eavesdropper since "it will appear that the call was never completed, or that the receiver was hung up, or that the telephone was never even in use."

(Right now, phone freaks are pondering whether this device would "shield" users from phone company detection when making long-distance calls....)

The Shield 100 is as versatile as eavesdroppers are insidious. The system will detect AM or FM transmitters, mini-transmitters, infinity transmitters (harmonic bugs), remotely-activated and sound-activated transmitters, extension phone listening, automatic tape recorder switches and low impedance taps. Among others.

Alas, even "the highest level of technological sophistication available in secure telephones today" is not impervious. The Aegis flyer admits "the Shield 100 cannot detect room microphones which are directly wired to eavesdropper's receiver." Nor can it detect induction type taps, television or laser devices. In these instances a "physical search" is advised.

As a bonus, when the Aegis Electronics security technician installs the instrument, the purchaser will receive "at no charge, a physical search and full security sweep to clear the area of concern of any possible existing surreptitious surveillance or eavesdropping devices." Once installed, the Shield 100 automatically and continously sniffs the air for eavesdroppers.

While citing the public's concern over "unauthorized eavesdropping," Aegis' greatest sympathies are reserved for "decision makers in business, labor and politics..." Companies involved in highly sensitive defense work require tight security, companies "which bid on multi-million dollar jobs" fret about industrial espionage; and labor unions and national political leaders have "a very real fear of eavesdroppers," according to Aegis.

To prove this point Aegis' President Haig Arakelian refers to a 1975 survey of 372 corporate security officers conducted by the Federal Commission on Wiretapping which revealed a significant forty percent of those responding were "worried" or "very worried" about electronic surveillance. Arakelian claims the Shield 100 could allay "about ninety percent" of those fears.



The Untappable Phone

Unfortunately, the Shield 100 will remain outside the grasp of the average citizen. "The secure telephone sells for $2500," the flyer concludes.

YOU SAW IT FIRST IN TAP!

Long-time readers will recall my article in #33 about the Universal Product Code used in supermarkets and how to rip it off by gluing low priced codes on high priced items. The June 1978 Mother Jones featured an article about the experiences of three conspirators who did just that. The checker either believed the fooled computer rather than her own eyes, or didn't care. Not all of them will be this dumb or apathetic. So,... instead of gluing a UPC from a salt carton on a can of caviar, use the UPC from a small size package of an item on the "large, economy size" of the same product. JP

Just kidding

LIBERTY, Mo. (AP) — An Enid, Okla., couple were stopped by five police cruisers over the weekend. And they weren't even speeding.

But their children had placed a sign in the rear window that said: "Help. We're being kidnaped."

After they were stopped and let in on the joke, the parents didn't think it was funny. Police left the matter in their hands.

QUESTIONS FOR BUREAUCRATS . . .

Dear Editors:

Years ago when the Left's pot smokers were victims of The Midnight Knock, the Right snickered. Then the Right began experiencing The Midnight Knock. Remember that Maryland collector whose inert grenade got him a BATF bullet in the brain?

How long will it take people to realize that The Government is The Enemy? Everyone has his own pet ox he doesn't want gored, and to Hell with everyone else's. So the cancer of Government spreads. The sheep become apathetic or brainwashed by Tweedledee and Tweedledum—and the cancer spreads.

There is a ray of hope from time to time, however. I can't imagine how the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act passed (with 1984 so few years away), but some people are making good use of it. Bill Drexler, the tax rebel (Box 22569, San Diego, CA 92122), designed a "Public Servant's Questionnaire." He claims that "public servants" are required by law to answer the questions on it. It reportedly is very effective in dealing with bureaucrats, most of whom do not like to reveal personal information, such as their home address. I haven't had a chance to use one yet, but am looking forward to it. I believe that after San Jose a stack of these should be at every Gun Show. . . .

Jim Phelps
New York, New York

Soldier of Fortune March '79

Published for informational purposes only by Youth Hot Line Reports, Inc.

Address all mail and checks to:

TAP, ROOM 418, 152 W. 42 ST. NY 10036

'58



TAP has changed both its name and address. We are now the:

Technological Assistance Program

TAP's new address is:

TAP
ROOM 603
147 W. 42 ST.
NEW YORK 10036

A name change was appropriate because with this issue of TAP we begin a new era in publishing. For the last year we were crippled by a lack of mailing labels, caused by Al Bell's screw up. It has taken this long to reorganize the master subscription list but the task is finally done. On August 8, 1979 I mailed out issues 57 & 58 and on September 1, 1979 I mailed out 59 & 60. We will continue to run on schedule. TAP will be mailed out on Jan. 1, May 1, and Sept. 1. All submitted work MUST be typewritten with a 5 inch type column width. There will be NO exceptions!!! Deadline for all submitted articles is one month before publication dates. The same deadlines apply to ads for our new classified sheet (Dec. 1, April 1, and Aug. 1). Speaking about our new ad sheet, I hope that you will take advantage of our low rates. If this sheet cannot become self-supporting, I will be forced to cancel it.

On April 22, 1979 TAP sponsored our annual convention, THC-79, at the Diplomat Hotel in New York City. A large crowd gathered to hear seminars on topics ranging from the use of MF tones in signaling to the use of atomic power. Bell training films on ESS were shown. Available at the convention for both group and private discussion were: Al Mundy, Mr. Phelps, Cheshire Catalyst, Ted Vail, Sam Tobe, Agent MDA, the Litchfield Larcenist, Computer Wizard, Peter Piper, and of course yours truly, Tom Edison. If you would like to help plan the next TAP-Con or you would just like the opportunity to rap with the TAP staff, we "meat" every Friday night at DIONYSIA, Jones & W. 4th St., Greenwich Village, New York City from 5:00 PM to 8:00 PM.

The following letter from John Draper (a.k.a. Capt Crunch) was distributed at THC-79. I thought you'd all like to read it.

GREETINGS---

Since I am not attending THC-79, I have prepared this letter to be read so that my current status and intentions can be clearly made known to those individuals who may be interested.

The most important thing I have to say is that, for several reasons, I have permanently retired from phone phreaking. This is not the result of any personal dispute with phone phreaks themselves (although we are all aware of those individuals that play both sides), but rather a realistic decision that it's time to move on to new areas of legitimate interest, such as professional computer programming. So to preserve my personal privacy and freedom, I have chosen to remain as far removed from any and all phreaking activities as possible, and wish to have no further contact with phreaks or other individuals who may have similar interests.

While I am currently serving a sentence for my third conviction under the toll-fraud laws (in this instance, for violating conditions of my probation due to the Pennsylvania arrest), with a release date set for late summer of this year, my main purpose now and in the future is to pursue those goals, like programming, which I now find more rewarding in both personal and economic ways. Besides, computers are fun, too! So, in parting, remember to stay free, take care, and get high (as in technology, that is)!

Sincerely yours,

John Draper

Editor's note: John was recently released from the California slammer.

TAP

SEPT-OCT 1979 No. 59

"Number please, Your Majesty?"

THE EXISTENCE of numerous special procedures designed to give government officials and VIPs special facilities in the public phone system has now been disclosed.

The *Operating Handbook*, the bible of Post Office telephone operators, gives full details on how to handle *Royal, Exercise, Pool,* and many other special calls, as well as special procedures like call tracing and checking the numbers of phone users. A copy of the *Operating Handbook* was sent anonymously to a London based magazine recently.

Government officials, the army, and royalty all have their own special priority service, which may be used merely by phoning the operator and saying the right thing. 'We should like a royal call to. . .' is all, surprisingly, that is necessary. Royal calls can be made 'by members of the British Royal Household', and are 'URGENT. . . (and) cannot tolerate any delay that might be in force'.

Officials of the government, public corporations, and the armed forces can get the same treatment by demanding a Government urgent, civil urgent or service urgent call. Exercise calls, the handbook goes on to say, are made by members of the Home Office and the Armed Services sometimes in co-operation with the local Police Force' presumably with the intention of setting up a police/military communications system during exercises.

Part of the public long-distance network, it is revealed, are separated as a 'Trunk Pool' which can be taken over at whim by Government Departments . . and 'selected subscribers'. Trunk pool lines and the trunk subscribers together are believed to form the core of the Post Office's top secret Defence Network Emergency Manual Switching System. If even the simple procedures for disconnecting 'unimportant' telephones in case of war are not sufficient, then carefully selected operators will retreat to fallout protected emergency switchboards underground, in the basement of large telephone exchanges.

Mischievous subscribers could, it appears, wreak havoc by using the *Prolonged Uninterrupted Telephone* call system. If anyone claiming to be a government department asks an operator for a *PUT* call, the call is set up indefinitely - operators are not allowed to monitor or disconnect the call once set up. Only supervisors are allowed to disconnect and if asked by both callers. Or perhaps, after the call has passed its first birthday!

Undercurrents #16

Due to space limitations, this article and the letter below addressed to Jim Phelps were not in the last issue.

Dear JP,

The P O is considering stopping collect calls as fraud from people calling pay phones collect has soared to "alarming proportions". Germany has already discontinued this service.

Another simple method of fraud is the "booked call" procedure, where you book a call for a certain time to any national or international #. All you need to do is to book the call from a domestic phone to a payphone for whatever time you want to make the call and make sure you're at the payphone at the right time to receive it.

Please reprint the Undercurrents article "Number please, Your Majesty". All you have to do to make a free call in the U K is to say to the operator "This is the Post Office here, can I have a service call please (or a 'service urgent call' if you're in a hurry). The operator will ask your number and the number you're calling, but since engineers on customers' premises often call engineers on other customers' premises there is never any comeback. Bell engineers must also use the same kind of method. Just listen the next time you have an engineer around who wants to call his base.

Botheinternational and national telegrams and calls can be sent and made via the operator by giving as your # the # of a multi-line business on your exchange. As I mentioned in #43 there is no way these can be checked or that you can be caught (unless your phone is tapped). Please choose #s of multinational corps. that can afford it.

For those of you who may not have understood all the terms in #43, CCITT v.24 (not volume) modems (data sets) are used in Western Europe and the data tones used here are incompatible with RS232 (Bell standard) modems. When I said the P O stinks, it's because it rents 300 bits per second modems at £100 per annum (which can be bought outright elsewhere for $80 or so). Of course the P O has a total monopoly of these here. If you're interested KP04412786061ST gives a demo of all the data tones used in the U K.

"TKO'ing" is Trunk Offering by which the operator or Feds use special lines to intercept calls in progress and to check if the caller has given a true own #.

Depravo

VIDEO VISIONARY by The Wizard

WHAT??? RENT A BOX TO WATCH MOVIES??? FOR $15+ A MONTH??? HERE'S HOW TO BUILD YOUR OWN...

If you are living in the New York vicinity, you are probably receiving entire, uncensored, and unedited fairly recent movies right at your antenna terminals. To watch them, all you need to do is add this circuit to your T.V. and buy some popcorn.

The decoding process itself is very basic, but building one that works is moderately involved. You will qualify as an active filter expert after you complete it.

Tuning channel 68 (or 60 for New York) during Pay T.V. broadcasts (8 PM to ? AM) will bring in a dark picture with a white pedestal that tears with the picture. To "decode" the picture, the pedestal must be offset back into the black region where it belongs. Your T.V. will now sync on it, the color burst will retyrn, and the AGC will properly limit again. The decoder box will provide movie audio output to your amplifier and speaker.

The transmitted audio portion of the station's signal is very similar to that of an FM stereo broadcast station. There is a pilot tone and a subcarrier for the rest of the audio. The pilot tone is at 15.738 KHz (in phase with the horizontal sync of the picture) and the movie audio is single-sideband which requires a 31.476 KHz injected carrier for product detection. Notice that the carrier frequency is double the horizontal sync frequency.

I recommend that you install a DPDT switch on your T.V. and use it to switch the detected audio from your T.V. to the decoder box, the other half of the switch to remove the de-emphasis cap from the circuit. The first thing you must achieve is to pick off the pilot tone with a peak/notch filter. This filter is tuned to 15.738 KHz with a gain and Q of about 10. The notch output will be discussed later. The peak output will feed your PLL (I used a Harris HA-2825), and a buffer (7438) is attached to the PLL output to boost the current for both the return loop and audio carrier. A /2 (7490) and a sharp filter (Q of 50) is used in the return loop to cause the oscillator to run at 31.476 KHz. The filter is extremely important to reject noise. The output from the 7490 will be a clean sync signal with which you can now easily drive another buffer (the 7438 contains four buffers, so that you still have two spare buffers). This second buffer is used for isolation purposes only. The buffer's out put is now ready to trigger a pulse generator composed of a dual timer (74221 or equivalent). The first half is to be used as a delay. It should be variable over the duration of ½ cycle, or from 0 to 30 usec. The first timer's output triggers the second timer which corresponds to the pedistal offset time, or about 6 usec. A simple circuit can be rigged in your T.V. to offset the pedistal using this +5 volt pulsed signal.

The input to your first video amplifier can be loaded at the proper interval by an externally variable negative voltage on the gate of an FET (the 2N3819 is perfect and very conservatively rated for this application). During normal T.V. viewing or during periods between the pedestals on Pay T.V. transmissions, the gate should be driven even more negative so that it pinches off the transistor's effect on your T.V. Minus 4 volts and more negative will pinch it off totally. The less negative voltage will allow leakage from the FET's source (chassis ground) to the drain (attached to your first video amplifier's input). Vary this voltage to give the proper loading offset (too little offset will cause picture tear and too much will cause vertical roll). If the offset bar cannot be located over the pedestal, just invert the input to the first timer by using a third buffer.

The sound recovery is much easier. We will make use of the notch output of the first filter for this. The output was notched at the pilot tone frequency to assure that this would not be detected by the product detector. Another bandpass filter is used to filter out noise from the rest of the spectrum. The audio is upper sideband so tune this filter for a response between 32 and 42 KHz. This signal (along with a greatly attenuated quare wave signal from the PLL output buffer as the carrier) will produce good quality audio using a 1496 IC as the product detector, to be passed along to your audio amplifier.

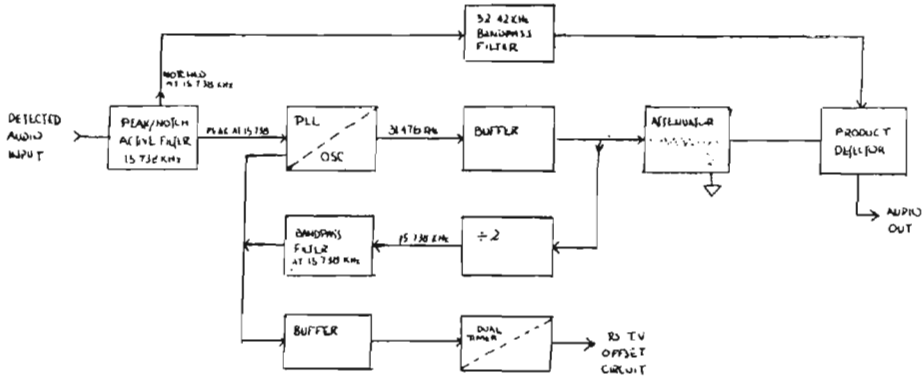
A few cautions regarding active filters; any DC offset voltage on the filter's input will give very disappointing results, so use a .1 uF cap before all filter stages of the circuit. The stability of the filters is also of primary importance. The 3401 (3900) IC is an excellent quad op amp for filters which can be driven with a power supply from 6 to 26 volts or more. Another area of concern is the stability of the dual timer. Drift in the timing caps will create an annoying drift of the pedestal offset delay adjustment. Insufficient filtering in the phase lock loop return will cause picture break-up during action scenes. Inadequate skirts on the 32-42 KHz audio bandpass filter will allow a high degree of video noise residing in the lower sideband area to be detected since the 1496 doesn't know the difference.

All the information necessary for construction of the stages was provided in the IC manufacturer's data books.

I have heard that some cable companies have a movie channel that looks similar to that of channel 68, except that the audio is already provided. Perhaps the audio is not on a subcarrier to keep the signal bandwidth within normal limits. The pilot tone may still be part of the audio signal, or it may be at some other frequency. I would be very interested to learn more about this from anonymous sources. Please pass any info directly to TAP and it will be passed on to me.

Good luck and don't hog the popcorn.

DECODER BLOCK DIAGRAM



A very interesting item is the United States Congress, Title 47, Communication Act. This act is what has been used to have the bans on radar detectors struck down in court. An excellent article on this appeared in the classic issue of Car and Driver September 1977. What this Act of Congress does is to give the right to receive all radio transmissions "to all the people of the United States". What this has the effect of doing is preventing any local, state, or federal government from suppressing your right to reception. It should be noted *that Title 47 defines the nature of the signals in a very broad scope.* Title 47,Sec 153 (b) "Radio communication or communication by radio of writing, signs, signals, pictures and sounds of all kinds". One other important point is that Sec. 605 of this same act can be used against you in federal court. It states "no person not authorized by the sender shall divulge or publish the existance, contents, substance, purport, effect, or meaning of such intercepted communication to any person". One other item that is interesting is that the regulations for CB radios REQUIRE the license to be posted in a clearly visible place and if a copy is posted it MUST indicate the location of the original. So if the man (bear) stops you and you find out he has a CB VERY POLITELY inquire of the license, if there is one and where it is. Also have on hand a copy of Part 95 which lists this rule. Then if he issues you a ticket, etc. POLITELY *ask if he will accompany you to the headquarters since you* understand he was only doing his job, and you would like to file a complaint about the improperly licensed transmitter. If you are POLITE and not high strung and know the facts exactly, chances are the entire matter on his side and yours may wash out and you may never see the desk sargent. If you do then stick to the EXACT FACTS.

Enough of the preliminaries already. The entire point of this is that you can *legally receive ANYTHING if you keep it to yourself. This brings up* one point of interest in the TAP office area. WOMETCO home movies, which is on UHF Channel 68. They scramble the signal and for $14.95 a month or $179.45 a year you can get a little box and small UHF antenna which decodes the picture and sound. Now the request WHAT IS THE BOX and WHAT IS THE METHOD OF SIGNAL ENCODING. With this information you can construct your own box (possible not for resale since it may be patented if so the patent office has the details and a copy can be obtained from them). *AND ITS ALL LEGAL* the US Congress gave us ALL the right. So get busy with the info and contact TAP. There are those of us who can construct the unit with enough details and make up a PC board which can be printed. A couple of ideas are that the sync pulse is inverted or otherwise changed, and the audio is shifted in frequency within the transmitted bandwidth, since *you receive a 'tearing' picture but with an announcers voice telling you* how to get the service. There maybe other areas in the US and World with similar systems. IT IS VITAL THAT INFORMATION BE FOWARDED FOR THIS LEGAL ACTIVITY since TAP is one of the only medias that can pass it along to other interested parties.

One other interesting LEGAL idea is that atleast one and possibly several nationwide networks are being set up or operating that use satellites to *provide coast to coast service for relaying cable TV movies etc. What an* interesting idea, to receive this info, decode it and display it at no user fee. But there is one slight draw back, most microwave equipment is very expensive, so home brewed ideas are a must.

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TAP "Ma Bell Is A Cheap Mother" Patch - $1.50.

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Okay, kiddies, it's time for Dr. Forbin's Fake ID Seminar! I know that many of you out there have spent many a night in sheer awe of those folks who make their own ID's, right? Well now you, too can join in the anals(ha-ha) of those great people!

Here we go! What you will need are many sheets of Prestype rub-on letters~a wide assortment of types. C-Thru's BETTER LETTER has a very nice sheet with lots of very small letters which you will need quite often in your ID exploits. You will also need a good, sharp X-acto knife, a C-Thru ruler, and a dark pencil with a thin, sharp point.

First make a rectangle on your paper that's about the size of a credit card. Then, in the upper or lower left hand corner make a box that's 1.3-1.5 inches high and 1 inch wide (1). This will be where your picture will go. Then you will want to figure out your general format. Most ID's have spaces for your name(2),height(3),hair(4),sometimes eyes(10),weight(5),your all important date of birth(6),and your signature(7). You can also make up some other bullshit like"division" or "auth sig"(8), or something like that if you're doing a company ID. All lettering is usually done with the Prestypes, unless you are a cut and paste devotee. You also might want to leave a blank box and just fill it in later with a random assortment of letters and numbers to make it look like a code of some sort(9). You will also want to have a logo of some kind. Either you can make your own (11), or cut one out and glue it to your "master"(12).

After your"master" is all laid out and ready to go(these examples are copies of some of my masters), you simply copy the master-on a good dry copier, not one that uses slime paper-these will tend to look fairly shitty. Now you have your Xeroxed copy. Take a few colored pencils and very lightly and evenly shade the whole thing. A blue, green, or combination thereof will usually do the trick. Then insert it in your handy typewriter (if you have access to a Selectric, USE IT, because most legit ID's are done with these. If not, that's ok, though. Conventional typefaces look just fine.),and become a new person!

Now, gluing your picture that you've had taken in your local photo-booth and trimming so that it will fit with absolute precision to the ID, you are one step from completion! Buy(with a slug) at one of those U-Seal it machines your plastic sealer, and sealit! That's it!!

Ok,ok, now you're discouraged because it doesn't look like a team of engravers spent 42 years of their lives on it, but it'll work like a charm nevertheless. One more thing to remember- once you've got your master, damn near all the work is done and you can fire out manymanymany ID's in a relatively small amount of time, perhaps even selling the little buggers and hauling a nice profit! Hey, at five bucks a shot that I'm getting paid for these things, it's worth it!!!!

- Dr. Charles A. Forbin,
Colossus Programming Office-Director

"Between two evils, I always pick the one I never tried before." – Mae West.

TAP, Room 603, 147 W. 42 St., NY 10036

"The public and press is demanding the truth. . . .I want you to come up with three versions of it."

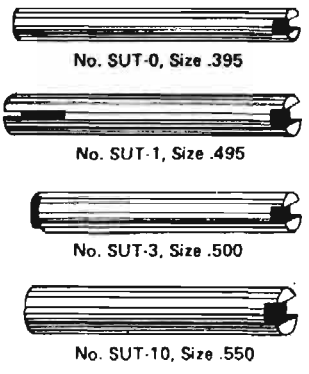
Bulk Rate
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 3
Keasbey, N. J.

LOCK-PICK LARCENY
by
Alexander Mundy

I hope all of you TAP readers have either made or acquired your lock picks, because I will teach you how to use them.

In order to get started, you will need the following equipment:

1. A pair of tweezers
2. A set of followers



Picture from HPC catalogue

You TAP readers can make a set of followers from brass or plastic round stock or tubing. The important point to remember, is in making the follower, the end must match the plug. When you push the follower through the shell, the top pins and springs should not fall down in between the plug and follower.

3. Rim or Mortice cylinders (stay away from the ones with a curved keyway, like Yale and Lockwood and also the ones with mushroom or spool pins, like Corbin and Russwin.)

These cylinders are harder to pick for the average beginner.

In order to start, remove the tail piece of the cylinder. It is usually held on by two screws or a spring clip. Next, take a follower and remove the plug from the shell. Be careful not to drop any of the pins. Also, when pushing the plug out of the shell, make sure that the key is slightly turned and that the follower is firmly against the plug. Otherwise, you will jam one of the top pins or springs between the plug and the follower as you are pushing out the plug.

Next, remove all the bottom pins, except one. It's position in the plug does not matter. Also, remove all the top pins and springs, except the one that matches the bottom pin. Now reassemble the plug in the shell. Be Careful that the top pin and spring *does not fall* into any of the unused pin chambers in the plug. Take your turning wrench and pick (you should use a hook pick like this)



Insert your wrench into the cylinder and exert pressure on the plug via the wrench. Next, take your pick and push up the one pin so that it reaches the shear line. The plug will turn in the shell. Congratulations!!!! You have just picked a one pin cylinder.

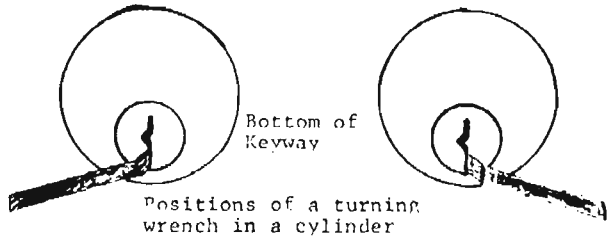
For your next experiment, try putting different amounts of pressure on the wrench and feel the difference as you push up the pin. Also, use your wrench in the various positions shown. After you get the feel of picking the one pin, try moving that pin to a different pin chamber. Don't forget about the top pin and spring.

TAP

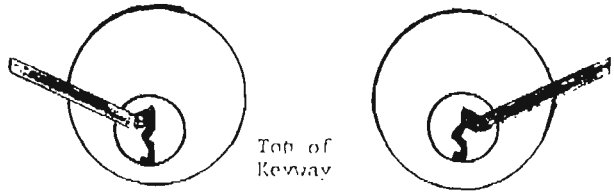
NOV-DEC 1979 **No. 60**

After practicing for awhile, try adding another top and bottom pin and spring to the cylinder and practice some more. Keep picking and also remember the feel you are acquiring. Soon you will be able to work your way up to 5, 6, and 7 pin cylinders.

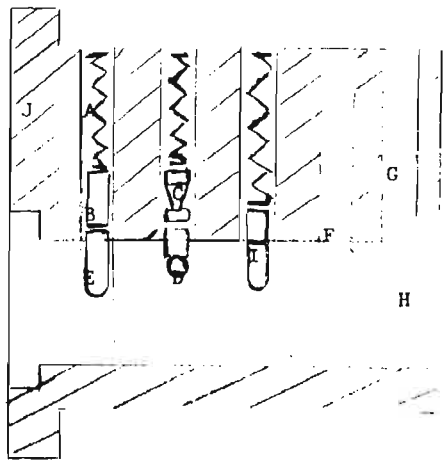
P.S. While picking a cyliner, you should keep the cylinder steady by placing it in a vice or other suitable holder.



Positions of a turning wrench in a cylinder



Pressure may be applied either upward or downward on the turning wrench.



A. Cylinder Spring
B. Top Pin
C. Mushroom Top Pin
D. Ball Bearing and Top Pin used as a Bottom Pin
E. Regular Bottom Pin
F. Shear Line
G. Pin Chamber
H. Plug (the part where the key fits in)
I. Top and Bottom Pin at the Shear Line
J. Shell

The shell and the plug along with the springs, top pins and bottom pins, forms a cylinder.

Well, well, well, here we are again, folks, with our never ending blast against technological ignorance. First, congrats to those who sent me letters. I only received 5 letters from four different people, and I could only answer two, but the information I received was both highly interesting and quite valuable. So read on....

There is indeed a separate military phone system (see Future Developments in Telecommunications by James Martin, c.1971 by Prentice-Hall, pp.331-33. A book by Martin, and also Adrian R.D. Norman, that sounds interesting is The Computerized Society.). It is called AUTOVON, which stands for AUTOmatic VOice Network. (see TAP #40, p.2) According to Mr. Martin, the letters Q and Z are associated with the 1 button as A,B and C go with 2, and so on. Also, "the called party receives a special 'precedence' ringing signal. A unique tone informs telephone users when they are being interrupted by a higher precedence call. If one of these keys is used on a telephone not authorized to use that level of precedence, a prerecorded voice (what rank?) tells the caller that such a call cannot be put through." A California reader (we'll call him "C") wrote "When used--Press "priority" button first, then rest of number. Auto selectors first hunts for an open line--if none open then person using number is bumped (gets beep signal) only if he is not using a higher priority." Now that you know generally how to use the military tones, you will need to know how to matrix them. A civilian T.T. pad and L.D. (Bell Long Lines Dept. Long Distance) tones are shown matrixed here.

Low Tones (Hz)					
	697	1	2	3	A
	770	4	5	6	B
	852	7	8	9	C
	941	*	0	#	D
		1209	1336	1477	1633

Civilian Touch Tones — High Tones (Hz.)

Low Tones	700	1	2	4	7	11
	900		3	5	8	12
	1100			6	9	KP
	1300				10	KP-2
	1500					ST
		900	1100	1300	1500	1700

High Tones (Bell Long Dist.)

The trick to matrixing is to write down the freq.'s of the low tones, in order, and then the high tones. Fill in your digits, and you've got your matrix. This info, and the following, is presented courtesy of an Aldergrove, B.C. TAPper. He sent me photocopies of pgs. 2-13 and 2-14 of a book called Reference Data For Radio Engineers. It is apparently available from Howard Sams. Also, we'd like to know what 11 and 12 are used for. The page I have just says "for inward operators". Page 3 of TAP #27 has a letter signed "-KANSAS-" that refers to long distance (L.D. for short) coin collect and return tones, supposedly 700+1700 and 1100+1700, respectively, and also a "BV key" on some operator boards. I think that 1100+1700 must be a typo, since that is regular KP. The MF tones for 11 and 12 are 700+1700 and 900+1700, respectively. My Nov. 1960 BSTJ (p. 1432) says that "Assistance operators handling European international ... calls are ... "Code 11" or "Code 12" ops. These ops are called in by transmission of distictive signals ... A "Code 11" op is an assistance op who performs the usual functions of an incoming op in manual service. A "Code 12" op is a delayed-ticketing or suspended-call op. When a particular "Code 12" op is desired a call number is added and follows the "Code 12" signal."(T.Vail's abbreviations)

Until someone figures out, though, here are the military touch tones:

Low Group	High Group 1620	1740	1860	1980
1020	1	2	3	PO
1140	4	5	6	P
1260	7	8	9	I
1380		0		P

Air Force 412 L

This reader also says: "The army numerical code is similar to the long distance codes. However, this in itself is not enough to suggest that the military have their own long distance system." T.V. Note-They do, though-AUTOVON

"Concerning similarity: notice how similar they are when written in a matrix.

Low Group	High Group 2100	2300	2500	2700
1900	4	8	0	3
2100		1	7	9
2300			2	6
2500				5

For regular bell code, look elsewhere in this article.

"U.S. Army TA-341/PT Numerical Code"

"The army code seems to lack the extra tone needed for KP and ST signals.

"N.B. The blue box of issue #2b can be used for the army tones. Just re-tune the oscillators (700 to 1900, 900 to 2100, etc.) and relabel the keys (1 becomes 4, 2 becomes 8, etc.).

"I have no ideas on how to use either the air force or army tones. For all I know, the army tones might not even be in use." Thank you very much, TAPper from Aldergrove.

I, Ted Vail, don't know how one would use the military tones without being directly connected to the military network (AUTOVON). If you were, such as if you strolled over to a phone during a visit/tour to a military base, follow the instructions outlined above by "C". I have a strong suspicion that there is indeed a connection between the military and civilian phone systems. Re-read Kilgore Trout's excellent "Report From End Of The Earth", TAP #37, p.1. he says that " the military makes their own Blue Boxes" [So does Bell--a Blue Box is just an imitation of regular L.D. dialing equipment]!! They are, I presume, for calling into the civilian system. Kilgore wants to set up a phreak connection between the civ. and mil. systems up there. Hopefully, one wouldn't have to go through a human operator; we're not all good at BSing. NOTE: Kilgore, or anyone else who knows anything about these things, please write me at TAP, Ted Vail, Room 418, 152 W. 42nd St, New York, N.Y. 10036.

A number of people think that the special frequency for the military override buttons is 1633 Hz., the fourth column frequency for the civilian T.T. pads. I politely point out "NO!". Civilian phones are used only on the regular Bell system, with the A,B,C, D,*, and # buttons used for computer access or quick dialing (some executives have this--they just push, say, the * button and their home number, or other predetermined number is immediately dialed). The special priority tone must be extra on a military phone; namely, 1980 Hz (mixed with the appropriate tone).

Regarding SF: Flash Bazbo of Iowa (note-- when writing me, include a code name so I can refer to you directly without exposing your initials. It's flattering to see your name (alias) in print!)sent me the following letter:

Ted: According to the information I have (1960 Bell System Tech. Journal), SF signaling was used for "exchange applications". The following quote is straight from the horse's ass, so to speak!

"For application in the exchange plant, a new series of transistorized signaling units makes it possible to adapt loop signaling trunks (all underlines are Flash's) to short haul carrier systems. The SF units provide loop-signaling--reverse-battery supervision toward central office switching equipment, and in-band AC signaling toward the line. These units also include the 4-wire terminating sets required for converting between the 4-wire line facility and the 2-wire loop. The terminating sets are suitable from a transmission standpoint for exchange, tandem and toll-connecting trunks.

"The originating terminal includes 2 recieving circuits: one a 2600 Hz. receiver, to detect trunk status signals, the other a 2000 Hz. receiver to detect the revertive pulses. At the terminating end of the trunk only a 2600 Hz. receiver is required to detect trunk control signals, but 2 transmitters are provided: the revertive pulses are transmitted by keying a 2000 Hz. oscillator, while the trunk status signals key a 2600 Hz. oscillator.

"The band width of the 2000 channel for the revertive pulses is quite wide in order to accomodate the high-speed signals. As indicated, pulsing speeds of up to 32/sec. are used."

Wow! Notice if you will--the SF "keyer" is referred to as a "loop signaling trunk". If there are any of these old fashioned senders in existence (knowing Pa Bell they must be!) it should be possible to build just a 2000 & a 2600 Hz. oscillator, put the 2000 on

a normally open dial contact & let your phingers do the walking! To speed things up a bit, adjust the dial governor so it puts out more pulses/sec. I am currently constructing one to phool around with in a dial trimline I "borrowed" from a local phone store. I will inform TAP readers of the outcome at a later date.

I also understand (same Bell-bull) that a 3700 Hz. tone can be interrupted at dial speed to send you phar, phar away. It was called SF out-of-band and the equipment was "types N,O,& ON". Any reader supplied info would be greatly appreciated. 2600, FLASH BAZBO

Thank you very much, "Flash".

You would probably be able to go all over the world with this sort of beeper, since even an antiquated exchange has a modern dual-freq. "blue box" for communicating with other exchanges. The old exch. would receive your old-style beeps and convert them to the newfangled SF for re-transmission to the rest of the world. Kilgore Trout (iss. 37, p.1, column 1 at bottom) discovered SF independently (I guess). Again, anyone who knows about this; please write, as usual.

On the back page of #37 was an article by Tom called Bell's Boxin' Us In, in which Tom described another black cloud on the phreak horizon, namely C.C.I.S., which is Blue Box proof. The ESS long dist. exchanges used for CCIS stop black Boxes, too, since they don't connect the audio until the receiving end definitely answers, at which time the ESS sends the initiating end (which is doing the billing) a definite "receiving party answered" signal. What a hassle! Does anyone know how to defeat this?

I would like to know how Bell's new Blue Box detector/tracer is used, and how it works. The news clip on p.1 of iss. 46 is a bit hazy on the technical end; phrases like "protective electronic fog" sound nice to the general public but are electronically meaningless (perhaps deliberately?). The thing that's really scary about this gadget, assuming it's not a hoax (I don't think it is), is that it can trace right back to the phone on which the Box is being used, within seconds!

It might be possible to determine what kind of equipment your local Telco has by looking at the little notations in the lower corners of coin phone dialing instruction cards. However, one would need access to some internal Western Elec. info to "decode" the meanings . To any of you who work for Bell and know how this works, deciphering should be easy. Two inst. cards I saw recently said "TSPS PRE O-555" and the other said "PRE/POST O". Rather than hazard a guess or two right now, I'll wait for some reader response on thes and together we'll figure it out. I would also appreciate some details on TSPS (what it is and does). And while we're on this, I'd also like info on IOTC.

Please do not include subscription orders or other TAP business with your letters to me. I am not in New York very often, so the mail is forwarded to me. If an order and a letter to me are on the same page, that sheet stays in New York and I never see it. This happened to a reader from the Chicago (A.C.312) area--and I don't know his name or address because that, and his order, and the rest of his letter were shredded in NYC before I saw them. If that reader would like to write again...? The letter was written with a black felt tip pen on the back of some math problem ditto sheets, so the writer was probably an elementary school teacher, but that's all I know about him (her?).

Several readers would like to know how to get the Abbie Hoffman books other than Steal. According to Bowker's Books in Print Index, Revolution For the Hell of It is available for $1.25 from Pocket books, 630 Fifth Ave. New York City 10020. Fuck the System is a pamphlet included in the back of R. for the Hell... I have seen Woodstock Nation, and I don't think much of it. A Northern Ill. reader sent me some info that other Illinoisans might enjoy:

Skokie, Ill., the world's largest village (over 50,000 pop.), has an excellent library, which contains all of Abbie's books, and a copy of the Nov. 1960 Bell System Tech Journal that started it all. A Skokie bathroom stall contained the following graffitus:

"ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE, SO LET'S ROB IT",
Signed, JESSE JAMES

Appropriate? Hmmm...

There's also a #, (312) 796-9600, that can be called to find out the name and address that correspond with any given tel. nr. Just give them the nr., and they'll give you the info you want. That's (312) 796-9600. Neat!

As far as petty theft goes, those TAPpers interested in free drinks (and glasses!) might be interested in this: At "Red Rooster" restaurants, you take a numbered ticket at the door which you exchange for drinks. The bar tender gives you a bill with the amount on it, which you give to the waitress. The idea is that you don't pay 'till you leave after eating, so if you leave in apparent disgust, empty-handed, nothing is suspected.

Moving on to telephones, I have two ideas to share. First, TAPpers living in colder northern climes can get a roll of ducttape, a torch, a funnel with the end flattened, and a container or two holding 2 gal. of fresh water and drive on a very cold night to an outdoor coin phone. If one wants to split the phone wide open, one needs only to tape up the phone's holes, seams and cracks, and pour the water in, filling up the phone to the top. After an hour or less, depending on the temp., the ice's expansion will shatter the housing's brittle cast iron. Thawing with the torch should remove the pieces. Careful melting will expose the back bolts, allowing the nefarious penetrator to cart the pieces, plate and all back home.(four water through funnel into coin slot)

Once this hypothetical character gets it all unfrozen, he removes the locks, remembering which went into the upper housing and which the lower. He knows that the lowers (coin boxes) are individually keyed, and he also knows that the uppers (electronics) are all keyed the same, according to region; that is, all the upper housings in one region are the same. There are 3 diff. ones for N.Y.City, because that is so populous. He takes the upper lock to a competent, cool locksmith to get a key made for it. Bell probably has a special, private blank, but others may fit into the keyway. In desperation, a piece of sheet metal can be bent into the zig-zag pattern and cut into a key. The local locksmith had better be very cool, or he'll suspect that the lock is a special, industrial high-security lock which common people aren't supposed to have.(True enough.) But a determined person could eventually have a key to all the coin phones in his/her area. Of course, the coin boxes couldn't be opened with the key, but since all but 4 weak bolts can be removed easily with the upper housing off, and the rest can be pried/levered out, this isn't a big problem. That's enough for now.

And, lastly, for all those who care, I have found what TASI is. In Ma's own words,"A TASI system assigns a speech channel to a talker only when a channel is required, and when a channel is not required it is prepared to switch that channel to another talker requiring a channel." This is why the beginnings of words are often cut off during a long dist. conversation. Finished 9 August '78. With these thoughts I leave you,...TED VAIL

TAP has sold out of "Ma Bell Is A Cheap Mother" T-shirts. Please do not order them anymore. We still have a quantity of TAP T-shirts in stock.



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Canada & Mexico First Class $7.
Foreign $8.
DATAPORT: Include a stamp, label, or Xerox copy when writing to TAP about your subscription.
Electronic charges - 1¢ each. A - DC Resets. B - AC Resets. C - Pocket Beeps. D - Amplifiers.
TAP Mugs - $4.50.
TAP T-shirts - $4.00. Specify size and color: Small, Medium, Large, Extra Large. Black or red T-shirt with white TAP logo.
TAP "Cracked Bell" Button - 50¢ each.
TAP Cassette Tape - $5.00. Hear Cap'n Crunch, Al Bell, Joe Engressia, and Bell Security Chief John Doherty.
TAP "The Cookbook" - [illegible] - $3. [illegible]
TAP "Ma Bell Is A Cheap Mother" Patch - $1.

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TANDEM TRICKS by Napoleon Solo

To stack world tandems you will need:
1. A 750 Hz oscillator - the Touch Tone 770 Hz will do.
2. A 2280 Hz oscillator.

In order to use the Single Frequency or SF 770 Hz tone, simply depress the # 4 & 5 push buttons of a standard Bell Touch Tone pad simultaneously. Now let's call ourselves around the world and stack a few tandems in the process:

1. Get on Cakland (Ca) 415-186.
2. Dial Australia - 61 + 3 - This puts you into Melbourne.
   + 153 - This puts you into Sidney.
   + 81 - This puts you into the overseas sender.
   + ST - This finishes the MF part of the call. Now you can throw your Blue Box out the window!
3. SF 750 - 991 - Equivalent to KP-2
   + 44 - Country code for England.
   + 2 - Language digit.
   + 421728 - This puts you back into the London overseas sender.
   + ST - To send ST you hold down the 750 Hz tone for one second. Once this one second burst of 750 Hz occurs, any other burst of 750 Hz won't interfere with this call.
4. SF 2280 - 61 + 3 - This puts you back into Melbourne (Your second time around!).
   + 153 - This puts your tired finger back into Sidney.
   + 81 - Back out to...(Goodness knows where!). Let's call the U. S. of Amerika.
5. SF 750 - 991 - Equivalent to KP-2.
   + 1 - U.S. country code.
   + 2 - Language digit.
   + AC - Area code.
   + No. - Number (Your other line).
   + ST - Start - Again the one second burst of 750 Hz.

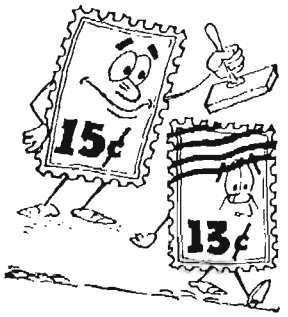
Note: You can't go back to England again because you will screw up the first England part of the call with 2280 Hz. NOW!!! IF you haven't screwed up, IF you haven't gotten busted, IF you put 200 watts of audio down your line, IF none of the circuits were busy, IF your other phone wasn't left off the hook so it will be able to ring, IF you dialed the correct numbers, IF when you pick up the phone and IF it isn't a friend calling or IF it isn't the FBI, CIA, or Bell Security calling, you will hear a soft hiss and after what seems like an eternity, you will hear a bizarre series of weird tones. Don't be alarmed, it's only the supervision signal on its way to make that "nasty" little "tick" on your ticker tape. It will take quite a while. When all the gleeps, gloops, glitches, peeps, poops, and grunts are over, you have just gurdled the globe! With your cute little Princess phone say hello into one phone and listen to the other. With a stop-watch measure the time it takes. If you are lucky, you will hear some talking. It will be you!!! 25,000 miles away! Really far out!(with apologies to John Denver.)

Be sure to hang up the phone you called from because the best is yet to come. Listen to the "hang-up". It really takes a long time and is real "gone"! By the way, don't be too surprised if after the 100th try it works. It will take about that long. You have everything in the world against you and only one thing for you and that's patience. But WOW!!! The feeling of success when you do it is really a gas! It makes you feel like you just ruled the world! You did - at least the world tandems! And don't forget to go out and get the Blue Box you threw out the window!



"Hello. This is the mechanical answering device attached to the number you dialed. When you hear the tone, please give your number, identity and reason for calling. At a later date, God and equipment willing, a warm body will get back to you."

Help Stamp Out Letters



SO MANY people find it hard to grasp the reason for the new 15-cent price of a first-class stamp that I want to break down the cost in easy-to-understand terms.

Of that 15 cents, 2.8 cents goes to delivering the mail late. Years ago, when mail was simply delivered on time, it cost the post office almost nothing. Today, however, with the high price of detaining a letter, the cost has skyrocketed.

In 1975, the Postal Service installed expensive modern equipment that can delay a letter up to six times as long as old-fashioned hand-delayed mail. Each letter goes into a mail-dawdling machine that holds it motionless for several days. Three years ago, it took 10 men the same amount of time to delay a letter.

About 2.2 cents of this 15-cent rate goes into crushing envelopes, magazines and packages. Efficient magazine manglers, run by computers, can now wrinkle, twist and rip 750 pieces of mail every minute, including all letters marked "hand cancel."

Lyle C. Understaff, chief of the Postal Service special mail-mangling division, explains: "In the old days, we had to hire experts to crush letters, other specialists to crumple magazines and yet a third group of people to jump up and down on packages. Now, one $2 million machine can do it all!"

•

I told Understaff I always thought my letters and magazines were crushed by postmen wedging them into tiny mail boxes and narrow slots, but he shook his head: "We've come quite a ways since those horse-and-buggy days. That took the carriers too long and left them with rough, red hands. These automatic crushers are real timesavers."

He pointed out that 3.7 cents of the 15-cent stamp goes for complex letter-losing equipment, which has replaced the occasional lazy, or crazy postman who used to dump all the mail in a garage until it was found 11 years later by neighborhood children playing hide and seek.

Of the 15 cents, said Understaff, 1.6 cents goes into fewer mail box pickups per day. It's very costly, he emphasized, to print up new signs for mail boxes telling you that pickup times have been reduced, not to mention the expense of hiring a man to install all the new little signs.

Two cents of the higher cost of stamps will go toward slowing down so-called special delivery service. In the past, special delivery meant next-day delivery, but now all such mail arrives at the same time as rug-cleaning circulars.

"Converting to slower special delivery was quite expensive," said Understaff, explaining that the purpose is to get more people to use "air express," which costs $8 but gets your letter there as quickly as special delivery used to.

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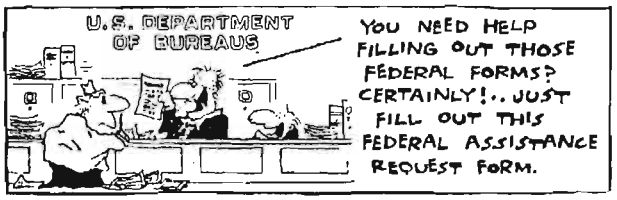
I asked him how he managed to slow down special delivery so efficiently, and he said it had meant buying a lot of old World War I biplanes, but even that didn't do it at first, so lately they've had to start using banana boats, bicycles and horseback. "Those ponies don't come cheap anymore," he added.

Understaff told me that 1.3 cents of every new stamp will be used to improve junk-mail service, which supports the entire postal system.

"Junk-mail always arrives on time, crisp and neat, because it's bundled beforehand by companies. We'd like to get more people to send their letters in bulks of 500 or 1,000. It's cheaper and faster for everyone."

The postal official continued: "We're trying to phase out all first-class delivery, which has become a real pain in the neck to the post office, by making it so poky and exorbitant that the public will be discouraged from writing letters. If people persist in sending letters individually, we may have to start penalizing them even further."

Finally, the last 1.4 cents of the increase in first-class service has been earmarked for designing and printing new 15-cent stamps. "If we didn't have to keep designing more costly stamps," Understaff concluded, "we could probably hold the price down."



"THE COST OF LIVING has gone up another dollar a quart," said W. C. Fields ever so long ago. (Nothing has changed, Mr. Fields!)

TAP
Room 603
147 W. 42 St.
New York 10036



TAP RAP by TOM EDISON

Welcome to 1984 minus 4! On behalf of the TAP staff of burn outs and myself, let me wish all our readers a happy, healthy, crime-filled New Year. Let me start the New Year by giving you an update of past, present, and future TAP events. 1979 was a very bad year for TAP financially, due primarily to the purchase of our new computer and printer. We lost more than half of all our subscribers. Why so many of our readers chose not to renew their subscriptions is a mystery to me. I know that inflation has taken its toll on all of us. Our printing, postage, and operating expenses have amassed to almost double what they were last year. Several readers have suggested that I raise our sub rates as a means of increasing our income but I feel that by keeping our sub rates low we will attract more readers. I mean what the hell can you get today for 50¢ ? Not even HALF a gallon of gas! My role as Editor is to screen all submitted articles and to print the best ones. Your job as a subscriber is to get more people to subscribe. I had planned on publishing TAP every month starting with this issue but the expense was more than we can afford at this time. I will circumvent our financial problems by continuing to put my personal funds into TAP. YOU can help by sending in your renewal as soon as you get your first renewal notice. Don't wait until the last minute. WE NEED THE MONEY!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! Postage paid renewal envelopes will be sent with your first renewal notice from now on. Please use them.

TAP

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BETTER LIVING -- THROUGH CHEMISTRY!
By OZ Y. MANDIAS & AGENT MDA

This article is a first for TAP in that it is the result of an international joint effort; it is only through a pooling of knowledge and resources that we can hope to break the oppressor's stranglehold on our liberty. In this issue we shall explore information sources for the underground chemist, amateur or expert.

A major part of being a successful Owsley is to have at one's disposal the best technology and techniques; however, the efforts of the alternative press have been pretty dismal in this respect, with only a couple of exceptions. "Psychedelic Chemistry" (mentioned by OZ in TAP #57) which deals with 95% of the psychedelics, outclasses them all although it requires familiarity with organic chemistry. Pot alchemists, even amateurs, will find that "Marijuana Potency" (by Stark, And/Or Press, $5) covers subjects like oil and hash making, isomerization and even growing, pretty thoroughly.

Uncle Sam wants us to stay high, too. U.S. Patents detailing drug manufacturing processes are available for 50¢ each from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, D.C., 21231. British Patents, and other foreign patents, are also available through the U.S. Patent Office for 30¢ per page. Copies of the patents may also be found in some large libraries. For convenience, here are some of the patent numbers for a few psycho-active substances:

Ketamine -- USP #3,254,124
Magnesium Pemoline -- USP #3,108,045 (1963)
AMT -- British Patent #911,499 (Nov. 28, 1962)
Psilocybin --USP #3,075,992 (1963 to Sandoz)
PCP -- USP #3,097,136 (1963 to Parke, Davis & Co.)
Oxymorphone -- USP #2,806,033 (1957)
Morphine from Opium -- USP #2,740,787 (1956)
Methaqualone --British Patent #843,073
Levo-Dromoran --USP #2,744,112 (1956)

Other patent numbers may be found in the "Merck Index", which may be available in the reference section of one's local university science library. This useful book lists thousands of chemicals and drugs, their properties and where to find their synthesis, a patent and/or reference to a scientific journal. A couple of other good sources are "The Organic Chemistry of Drug Synthesis" (by Lednicker, 1977) and the older "May's Chemistry of Synthetic Drugs". These both outline the manufacture of hundreds of drugs, and they tell where to find the exact synthesis. For example:

Amphetamine -- Chem Abstracts 36: 2531
PCP -- Chem Abstracts Vol 54: 24827
Ketamine -- Chem Abstracts 61: 5569d
a-methyl-tryptamine -- J. Organic Chem. 25: 1548
Methadone -- J. Am. Chem. Soc. 69, 188, 2454 (1947)
THC --J.A.C.S. 88, 367 (1966)
Amyl nitrite -- Chem Abstracts Vol 40: 1443 (6)

There are a number of books in the organic synthesis section that are also useful in locating syntheses in the science literature. Occasionally a journal article or patent will not be in english; however, the Chem Abstracts may have the translation or corresponding U.S. Patent number.

To keep at the forefront of underground chemistry, one should keep pace with the current journals. Some really excellent articles that are practically guides for the underground chemist may be found in "Clinical Toxicology": 1) Drugs of Abuse in the Future, Vol 8, pps. 405-456 (1975); 2) Illicit synthesis of PCP and several of its analogs, Vol 9, pps. 553-560 (1976); and 3) Synthetic Heroin -- Like Analogues Vol 7, pps. 259-260 (1974).

Making legal analogues of controlled substances is where it's at today in underground chemistry. For every controlled drug there are hundreds of analogues that are legal to make and posses that are just as good if not better. For example, instead of making illegal DMT, make the legal analogue AMT. U.S. Code, Title 21, Food and Drugs, lists controlled substances, and it is a great place to look for ideas for legal analogues. In general, the gist of current drug law is: 1) many isomers of CDS's are not legal, 2) most analogues of illegal CDS's are legal, and 3) if one got arrested with a legal analogue of an illegal CDS, he could hire his own expert chemist to get a sample of the drug he was arrested for and testify in court that it is, in fact, a legal substance.

Suppliers of specific chemicals can be found in CHEM SOURCES, Directories Publishing Co., P.O. Box 422, Flemmington, N.J. 08822. In addition, Buckeye Scientific Co., Box 15181, Columbus, Ohio, 43215, Phone (614) 276-2273, will sell watched precursors (at a reasonable mark-up because freight charges are included in the price) to anyone, and they imply that they won't notify the DEA. Their catalogue and list of DEA watched chemicals is $10 (TAP also has them). Although some suppliers of watched chemicals may not turn in reports to the DEA, the books of their shipping agents (like UPS) may be watched by police, so be careful and use intelligent security measures. Good luck with your projects, stay high, and stay free.

Computing for the Masses:
A Devious Approach
by A. Ben Dump

With all the timesharing computers around today, there is a lot of computing power going to waste. Most of you know a good deal about the fone system and since the fone system is the means for computer communication, there is the potential for much accomplishment. It's your American duty to go out and consume some of this awesome amount *of unused computer time since nobody wants to pool* it as a computer utility and make it available to everyone because it would probably not make a profit. This information is provided for informational and educational purposes only since the Feds have made it a major crime (like 5 years and $10,000 dollars or more) to fuck in ANY way with any government computer. They are trying to extend this to all computers (to the tune of 15 years and $50,000) since the government contracts a lot of sensitive work to universities, manufacturers, and think-tanks. Getting into corporate computers can be hairy since they think you're after their trade secrets(who cares?). Also, getting into financial computers can also bring down great shit since people are very touchy about money. Part one of this article talks about how to get access to a computer: part two goes into what techniques to use once you're on a system. Part one is mainly common sense and phreaking skills applied to computers. Part two gets into some heavier computer software shit, so find a friend who is a real computer hack and go to it. Thanks to the Magician for constructive comments and to Mike the computer for lots of *experience*.

There are two basic problems to be solved if you're going to work with computers. The first is how to gain access; the second is what to do once you have access. The assumption is that you have a number to call the computer. If not, you'll have to apply some fone phreak skills to get a dialup. Scanning around the main fone number of of companies that might have timesharing computers can be interesting. Also, you could try calling a timesharing company and asking for the dialup claiming that you forgot the number. The Bull System has its own share of computers which you might find while scanning for other things. See TAP Issue 50 for information on tandem scanning. If you really want to get into the fone aspects of computers, find out more about computer networks like Telenet and Tymnet. I think National CSS has their own computer network. These networks usually have a dialup in a large city (over 50,000 pop) or a place where there are lots of users. Some computer centers are also providing *800* numbers to their network rather than local dialups in each city.

The easiest method of *access* is to be a legitimate user. For those of you who think this is no fun, please skip to the next section. If you're a student at a university or live near one, it's sometimes possible to get a complementary computer account or to give some bullshit about a *special project* and get an account under a phony name. The word 'account' as used here means both batch account numbers and timesharing userids. Batch account numbers can be useful when submitting jobs from timesharing or for doing terrible things when you don't want to be caught a sitting duck. Class account numbers (meant to be used for course work) are no good unless you share it with a bunch of other people.

If none of this is possible, then you'll have to do a little footwork. Check out a university computer center or terminal room for output listings or card decks which aren't being watched. The garbage from small or *medium sized computer* companies is another possibility, though a lot of them have paper shredders now. Some people are determined *enough that they will search through* the shreds to piece together a userid and a password. In a terminal room, the key is to keep *your eyes and ears* open. Look over shoulders discreetly and watch for people who dial 800 numbers or other numbers with too many digits. Check out people whose terminal is still working *when the system that everybody is supposed to be* using is down. It's not good to keep trying to access the system if you don't have the correct password or *any* idea what it *might* be. If you know who owns the userid, try guessing at various things (phone number, girlfriend's name, other dumb shit). Even the shittiest system will put a message to the system log or the operator's console about an illegal access attempt. Hardwired terminals sometimes have key or magnetic stripe access and no password scheme. Key locks can be picked and an existing magnetic stripe could be "developed"(make visible the code on the stripe) and a new, bogus stripe made up. You could also use your trusty Blue Box to autoverify the computer dialup and "piggyback" the line with your terminal or computer in order to record the userid and the password. Sometimes the phones in terminal rooms are toll-restricted or centrex-restricted which can make calling other computers more difficult. Hiding the origin of your call within the great Bull System is good to do if you want to scan for passwords.

All systems have some sort of supervisor or privileged state for userids. On some systems, if you know the right command, any userid can become privileged. On others, you still need to know the magic command, but execution of that command is limited to just a few userids. The most secure system is where only the operator in the machine room has privilege or only certain userids are generated into the system as privileged or you can only use privilege from a hardwire terminal. In some systems, there is one userid generated into *the system when it comes from the manufacturer*. Some installations don't bother to change this userid or its password EVER. One APL system has the main operator id (almost always 3141592) without a password. They're just hoping that the dialups are disabled whenever the operator is not logged on. Once you have privilege, it's possible to take and maintain total control of the system until either the operator gets upset and takes the system down or until someone with privilege manages to logon despite your efforts. If you get a privileged userid, look for an online operator's guide for information about special system functions and features. Check out some of the programs on the userid and list out any files that seem interesting. Names like SHUTDOWN, POPCY, ENABLE, DISABLE, etc. are the types of commands that operators use. Sometime you can use a privileged userid to create a new userid for yourself (maybe even with privilege). Try and get the manufacturer's operator manual and/or the system programmer manual for the system that *you're using. This can be difficult since the* most useful information is usually restricted. Program logic manuals are not very useful unless you know exactly what you are *looking for*.

What do you do if you get forced off the system or you get a message asking you to call the computer center? Well, do it. Bullshit as usual. Knowing who you are supposed to be can be very important here. Look at the files and programs on the userid that you're using and try to find out who the owner is and what he does. If they want to call you to verify that you are real by calling you back, have them call a looparound with you on the other side. Remember, computer operators are not always the brightest folks (having been a computer operator, I've seen some real winners). On off-shift (after 6 PM), there is usually nobody for them to check with on what to do. On most systems, there is not much that an operator can do to disable a userid or otherwise do anything about an illegal access.

Success at computing depends quite a bit on what kind of *software* the system uses. There are so many different systems that it is impossible to give any hard and fast rules on what to do. Some *systems tell you when you've committed a security* violation, others don't. Some systems drop the fone line after three or five unsuccessful logon attempts. Newer products tend to be more reliable and secure than old software, but there is a hélluva lOT of old, rinky-dink software around.

Most systems have some sort of news or HELP file with all sorts of great info about the system. Sometimes responding with a question mark to an error will get more info about the mistake. Look for listings of additional dialups and other system information while you've got the chance.

The kind of terminal that you use can help the effort a lot. You must be able to select several different data rates. 110 and 300 bits per second(bps) are the most common although some do have 600 and 1200 bps dialups. Most computers talk in ASCII except for IBM machines which talk in EBCDIC. IBM also uses a different data rate(134.5 bps) for its low speed terminals (2740's,2741's). Some systems are smart enough to figure out what speed and what character code your terminal uses. CRT terminals are best for something terrible that you want to do quick and have no record of but for most work, you'll want to use a hardcopy terminal so you'll have some reference material. I recommend the TI Silent 700 and its relatives or the Intertec SUPERTERM. As we will see later, a paper tape reader/punch can be handy also. Recommend reading is Digital Aspects of Data Communication by John E. McNamara and published by Digital Press, Maynard, Mass. This costs about $20 and is an excellent introductory book and also covers many advanced topics in a clear, consise manner. You might also check out books about computer crime so you can learn from others people successes and mistakes.

The next logical step from flexible, semi-intelligent terminals is to a full-blown mini/microcomputer. This is the newest and most effective means a gather information on other computers. Our first attempt at this was a program which punched a paper tape with the stuff that we would have had to type in. Then we started the paper tape reader which runs faster than anyone can type and it doesn't make any mistakes. We were able to use this method both to gain access and to do stuff once we were logged on. You could also try making a paper tape loop of something insidious. The infamous computer 'Charlie' was used to dial 800 numbers and scan for WATS extenders. I'm designing a system now that will automatically scan for computer dialups, test them for data rate, and possibly even attempt access. Having a computer as an assistant is the most creative way to go about this since you can write a program to perform almost any manual function, assuming you have the proper interface circuits. If you wish to try this, you will need a modem and a digital/analog(D/A) convertor to generate Touch Tones or MF under computer control plus an analog/digital(A/D) convertor so your computer can hear what's going on. Information on this will be forthcoming in future issues. More details on iterative methods via computer will be discussed further in part two of this article.

LETTERS FROM READERS

Dear T*E,

I would like to thank you for giving me a forum on which I could express my anger and hatered for MA BELL. I was overcharged $25 on my phone bill and was told if I did Not pay it I would have my service cut off. Being frustrated I decided to play their game and pay the $25. Now I was looking for a way to redeem this money, but not in cash- in aggravation for the phone company. I have been gluing the locks on their fortress pay phones closed, both top and bottom locks so the only way they could get their money out is to remove the whole booth. I find the best ones to do are the ones with high traffic, that way you can be sure that it will be replaced to do it again. I have been doing about 4 a day and the more I do the better I feel. Please note that no other damage has been done to the phone so it can still be used by anyone having to make an emergency call. I hope that all PAP members will give this little game a try. REMEMBER, DOING IT TO MA BELL IS BETTER THAN DOING IT TO YOUR GIRL FRIEND!

Sincerly Yours,

Commander and Chief of the Anti MA BELL forces of New England

BY THE BALLS

by

Nickolai Testicle

When was the last time you used the pay telephone at MacDonald's?

Well, MacDonald's doesn't have pay stations for its customers. At least they don't here and our suggestion to them, passed through a member of their staff who presented it to the "brass" brought the word that "headquarters doesn't allow us to install public telephones on the premises or in the area". It seems there was a reported hassle of some sort somewhere and those MacDonald's that had public telephones had them removed.

In our area a public phone at the Burger joint would not only be a great convenience to me but would also permit me to spend more money with Ronald MacDonald. As it stands now I must leave and go to another shopping center if I want to make a phone call. The other center has a Burger King....but I prefer the Big Breakfast at MacDonald's.

Does MacDonald's have a public telephone where you ate? If not, lets bombard their local stores, local district headquarters, and corporate headquarters (if we can find its address) with complaints and suggestions that they install at least one pay phone somewhere near the joint. After all, if I find some nice worms in my hamburger I might want to call a friend to see if the fish are biting!

LD calls placed from a third phone and charged to your phone back home, by dialing 0 before the called number, are billed as operator-assisted calls and cost you just as much as if *you merely dialed 0 and let the operator do the dialing for you.* Of course your dialing the complete number saves a lot of work for Ma Bell's people and a lot of time that could be better spent making her even richer. Since the call costs *the same either way, and takes about as much time to complete,* why don't we start having the operator do the dialing for us? Maybe if enough of us across the great US of A practice this MA will change her policy and give us credit for DDD when *such calls are handled.* The current practice is discriminatory because it is impossible to DDD from a pay station (isn't it?)

Silly Putty. Not all brands work equally well in 'picking up' images. I bought some old stock and it wouldn't work at all. "It wasn't silly, it was merely foolish!" I took it back and got a refund. Those who might try a previous suggestion about picking up typewritten info, etc., with Silly Putty keep in mind that if it won't work you should get your money back... unless, of course you just like to play with the stuff.

Nickolai Testicle

PS One or two have requested copies of Don the Ripper's stuff and due to malfunction of the copy machine at the PO I have been unable to comply. Have aye on an offset machine and maybe by time this appears (if) I will be set up. Might even reproduce in quantity and sell for cost of materials and let the dweebed bastard sue me if he has the nuts!

Ever been in a library, office, or other place, saw something you'd like a copy of, such as a signature, some figures, a formula, schematic, phone number, etc? Sure wish you had a miniature copying machine, didn't you?

'Silly Putty' to the rescue!

Yep, that child's play gunk is ideal to lift a perfect repro of almost anything that is printed....even picks up the colors! Sure, the impression is backwards but who cares! If you're not good at reading backwards just hold it up to a mirror.

Smatterafact, sometimes you can use the Silly Putty to re-transfer the image onto another plain piece of paper. But I don't take chances with messing up my original. I read it, copy it off, or if the need arises, duplicate it on a xerox-type machine.

To destroy the "evidence" after you've read the lifted impression, just wad the stuff up again and its gone! If you didn't already know, "Silly Putty" can be used over and over again.

Nickolai Testicle

LEGAL STORIES : Laughing Gas

by Oz Y. Pardiac

The laughing gas high is similar to that of ether, but much more well known. Laughing gas, or nitrous oxide, is also much more pleasureable to take, not having the terrible smell of ether or the risk of fire. It is, however, harder to obtain and more expensive if bought. There is also little legal risk.

There are a number of ways of obtaining "nitrous." As it is used as a propellant for whipping cream, what you can do is pay a visit to your local supermarket refrigerator section and stand around taking bits off the cans of whipping cream (check the label, though, to see that the propellant *is* nitrous oxide and *not* freon or a mixture of freon and nitrous, both of which should be avoided). Of course, you may have problems trying to explain what the fuck you're doing to an irate store manager, but that's the breaks. Don't shake the can before inhaling, or you'll get a nose full of whipped cream. You can get a hit or two per can, which unfortunately only lasts for a minute or two.

If you have the bread you can buy nitrous in blue tanks from an industrial supplier. The cost is over $100, half of which is a refundable deposit on the steel tank. You'll also need an excuse for wanting the gas. Tell them you need it to reduce pre-ignition for your high-performance car, for food processing refrigeration, lapidary equipment for the [illegible], or tell them you're a former [illegible] worker in "Rollin Stone", I don't [illegible], watch over the whole story on this.

Nitrous can also be made yourself pretty easily, heating ammonium nitrate in a flask liberates nitrous oxide. The exact procedure can be found in any elementary experimental chemistry text. Follow the directions carefully and be sure not to heat the nitrate too strongly. The gas should be led through the purifier and water trap I have diagramed below before inhalation to remove any noxious impurities. Collect the gas in some sort of balloon or bag. If you are completely ignorant about chemistry and lab equipment, get someone who does to set up the apparatus for you. The equipment is not hard or expensive to obtain and readily snagable from your school lab.

Further information on laughing gas for heads is available in "Laughing Gas," [illegible] by Andrew Brown.

Nonce remora!





"The System is the Solution" is American Telephone & Telegraph's official slogan, but many people believe that Ma Bell lies at the heart of the problem of What's Wrong. Pacific Northwest Bell, which is seeking a $52 million rate hike, is looking for a few of these malcontents who are circulating unflattering bumper stickers that the company says are libelous, reports the Seattle Sun.

The stickers, printed in bright blue ink and bearing the Bell System logo, resemble company promotional material. "We don't care. We don't have to," they read.

"That certainly doesn't reflect the philosophy of the telephone company in any way," says PNB publicity representative Chuck Rowell, who insists that the company cares. "You bet we care. We operate franchise in the public interest. People can't get service from anyone else. You bet we care. We're trying to find out who's printing them so that we can tell them that's a violation of the law."

One of the stores that has been selling the bumper stickers refuses to tell Bell security representatives who the printer is. It adds, though, that its best customers have been Bell employees.

"We don't know who brough. the bumper stickers in," says Barbara Seely, a member of the collective that operates the Seattle store, "but we wish they'd bring in some more."

BOOK REVIEW: THE PAPER TRIP I & THE PAPER TRIP II

Eden press has published two new books on how to obtain and use ID and alternate identities: The Paper Trip I & II. Although both books cover the basic paper tripping techniques, they are, in fact, two completely different books.

The Paper Trip I (82 pps. $12.95) is the totally new format of Barry Reid's classic book "The Paper Trip." The new book is more detailed, enlarged, and updated, presenting the most current and effective methods. This book covers some information that is not found in its follow-up book, The Paper Trip II, and it covers some of the same information in different detail. Specifically, among some of its unique topics are: fingerprints, education documents, voice stress analysis, and future trends in ID. Even veteran paper trippers -- including those who have read other Paper Trip books -- will find the Paper Trip I full of valuable facts; moreover, it is well written, witty, and it is enjoyable to read.

The Paper Trip II (160 pps. $14.95) is the new title for its predecessor, The New Paper Trip. The format and material are basically the same as that of The New Paper Trip, with some revision in the introduction, seal section, and in paste-make-up technique. However, for those readers who have not yet seen this book -- it is really dynamic. Besides the basic paper tripping techniques are special features such as legal name change, the Soundex system, and where to write for birth and death certificates. Also, there is a COMPLETE listing of military SPN codes, Social Security Codes, and a State by State description of driver's licenses (including codes) and whether or not a State ID card is issued. I so frequently use and refer to this book that it has become a basic reference book in my library.

There is a quote by Lao-Tse in The Paper Trip I that I particularly enjoyed: "The journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step." The Paper Trip I & II are great ways to start that single step on the paper trail and to stay on the true path. Eden Press, P.O. Box 8410, Fountain Valley, CA, 92708, also publishes other books. Send for their catalogue of amazing books, too.

AGENT MDA

LETTERS FROM READERS

Here's a tip for those TAP readers who are into ripping off vending machines protected with ACE tubular locks:

The tools for the job are :

1) a screwdriver
2) a sheet-metal screw
3) a claw hammer

First, place the screw in the slot of the lock. Next, tighten it with the screwdriver. then, place the claw hammer under the head of the screw, and give it one or two good yanks. Voila! The lock falls out in your hands.

Charles, the Litchfield Larcenist



"Good morning from the 10,000 worried employees of a multinational corporation currently under investigation in suspicion of wrongdoing and gross negligence. Miss X speaking."

TAP, Room 603, 147 W. 42 St., NY 10036

"A newspaper is not just for reporting the news as it is, but to make people mad enough to do something about it." – Mark Twain.

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TAP

MAR-APR 1980 NO. 62

Milo Fonebill's Automatic Blue Box Explained

by Lavoisier

Advantages of Milo's Box

1. Can hold 5 10 digit numbers.
2. Each number is outpulsed at the proper rate at the touch of a single key.
3. The current drain is very low. When not pulsing the battery drain is only 40 microamps. A single 9 V alkaline battery will power it for a year of on time, unlike Peter Piper's programmable box (TAP # 56) which takes two 9V batteries and pulls 24ma in standby

Disadvantages of Milo's Box

1. The box is complex.
2. Because of its complexity it is bulkier than the usual manual box.

The enclosed schematic is of a working Milo Fonebill BB. It took one hell of a lot of study to figure it out from Milo's drawings. I'll describe how it works in 3 sections: 1, Number entry; 2, Playing back the numbers, or RUN; 3, Clearing the Box.

1. Number entry. Assume the box has been cleared and a 1 is in all 64 bits of each register. I'll get to the reason for this later. The switch enabling the keyboard is closed. Now assume that the KP key is pressedthen lines 1100 and 1700 go low. A "0" (0 is low, 1 is high)is placed on pin 15 (Data In) of IC 9 & 12 but the data is not entered yet. At the same timepin 4 of IC5A and pin 13 of IC4Cgo low which drives pin 11 of IC14C low. This in turn makes pin 10 of all the shift registers low through IC4A and IC16B. This puts the shift registers in data entry mode. Meanwhile charge is leaking off C3 through R14 and after about 9msQD goes high and $\overline{KD}$'goes low. This delay is to allow for contact bounce in the keyboard switches. QD high drives pin 2 (clock input) of all the shift registers high. The data present at pin 15 of all the shift registers is now entered. $\overline{KD}$' went low after 9ms which, through IC6A, IC17A-F, and IC21E &F turns on the output amplifier (LM386) giving an audible click and lights the pulsing gate indicator LED. The LED stays lit as long as any key is depressed.

Let me repeat, a 0 is entered into the 1100 and 1700 shift registers and a 1 is entered in the 700, 900, 1300, and 1500 shift registers when KP is pressed on the keyboard.

The Schmitt triggers (IC18E&F) replace the 4047 used in Milo's box. I could not get the 4047 to work in this application. Besides the 74C14 Schmitt trigger is cheaper. Note also that the P gate indicator driver should be a non-inverting buffer and not an inverting buffer as Milo shows it.

The 4031 shift register, unlike other CMOS ICs, has a large clock input capacitance (pin 2) so I play safe and drive them with 3 inverting buffers rather than 1 as Milo does. The 4031 is clocked by the positive edge of the clock and not just a high level so the clock input needs a sharply rising wave form to clock it.

2, RUN Mode. Assume that 2 ten digit numbers each with a prefix of KP and a suffix of S have been entered into the shift registers. Before going on I will describe the 1 of 2 data selector composed of the 3 NAND gates IC3B, C, & D and the inverting buffer IC16C. Two clock rates are used: 1280 Hz supplied by the oscillator IC23; 10Hz at the output (pin 3) of thedivide by 128 counter (IC20). The 1280Hz clock goes to one input of the data selector(pin 9, IC3D) and the 10Hz clock goes to the other input(pin 12, IC3C). The control signal appears at pin 4 of the NOR gate IC15B. When this control voltage is low then the output of the data selector (pin 4, IC3B) follows the high speed clock. When this pin is high then the output of the data selector follows the low speed clock.

Now, let's press the RUN key. Immediately pin 4 of IC4B goes high and stays high for 50ms (I'll explain the reason for the 50ms later) and the output of the NOR latch composed of IC13C & D (pin 10, IC13D) goes high which sends pin 3 of IC14A low. After 50ms this turns on the clock oscillator (pin 4, IC23) and drives pin 1 of IC6A high which turns on the output amplifier and the P gate indicator.

Which clock will be used by the data selector? A total of 24 digits have been entered into the shift registers. Since these are 64 bit shift registers the data is 40 bits away from appearing at the output. The 2 NAND gates IC5B and IC4D see all "1s" at the Q output (pin 6) of the shift registers. This through IC15D and IC15B selects the high speed clock. So, at a rate of 1280Hz data is stepped through the shift registers.

After 40 clock cycles two things happen, either of which will reset the RUN latch and turn off the clock. The "End of Register" (EOR) counter (IC19) has reached a count of 64 (it also counts when the numbers are entered) placing a high level on pin 6 of IC14B. Also the $K_1 + K_2$ detector composed of the 3 NAND gates IC2C & D and IC3A has detected KP_1 at the $\overline{Q}$ output ($\overline{Q}$ is not Q) output (pin 7) of the 1100 and 1700 shift registers. This places a high level at the other input (pin 5) of the NOR gate IC14B. The negative going pulse at pin 6 of the reset generator (IC22) triggers a 2ms output pulse at pin 10. This resets the RUN latch, the EOR counter (IC19), the divide by 128 counter (IC20), and turns off the clock. All this happened in 81.25ms, 50ms delay before the clock turned on plus 31.25ms to shift 40 bits at 1280Hz.

But we still haven't played our numbers back. The next press of the RUN key gets the first number. KP of the first number is at the output of the 1100 & 1700 shift registers. The output of the $K_1 + K_2$ detector is high making the trigger input (pin 6) of the reset generator low but this doesn't do anything. The reset generator is negative edge triggered. Let's press RUN again. Again we get the 50ms delay before the clock turns on. The "No Data Detect" gates see data present at the shift registers so the data selector selects the low speed clock. Pin 13 of the NOR gate IC15C goes low and pin 12 of the same IC is also low because it takes 64 clock cycles before pin 3 of IC20 will go high. IC15C then drives one input of all the output NAND gates high (IC1A, B, C, D, IC2A & B).Pins 7 of shift registers IC9 and IC12 are also high so the output of NAND gates IC1C (1100) and IC2B (1700) go low which turns on the 1100 and 1700 tone generators. The output amplifier and the P gate indicator are also on so we have 100ms of KP as per Milo's specs. KP is 100ms because of the 50ms delay before the clock starts running. This is the reason for the 50ms delay. Therefore R2 and C2 should be chosen to give a 50ms delay.

Pin 3 of IC20 goes high 100ms after RUN is keyed. This turns off the tone generators and clocks the shift registers to the next number. After 50ms of silence pin 3 of IC20 goes low for 50ms and we get 50ms of tones for what ever number is after KP and so on for each number until KP of the next number is reached. Then the $K_1 + K_2$ detector output, which went low after KP of the first number was shifted past, again goes high triggering the reset generator which stops the clock and resets everything.

A second press of the RUN key plays the second number in the same way. After the second number is played there are 40 bits of no data so the "No Data Detect" selects the high speed clock which rapidly (31.25ms) recirculates KP of the first number to the output of the shift registers and everything stops. The box is now ready to replay the first number.

3, CLEAR. When the CLEAR key is pressed pin 1 of IC13A goes high. This is one input of the NOR latch composed of IC13A and B. This drives pin 3 of IC13A low which, through IC4A and IC16B drives low pin 10 of all the shift registers. This changes the shift registers from the recirculate mode to the data entry mode. At the same time the other output of the NOR latch (pin4, IC13B) goes high. This through IC15B causes the data selector to select the high speed clock. The shift registers are now clocked at 1280Hz with their inputs (pin 15) all high. This loads a "1" in all 64 locations of all the shift registers. Since the complement output ($\overline{Q}$) is used the shift registers are cleared. After 64 counts the EOR counter goes high (pin 3, IC19) and resets the CLEAR NOR latch. The box in now ready to accept new numbers

The Tone Generator Board

The 4017s are the oscillators and are operated at 10 times the desired output frequency. The output of each oscillator is fed into a digital sine wave generator (see Don Lancaster's "CMOS Cookbook") which gives a 10 step approximation of a sine wave at 1/10 the input frequency. Unlike a square wave whose first harmonic is the 3rd at 1/3 the power of the fundamental, the first harmonic of a 10 step sine generator is the 9th at only 1/9 the power of the fundamental. Thus none of Milo's elaborate filter network is required. Just lately I've learned (TAP of course) that square waves work as well as sine waves so the board could be simplified by operating the oscillators at the correct frequency and eliminating the digital sine wave generators.

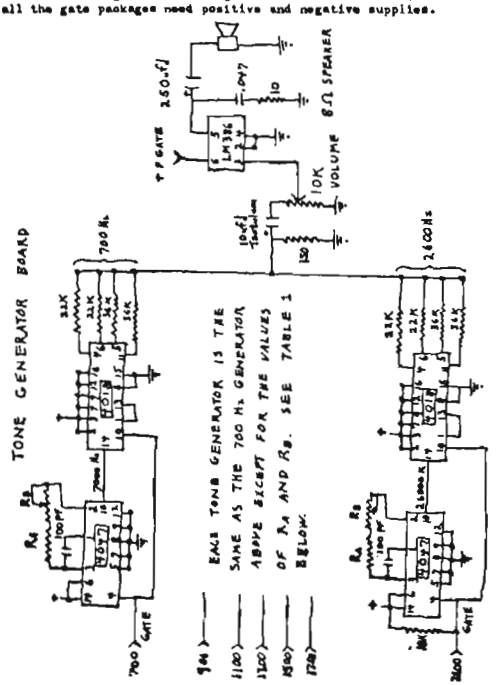
The output amplifier (LM386) is very convenient and easy to use. Its output voltage is automatically biased at ½ the supply voltage. Its output impedance is 8 ohms to match the most common speakers. It is designed for battery operation and has a low quiescent current drain.

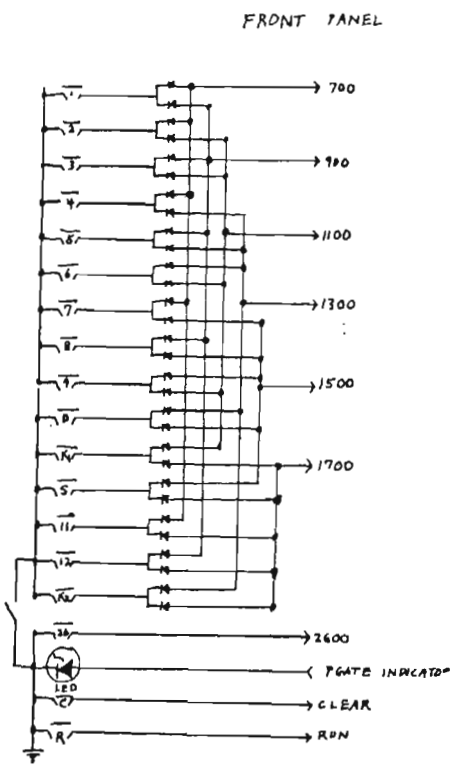
Milo's schematic did not include it, but the voltage regulator is required. The frequency of the 4047s is somewhat voltage dependent. Do not make any component substitutions in this regulator. It is designed for CMOS circuits and has a very low power drain but can still supply quite a bit of current when necessary. When the box is outpulsing for instance. You can find more about this regulator in the National Semiconductor "Linear Applications, Volume 1", AN71-7 & 8.

For the buffers on the logic board do not substitute the 4009 or 4010 for the 4049 or 4050. The latter 2 can supply much more output current than the first mentioned pair.

Two tips for working with CMOS circuits. First, the inputs are static sensitive. Work on a grounded surface and ground yourself through a 1 meg resistor when handling CMOS circuits. Second, the inputs of unused devices must go some where, either to the positive or negative supply, or tied to a functioning input. Inputs cannot be left floating or the device may oscillate which will pull a lot of standby current. Remember that CMOS circuits theoretically draw no current when they are not switching.

I have not shown the positive and negative supply leads on the various gates on the logic board. Just remember, all the gate packages need positive and negative supplies.





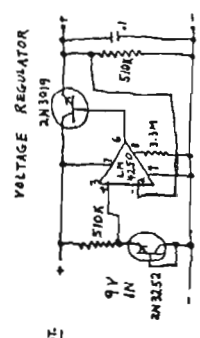
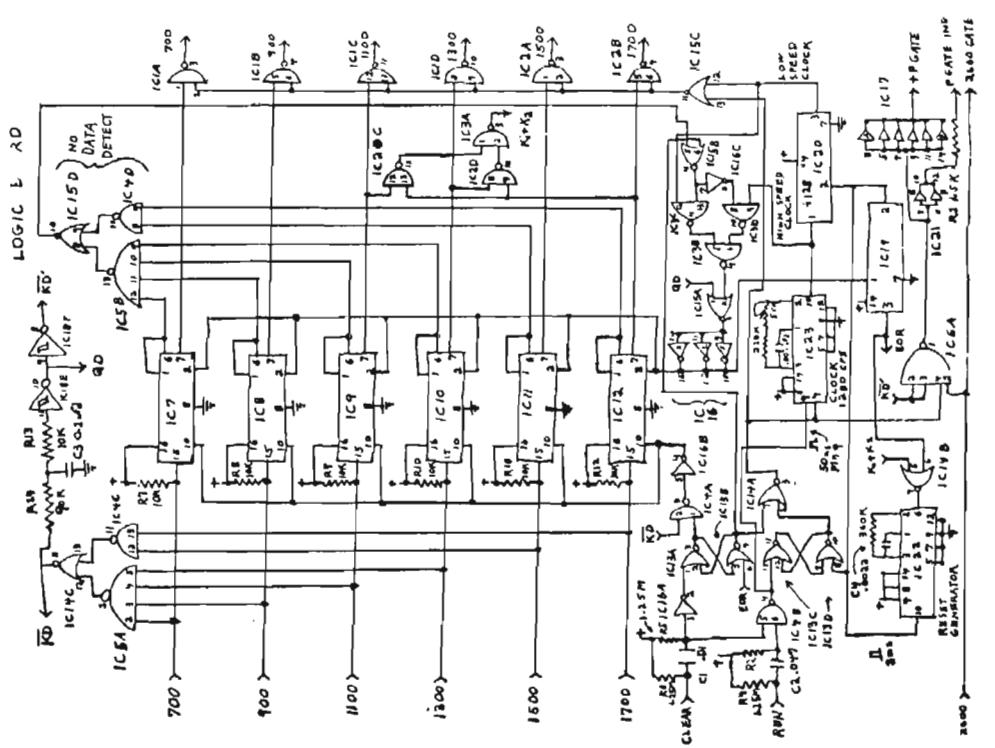


TABLE 1

Hz	R_A	R_B POT.
700	300K	50K
900	220K	"
1100	180K	"
1300	150K	"
1500	130K	"
1700	110K	"
2600	75K	20K

Logic Board IC's

IC1, 2, 3, 4, 4011 Quad dual input NAND gate
IC5, 6-Dual 4 input NAND gate 4012
IC7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12-4015 64 bit shift register
IC13, 14, 15-Quad 2 input NOR gate 4001
IC16-Hex inverting buffer 4049
IC17-4050 Hex non-inverting buffer
IC18-74C14 Hex inverting Schmitt trigger buffer
IC19, 20-4024 7 stage binary counter
IC21-4050 Hex non-inverting buffer
IC22, 23-4047 Low power Monostable/Astable multivibrator



[illegible] or [illegible] [illegible]

Fig. [illegible]

The quest for the perfect "legal high" has either ceased or grown much subterfuge and confusion in recent years. Such substances tend to be difficult or expensive to obtain, dangerous to use and possess, or, in general, unimpressive in comparison to their less "legal" brethren.

One substance that has few of the drawbacks is ether (diethyl ether or just ethylether), the anaesthetic. This easily vaporizing, highly flammable liquid has quite a history as a high over the past century. Whereas years (those interested can refer to "Ether and Illicit Drugs" by Fancher) and the "ether years" have at times been quite popular. Its advantages and virtues are that it is cheap, legal, easily available, medically safe, etc, of course, an amazing buzz. Having been ether on and off for a number of years, as well as burning on a significant number of trances without any deleterious effects and enthusiastic reviews, ether has the U.S. Narcotics Seal of Approval for a safe and effective recreational drug.

The only real drawback to ether is the connotations of fuck-sniffing that are use conjures up. This can be a problem since consumption causes the strong solvent smell of ether to pervade the whole area, sort of like pot smoke. Uninformed family members and friends tend to get quite concerned (and sometimes quite hostile) when they notice it. They immediately assume you are inhaling your brain cells with glue, you fuckin' degenerate, you. Rest assured, however, that ether is safe and unrelated to glue, toluene and other dangerous industrial solvents.

Another point to take careful note of is that all ethers must be kept away from ether, its vapour and the whole general area. Ether and ether fumes are extremely flammable. This means no smoking at all, no candles, matches, etc. If you choose to forget or disregard this, remember that ending up in a hospital burn ward or more probably cruller, it is the resulting explosion of leaking ether fumes that unpleasant ways to come down...

Ether may be purchased at any drug store or chemistry or physics department from your local friendly chemistry geek. Ether is an ingredient of the organic chemistry lab, a very common reagent or solvent, and used to knock out litter mice rats in the bio lab. If you buy ether, look straight and it asked why you need it say a cleaning solvent, or for a chemistry experiment or to knock out mice for a genetics experiment. It should cost about $3.50 for a one lb. bottle or can which will last quite a long time.

To take ether by going a little or a cloth or sleeve, recently and gently, over (or pouring on) the container, holding the cloth up to your nose or mouth and inhaling deeply the vapours. It smells pretty rummy, but this disappears after a short while. The initial high wears off very quickly, therefore the bottle must be passed around continuously with a group (solitary snorting is bad for both aesthetic and safety reasons). "Recharging" the bottle is considered poor form. Other than an anaesthetic occasionally a real ether will pass out and keel over. This is nothing to get excited about. The over-indulger can either be slapped up or left to his dreams. Make sure he's still breathing every now and then if you're worried.

The ether high is truly incredible. One can attain a really interesting, super-stoned, psychedelic state that is truly out of this world. You can see time stop, or the secrets of the universe unfold. An ether-head H.D.Thoreau reported, "You go beyond the furthest star." Hunter Thompson's accurate consumption of ethereuals in his excellent "Fear & Loathing in Las Vegas" is also worth checking out.

Lastly, the smell of ether stays on your breath for a while immediately after use and it is hard to disguise and explain, so stay away from straights if possible. Use drugs wisely and in moderation and they will improve your existance.

Happy stoning and remember what the dormouse said...

Everything you always wanted to know about 1633 Hz tones but were afraid to ask

by the Magician

As many of you know, there is a fourth tone used in the Touch Tone matrix that is not included on standard Touch Tone phones. This tone is 1633 Hz and can be obtained in three ways. You can try to locate a military 16 button phone, but this is usually very difficult. The other choices are to buy a 16 button Touch Tone encoder used by ham radio operators or to modify a Bell Touch Tone phone by adding an additional switch to the unutilized tap on the toroid transformer.

Now that you know ways to generate 1633 Hz, you might wonder what it is used for. The main use of this frequency is for control signalling in AUTOVON (military and DOD Automatic VOice Network). The buttons in the extra column are designated Flash Override (1633 + 697 Hz), Flash (1633 + 770 Hz), Intermediate (1633 + 852 Hz), and Priority (1633 + 941 Hz), top to bottom. Each button supercedes the one below it, with Flash Override reserved for the President in the event of a "national emergency".

The other use of 1633 Hz is in Ma Bell control signalling. It can be used to setup toll-free loop-arounds, mass conference calls, and even lets YOU become the Information Operator. When you place a call for long distance information, you are routed through an ACD (Automatic Call Distributor). In about 50% of the area codes in the US, it is possible to access ACD internals via 1633 Hz (e.g. area code 305 is always phun!). To gain access to ACD, call the information operator as usual (1+305-555-1212). As the call goes through, keep the Priority button pressed; the moment the operator answers, you are thrown into ACD and you will receive a dial tone pulsed about once per second.

The functions now available to you through ACD are documented in the Ma Bell book 'Notes on Distance Dialing' as the '100 Series Test Codes'. Just use the last digit of the code (e.g. 102 would be executed by pressing 2 and will provide a 1000 Hz tone). The codes of interest to us are 6 and 7. Code 6 enters you into one side of a loop-around and since the information number is non-supervising, the call is toll-free!! Have your partner in crime access ACD and use code 7 to access the other side of the loop-around (some area codes are getting smart and passing only 1000 Hz). If the code 6 person hangs up and the code 7 person hangs on, ACD will sometimes malfunction and route all information calls to the code 7 person instead of the real information operator. Now that you are the information operator, give those folks some REAL information like the address to subscribe to TAP. This same technique provides for mass conferencing since all callers to that information number are connected together!!!

ACD is neat and phun to experiment with as long as you don't stay on too long. I'm not sure how legal it is to mess with ACD since you're not defrauding TELCO of its lawful charges, but as soon as you connect to another person, you might qualify for arrest under wire fraud statutes (boy, aren't you lucky?!)

Please feel free to send questions, comments, etc. to The Magician, c/o TAP.

UPDATE ON MANUFACTURING SEALS by Agent MDA

RE: TAP Issue #50.8 (May-June '78). This method of manufacturing seals for birth certificates and other official documents uses a clay called "FIMO" that is made in Germany and may be difficult to purchase locally. An acceptable substitute called "Repla-Cotta" can be purchased from American Handicrafts stores. (Stock #049-3021.) A two pound block costs five dollars, and it is a sufficient amount to make at least a hundred seals. If there is no American Handicrafts store nearby, the company can be contacted by writing: American Handicrafts, Division of Tandycrafts, Inc., Ft. Worth, Texas, 76107. Also, retail prices for tools have skyrocketed, and the price of a set of 3/32" reverse letter punches is now twice the thirty three dollars quoted in TAP #50 -- $66.00!

A novel and easy method of obtaining seals has been published by Eden Press, P.O. Box 8410, Fountain Valley, CA, 92708, in The Paper Trip II, 1979 Edition, pages 88-89, price $14.95. (This book was formerly called The New Paper Trip, and the seal section has been revised, too.) Basically, the Paper Trip II method uses two or more seals -- which can be purchased at seal and rubber stamp stores -- and by cutting and filing away the unwanted parts of each seal, the seal desired can be effected by embossing them in succession, one over the other. For example, to make the seal of "Bumfugg, Maine", order a seal that says something like "Moose Club -- Bumfugg, Maine" and have an engraving put in the center portion of the seal. When the raised lettering that says "Moose Club" is filed off the seal, only the center engraving, town & state name, and the border will be embossed. Another seal is still needed to be purchased; for this one, just have "Vital Statistics" on the top and "Moose Club" on the bottom. File off the raised letters of the "Moose Club" and the seal will only emboss "Vital Statistics" and the border. The border will have to be removed from one of the seals, of course, but after the second seal is embossed over the first seal, it will read "Vital Statistics Bumfugg, Maine" with a neat engraving in the center portion which will be good enough to fool almost any bureaucrat.

In comparison to the TAP #50 method, the PT II method has two noteworthy advantages: First, it is less work because it is more of a method of getting a seal rather than a method of making a seal; a passable seal can be obtained the first time around. Second, the initial outlay of cash for one seal may be a few dollars less; on the other hand, the TAP #50 method is less expensive for a large quantity of seals. Therefore, if one needs only a seal or two, and his desire to spend hours modeling clay and plastic is low, the Paper Trip II method is ideal.

Hitchhiker Picks the Wrong Car

Milpitas, Calif. (AP) — The freedom of the open road was brief for escaped convict Roy Dean, 29. He hitched a ride that took him straight back to jail.

Lt. Pat Ruch of the Santa Clara County sheriff's office said she usually does not pick up hitchhikers, but Dean was irresistible. His pants were stenciled "County Jail."

She said Dean, in jail since August for burglary, offered no resistance. "He just looked very disappointed," she said.



"Dammit, Miss Campbell, our worldwide computer-switched satellite communications and display network was not installed for you to issue invitations to a Thank God It's Friday party."

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TAP "The Telephone, #1" artist print - $3.50. Mounting instructions for B-X concealment included.
TAP "Ma Bell Is A Cheap Mother" Patch - $1.50.



"Taxes are not levied for the benefit of the taxed."
Robert Heinlein.



T-eed off

ASHEBORO, N.C. (UPI) — Service station attendant Orlando McIntosh had no doubt what to do when a man walked into his station Sunday night. He followed the instructions printed on the man's T-shirt.

The shirt said "stick em up," which McIntosh did, handing over $454 to the bandit who carried a .22 caliber handgun.

The robber was last seen fleeing toward nearby Interstate 85.

How to modify your Bell Touch Tone Fone to have 1633 cycle tone
by The Magician

In issue 62 of TAP, I gave you information on the use of 1633 cycle tones for setting up toll free loop-arounds, mass conferencing, and becoming the information operator as well as applications with Autovon.

Now I will describe how to modify a standard Bell Touch Tone fone to have the extra four 1633 buttons. An excellent article on this subject appeared in the April, 1975 issue of the now defunct "TEL" magazine. The modification is very simple and requires only a SPDT toggle switch (I recommend a miniature type) and a little hookup wire. First, unscrew the screws on the bottom of the fone and remove the cover. You will see the Touch Tone pad on a supporting bracket. Loosen the two screws on either side of the pad and gently lift it from the supporting bracket being careful not to break any wires. The pad is enclosed in a clear, thin plastic snap case. Remove the top section of the case and put it aside. Remove the bottom section and allow it to rest on the wires leading to the Touch Tone pad.

The pad (bottom up) should look like the accompanying diagram. Locate the two toroid transformers that produce the Touch Tone frequencies. They are large and donut shaped (labelled 2597 AS in diagram). Remove the protector on the left one, if present. On the bottom edge of the pad about one inch down from the toroid transformers, you will see a three pole terminal strip (labelled 1 in diagram). On some Touch Tone fones, the terminal strips are replaced by a yellow-orange wire. If you have one of these, just cut the wire in the middle, strip both ends, and these will correspond to the normally used terminals. Locate the terminal on the left and separate the two pieces of ???? metal, one on top on one on the bottom, being very careful not to break them off. Cut two one foot pieces of insulated wire and strip a little from both ends on each wire. Now take one and solder it to the bottom half of the separated terminals. Now take the other piece and solder it to the top half of the terminal, the top half being that side with the toroid transformers. Label the two wires "A" and "B" with pieces of tape with the top one being "A".

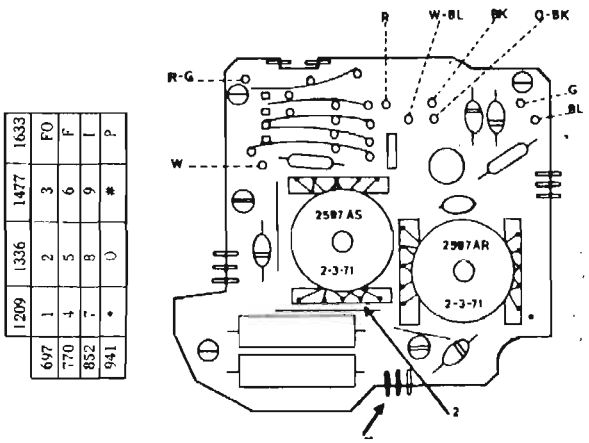
There should be two strips of five solder terminals, one on top and one on the bottom of the left toroid transformer. We are interested in the bottom one. The fourth terminal from the left (labelled 2 in diagram) is the tap for 1633 (Pa Bell uses "standardized" components for all Touch Tone encoders whether 4x4 or the normal 3x4, so the 1633 tap is there but not used). Cut another piece of wire (about one foot) and strip both ends. Solder one end of this wire to the 4th terminal, being careful that you get a good solder joint and that you are not touching any of the other terminals. Label this wire "C" and run wires "A", "B", and "C" through the bottom plastic case along with all the other wires. Replace the plastic protector on the toroid transformer (if there was one) and snap the plastic pad enclosing case back around the Touch Tone pad. Take the pad and put it back in position on its support bracket and tighten the two holding screws.

Install the SPDT switch anywhere on the telephone cover where it will not get in the way of components inside the phone. A good place has been found to be the little compartment under the hook switch on the case, looking from the back. Now take your wire labelled "A" and solder it to the middle terminal of the SPDT switch. Now take the other wires "B" and "C" and solder them to the left and right side of the switch. Put the cover back on the fone and hook up the phone to your line. If all went well, you should have the normal 3x4 touch tones with the switch in one position and when flipped to the other position, your last column of 4 buttons becomes the 1633 tones ! If it doesn't work, check your solder connections to the switch and make sure you have the correct wire connected to the middle terminal of the SPDT switch. The connection to the switch is the most commonly made mistake.

When placing a regular call, remember to use the regular 1477 tone instead of 1633 or you will get a reorder. If this happens enough, Pa Bell might send a repair man to see what is wrong with your line. If you have any questions, comments, etc., please feel free to write me, The Magician, c/o TAP.

TAP

SUMMER 1980 NO. 63



PHREAKS FIND HELL IN LA

by Cheshire

A meeting of Phone Phreaks, fancying themselves as "Communications Hobbyists" met on a quiet afternoon in January in the Los Angeles area to discuss the future of access to the telephone network by the hobbyists (phreaks). Speakers came from as far as the Midwest, and the last coast to attend the gathering. The meeting was by invitation only, so many phreaks who live on the west coast may not even have found out that it was held.

Captain Control, a Midwest based phone phreak, hosted the conference. He discussed new Bell switching computers which are putting the phreaks out of the "free fones" arena of calling around the world for a dime (and getting the dime back). Cheshire Catalyst, of the New York City based TAP newsletter talked about access to the world telex network, and about equipment displayed at a telephone industry trade conference in Geneva, Switzerland he attended last September. The gist of the gathering was that computers are taking over the telephone switching world, and the phreaks had better "get digital" if they still want to rule the (micro)waves.

A few Bell system films were shown. The best of these was one called "The Bells Machine" which is highly recommended for those people interested in switching equipment. It doesn't get technical, but it is a pretty film. "Priority Immediate", a film about the fire in a New York Telephone switching center was also highly rated by the critical viewers in the audience. These films are available for civic groups, and electronic hobbyist clubs. Just call your local telephone company business office for information on how to borrow these films. Most independent telcos can put these, or other films, for you as well.

CONSUMERTRONICS CO.
2011 CRESCENT DRIVE • P.O. BOX 475
ALAMOGORDO NEW MEXICO 88310

J. M. EDISON
TAP

5-16-80

Dear Tom,

I received your last issues of TAP. Thank you very much for your placement of REBEL in the ad flyer. At least 12 new customers to date directly due to that ad, bringing our total REBEL subscriptions to just under 530 (and growing fast).

Enclosed are copies of our last three issues. You may reprint any part of them but add: "From REBEL, P.O. Box 475, Alamogordo, NM 88310." From time to time, I will insert a little blurb on TAP (free of charge) because I do want to see you survive.

I am very sorry to hear that your subscriptions are dying. I think that a big problem is that your stuff is too esoteric. I am a MSEE with plenty of applications experience and I still get lost on some of your articles. And, unfortunately, most people don't share your strong dislike for Ma Bell. The 1960s are gone - this is Looking-Out-For-No. 1 time! I have found that total obsession against the utilities has limited financial future. My main bag now is to sell "SURVIVAL". I still get in my kicks against the rip-off utilities to get my rocks off but the main objective is easy and inexpensive to apply survival information. I have found that many Americans are expecting: A) A armed Rebellion, B) Total Economic collapse, and, or C) Foreign Power Invasion, very soon. So don't be alarmed if they don't get excited about credit card calls and red boxes.

Change your format to reflect this change in people's interests and objectives, and you will be stronger than ever, as unusual and hard-to-find info is now very much in demand. Also, consider selling books and pamphlets of your own creations, just as I do. They do *provide financial security different than that provided by a periodical.*

I understand that you are considering doing your own printing. All my printing is done commercially. It is expensive. Six months ago, I invested heavily into printing equipment and supplies to do it myself - an expensive disaster. The press turned out to be a piece of *junk* ($1,300!!), which I've mostly repaired myself. AB DICK parts and labor are astronomical (when you can find them)! Supplies are numerous and expensive. Its a real art to work, maintain and repair offset presses, not to mention very time consuming and just plain hard work. Rubber gloves are fine until you lose a piece of paper in the form roller, which you have to dig out with your fingernails - inky hands may ruin your meals and sex life. And *a press buys you very little without an* offset platemaker, paper jogger, folding machine, power stapler, etc., etc. - it gets out of hand FAST!

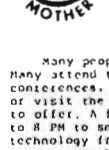
I have found that doing my own layout work very interesting and profitable. I have a *Varityper 820 Headliner and 70 fonts, a 96C Olivetti proportional typewriter (this letter) and a* light table at my own construction. I can make you some headlines free of charge, just let me know and I'll send you a copy of the fonts that I have. I understand that Zenith International, 41 E. 20th. St., NYC has Varitypers at *reasonable price (conditions unknown).*

Well, take care. Have a good day. Keep on trucking.

Best Regards,

John J. Williams

John J. Williams, President



Visit Phun City

by Chesnire

Many people visit the Big Apple each year. Many attend the various trade shows and conferences. Others, come to catch a Broadway show or visit the other wonderous sights the City has to offer. A few come in on Friday evenings from 5 to 8 PM to share the companionship of fellow technology freaks who enjoy good food, and good beer in the back of a small restaurant on East 4th St (between 6th and 7th avenues) in world famous Greenwich Village.

Dionysis is a small Greek restaurant with a host of middle east specialties. (For those into Greek, but not Greek food, Christopher St is a block north, but don't expect us to join you) A group of TAP'e writers and editors gather here in the back room, and swap information on the latest in satellite technology and telephone switching, most of which never sees print in TAP for various reasons. (lots of it is pure bull shit)

If you've wanted to come in to visit, but never had anywhere to stay, write a couple of months in advance of your visit, and we will try to arrange for you to stay with one of TAP's motly crew of regulars. Don't expect much more than a piece of floor and a sleeping bag, but you're certainly welcome to what space is available. Write to TAP at the mail drop address, and mark the envelope "Housing Committee". If your company is sending you and you just want to get together and rap, or have a local show you around, just get in touch. A few of us have enjoyed visiting overseas correspondents at our expense account bucks to greet strange and to the delight of all.

Hope to see you soon.

Talk back —even to Phone Co.

LETTERS ARE RECEIVED from practically every State with frantic complaints about local phone service. There's a special sense of helplessness in them, because in his or her two words each letter writer bemoans the fact that they are a "captive audience" that can't just walk across the street to a competitor phone company.

"What can we do?" they ask. But it's less of a question than a statement of unconditional surrender to whatever rate and service problems the company chooses to establish.

Like most consumers, I believe our phone system is better than any other in the world. Like an increasing number of consumers, I think it could be better than it is. Any utility, especially one which dominates an area, must be fully accountable to its customers. *If a utility commission does not institute* the questioning of whether any rate schedule or company practice is in the consumer interest, then the consumers themselves must initiate that questioning and make the regulatory commission move.

That's happening in many communities where independent consumer groups which have made phone service their top (and sometimes only) priority have dramatized their complaints and won increased consumer protections. For those who despair, take heart from the success story of a consumer group in Massachusetts.

After a three-year campaign initiated by a group called Fair Share, and joined by the Public Law Institute, the Public Interest Group, the Legislative Council of the AFL-CIO, and the state attorney general's office, the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities issued regulations earlier this year which provide increased protection against some of the most common complaints. Here's what the Massachusetts phone users won for themselves:

1. No deposits are required for most customers. Only those new in arrears, or whose service was cut off for nonpayment within the previous six months, are required to post a deposit. Customers who have already paid a deposit will have it returned—with interest.

2. Customers with complaints about any billing items can appeal to the Department of Public Utilities, which will serve as impartial arbiter.

3. Customers will have 30 days to pay a bill and if a bill is not paid on time the company must notify customer 15 days in advance of a shutoff of service is planned.

4. Customers falling behind in bill payments may arrange for installment payments over a maximum eight-month period with no interest charges.

5. Customers having difficulty paying bills because of serious illness, certified by a doctor, or for other personal emergencies for which phone service is vital, have the right to a shut off postponement of 30 days, renewable if necessary for an additional 30 days.

6. Before service can be shut off in a home where everyone is 65 or older, the company must notify the Department of Elder Affairs, and receive written permission to proceed.

7. The company must inform new customers, or old customers seeking new services, about all the possible options, beginning with the least expensive option.

8. Information on all customer rights must appear in the front of the phone book.

The gains themselves are important. But even more *important is the fact that some Massachusetts* consumers got together to talk back to the company and the utility commission. And they won. You might call it the Boston Tea (or telephone) Party. And you know what that started.

Dear Tom:

My boss, an owner of a small business is really burned with Ma Bell. He claims they double or triple the number of times he calls frequently called numbers. At 9¢ per call, they manage to get a pretty good bill worked up.

My boss once carried his complaints up into higher management levels and once was promised by someone high up that he would have an outgoing call counter installed. This never materialized and the lower levels claim no such device exists.

I would like to ask TAP readers what they know about this subject. *If* they don't exist, how hard would it be to develop them? There might be a pretty good market for such items.

I am an electrician and often install conduit for telephone and other communication systems. Those Bell employees are the most atrocious bunch *of loafers you're ever going to see.* Not only that, they've been known to sabotage the equipment of independent systems.

I have personal knowledge that Bell will ignore certain rules when they go some types of installation but make the independents follow every rule to the letter.

The Omega Man

Granny's pot luck: 60 days in jail

Ventura, Calif. (UPI)—Lou Faulkner, 68, knows as "Grandma Marijuana" to the schoolchildren to whom she sold and gave pot, was sentenced yesterday to 60 days in county jail.

Superior Court Judge Lawrence Storch, describing the woman's conduct as "appalling," said he intended the jail time to two months only because of her age and poor health.

Faulkner, who pleaded no contest July 31 to two counts of selling marijuana and one count of possession, told reporters outside the courtroom that she would not sell pot again but had no regrets. "Kids need marijuana to relax. It takes the kids off hard drugs," she said.

MIXED TOPICS by Agent MDA

This one has strong possibilities for the entrepreneur: A sixteen-year-old girl obtained a bunch of carbons from credit card receipts. (These are the carbons left over after Master Charge, Bank Americard, and American Express transactions.) She had gotten the carbons from the trash bins of large department stores, and from the carbons she got essential data like card holder's name, account #, and card expiration date. Then she rented a mail address, and using the data from the carbon copies, she telephone ordered lots of salable merchandise like cameras and color TV's, billing one item to each account. The merchants sent the goods to her rented mail address without question, where it was picked up and quickly sold. This hustling little girl would probably have gotten away with the scam, but she was picked up by the police two months *later on a different charge (soliciting her bottom)*, and when her purse was searched, they found over a hundred credit card carbons. Upon investigation the police found out from the credit card companies *that many of the accounts were defrauded by fone order*, and the girl was consequently charged. I got this story from the rent-a-box people, so I never got to find out why the girl was still carrying around all *those scammed-out carbons*.

Knowing a good opportunity when he saw it, a quick witted friend of mine was able to pick up a $300 freebie. He had ordered an expensive microphone from Edmunds Scientific Company and had it billed to his Master Charge Card -- no signature is required for fone orders. The item was sent direct from the manufacturer, not from Edmunds as was expected, and it was sent uninsured; no signature was required to receive it. (If it was sent insured, or signature required, a non-signature -- an illegible scribble -- can be given. The illegible scribble is not a legal signature for all practical purposes, i.e. it probably wouldn't hold up in court as a signature.) After getting the package, he quickly called Master Charge to put a stop payment on the bill for the microphone, and he called the Catalogue Company, too: "Gee, I never did get that item that I ordered from your company. Are you sure that it was sent to me? I never got it. Anyway, I no longer need it, so cancel the order."

Chuck the Duck from California has discovered a new trick with airplane tickets. Recently he purchased some airplane tickets with non-sufficient funds (NSF) checks. On the tickets, in the area next to the "How Paid For," was written "Check." These tickets cannot be brought back for an immediate cash refund. So, he took a red pen that matched the ink on the tickets, and he scratched out "Check" and wrote in "Cash" next to it. He then went to a different airline and traded in the tickets that he just altered, and he received new tickets back with just "Cash" in the "How Paid For" box. The next day he brought the new tickets back for a full cash refund, which was twice as much as he was previously getting on the Black Market.

Here's another novel plane ticket scam from *Chuck the Duck*: Chuck called up an airline and ordered a coast-to-coast round trip ticket. He used his own name to order the ticket, but he had it sent to a friend's address. He had a fone in *his name*, but it was disconnected, i.e. not a working fone. The ticket, believe-it-or-not, was sent to the friend's address. It may have been just luck that the ticket was sent, but if it was due to airline practice, then I can make the following inferences: 1) the airline didn't call his fone # before sending the ticket, and if they did, they will send a ticket to a disconnected fone; 2) the airline didn't verify that he lived at the address where the ticket was being sent, and 3) the airline didn't check to see if the fone # address and the address where the ticket was being sent were the same, or it doesn't matter. Upon these assumptions, then, it may be possible to order tickets to a disconnected fone (or to any name in the fone book), and have the tickets sent to a place where they can be safely picked up, e.g. a rent-a-box of a vacant mail box.

Furthermore, airline tickets are like airline money, and they can be used with ease between different airlines: for example, bring a United ticket to American (or vice versa) and note how gladly they will accept their competitor's ticket. There are, however, a few general rules worth noting. Airline tickets are "non-transferable" and one has to say that he is the person whose name is on the ticket. Also, most airlines will not stop a ticket once it is issued, unless it is a ticket that has *been reported lost or stolen*. Tickets that were bought with *NSF* checks, and tickets that were fone ordered and not paid for, will be honored by most airlines, except for the airline that originally *got beat for the ticket*. So, *if you are going to* buy a cut-rate-ticket, ask the seller how he got it, avoid lost or stolen tickets, and use the ticket with a different airline.

FREE AIRPLANE TICKET UPDATE

In TAP Issue #57.4, JP mentioned that he didn't know if this method -- writing non-sufficient fund checks for plane tickets -- still works. Agent MDA reports that the method in #57.4 is still valid in 1979 and will probably continue to be valid as long as the *airlines accept personal checks*.

BLUE BOX SPEAKERS

TAP Issues 29 & 12, among others, mention using telephone earpieces for blue box speakers. Has anyone tried getting one of the little devils out of a new fortress fone lately?

First, the screw-on-cap that is over the earpiece is glued onto the handset, and it is not feasable to unscrew it by almost any amount of hand pressure.

Then, if the screw-on-cap is sawed off at the seam where it meets the handset, most likely the fine copper wire coil around the earpiece will get sawed up, too. A lot of care must be taken in sawing, or otherwise removing, the earpiece. This is not easily done out in the open at a public place. Therefore the fone handset, or the earpiece housing, should be taken home or somewhere where one can work on getting the earpiece out intact.

The telephone cannot be easily yanked away from the booth; the stainless steel cable that holds the handset to the coin box is pretty tough. The cable cannot be easily sawed, or cut with a pair of snips, but a large bolt cutter will do the job (if it is sharp).

Sawing the telephone handset in half and taking away the earpiece side is about the most practical method for those without bolt cutters. A small fine-toothed saw will cut through the handset in about a minute.

Getting the earpiece out of the handset, even at home with tools, is harder than trying to open a clam with your fingernails. After most of the plastic has been removed from the earpiece half of the handset, the remainder must be removed carefully. Melting away the plastic with a heated screwdriver, soldering iron, or other instrument is tedious; vice-grip pliers were more effective in peeling away the unwanted plastic, carefully, from around the earpiece.

The whole procedure from start to finish took an hour and a half. There must be an easier way. What do you do when you need a dozen earpieces for as many boxes? Can they be bought surplus?

[illegible]

RAO Credit Card Codes

201	093,094,101	408	293	618	204,547
202	032	412	030,042	701	133
203	020	413	009	702	176
204	456	414	088,089	703	033
205	054	415	158,159,167	704	319
206	163	416	476,478	705	477
207	003	417	157	707	223
208	039,120	418	505	712	311
209	254,289	419	057,248	713	105,151
212	017,021,023, 072,074	501	147	714	164,182
		502	048	715	202,330
213	066,183,184	503	131	716	026
214	149	504	046	717	027,028
215	041,043	505	102	801	155
216	050,082	506	451	802	002
217	081,314	507	310	803	189
218	236	509	128	804	257
219	320	512	146,152	805	252,255
301	011	513	077,185	806	103
302	010	514	470,472	807	481
303	153	515	134	808	461
304	034	516	127	809	490 (P.R.)
305	044,180	517	095	812	321
306	457	518	024	813	531
307	137	519	484	814	208,307
308	237	601	059	815	087
309	203,260,277	602	064	816	144
312	086,097,098, 196,234	603	004	817	150
		604	493	819	474
313	083,096	605	138	901	187
314	143,177,251	606	317	902	452
315	303	607	025	904	056
316	140	608	201,329	906	295
317	080	609	101	907	492
318	051	612	126	912	316
319	312	613	473	913	145
401	019	614	079	914	069
402	139	615	047	915	221
403	454	616	084	916	160
404	035,063	617	001,006,007, 008	918	141
405	148,215			919	036
406	154				

A Telephone Credit Card Number is 14 digits, divided 3 - 3 - 4 - 4. The first ten digits are the phone number being charged to. The next three are a billing code (the Regional Accounting Office, or RAO). A list of the major ones is at the left. The final digit is for verification, and changes annually. For 1980 (1/1/80 to 1/31/81), the verification digit has to match the SIXTH digit of the charged-to number. The code is:

6th digit:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
check digit:	4	8	1	5	9	2	6	0	3	7

Example: phone number 202-456-1414
Credit Card Number 202-456-1414-0324



(To use the Credit Card Number from outside North America, an International Prefix must be added. The 1980 International Prefix is 1X.)

No set of rules can take the place of common sense, but there are a few basics to using Telephone Credit Card Numbers.

Make Credit Card calls ONLY from pay phones (there's no record of the originating phone), and at random times and locations. Always be courteous to the operator (think how much company shit s/he has to put up with), and remember that s/he may listen to some of your conversation.

It is harder to trace someone who never uses the same Credit Card Number twice. Long Distance Information is free, and with a little imagination, there are endless possibilities. Since the call does end up on someone's phone bill, don't make up numbers at random.

When a fraudulent Credit Card call is reported to company Security, they may hassle the recipient of the call. If the call went through an institutional switchboard, they're stuck. If the call went to an individual, they may call and try lies, sympathy, intimidation, or whatever may get money or information. Or they may just stick the call onto the bill, months later. So only call individuals who will be dumb on the phone and sharp reading their phone bills.

And not too often.

Justice Is Blind To Pickpocket

Seoul (AP)—During the trial of a woman accused of picking pockets in Taegu, South Korea, someone picked the pockets of three people in the gallery and escaped with $83.

TRUTH IN ADVERTISING

The Tulare County, California, Sheriff's Department is looking for the man who left two officers holding the bag.

The bag, it seems, was brown paper and held horse manure . . . $200 worth. Earlier, undercover agents had arranged for the purchase of two pounds of marijuana and the bag of manure was what they got.

The police may have difficulty in getting a conviction since the culprit was heard on a tape recording of the transaction clearly state, "Hey. . . it's good shit."■

STORRS, Conn (AP) — The University of Connecticut recently installed a $16,000 computer system to help keep people out of the Institute of Material Sciences

The idea was to cut down on thefts. It didn't work.

Police reported Thursday that someone stole the system from the institute's building

Reuse of stamps costs Postal Service millions

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Nebraska senator's office aides aren't the only ones trying to save a few bucks by tearing uncanceled postage stamps off the boss' incoming mail and re-using them.

The cash-starved Postal Service says it's losing $25 million to $75 million a year because of the widespread practice, which happens to be a federal crime.

Sen. Edward Zorinsky's office acknowledges doing it as a way to cut down on mailing expenses.

Carolyn Andrade, administrative assistant to the Nebraska Democrat, said yesterday "On a slow day I get $5 to $10 worth of stamps off incoming letters. That's like picking up money in the street."

She contended that since the stamps apparently miss the Postal Service's cancellation machinery, they can legally be reused. She said the Postal Service ought to be a little more careful at looking at the thousands of dollars (in stamps) that are being used over and over again."

Postal officials say it would be impractical to try to find and prosecute the many people who re-use uncanceled stamps.

Back Issues are 50¢ each. Issue #50 is $1.00.
Subscriptions - 10 issues - US Bulk rate $5.
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TAP "Cracked Bell" Patch - $1.50.
TAP "Cracked Bell" Button - 50¢ each.
TAP Cassette Tape - $3.50. Hear Capt Crunch, Al Bell, Joe Engressia, and Bell Security Chief John Doherty.
Send cash, check, or money order to:

Cold and calculated

BAKERSFIELD, Calif. (AP) — A robber tied a convenience store clerk up in a cold storage locker, then waited on customers and told police that a tip they had received about a holdup was false, authorities said.

The 7-Eleven clerk, Bruce McDowell, 19, said he was accosted by an armed man wearing a black stocking mask Monday and was left in the cold storage locker with his wrists bound.

The bandit pulled off his mask and waited on customers for 20 minutes, police said. He told officers responding to a citizen's report of a robbery in progress that the citizen had been mistaken.

After the customers and police were gone, the robber left with $86, including $29 he had collected in sales while acting as clerk.

"A woman drove me to drink and I never even had the courtesy to thank her." W.C. Fields





"Gentlemen, I just wanted to remind you that the home office will be monitoring this on closed-circuit TV, the sales department is recording this for future use, and one of us here is an FBI agent."

TAP, Room 603, 147 W. 42 St., NY 10036

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"I always keep a supply of stimulant handy in case I see a snake - which I also keep handy." W.C. Fields

NEW YORK (AP) — The American Telephone & Telegraph Co., citing the need for attorneys to work on mounting federal regulation, employs more full-time lawyers than the country's two largest law firms combined, according to the National Law Journal.

The weekly newspaper reports in its current issue that with 863 lawyers on its payroll, AT&T is the largest private employer of full-time lawyers.

The largest private law firms were Chicago's Baker & McKenzie with 512 lawyers and New York's Shearman & Sterling with 388, the Law Journal said.

Telephone privacy detailed in booklet

NEWARK (AP) — New Jersey Bell has published a booklet that gives customers information about their rights to telephone privacy and how the company protects the privacy of its customers.

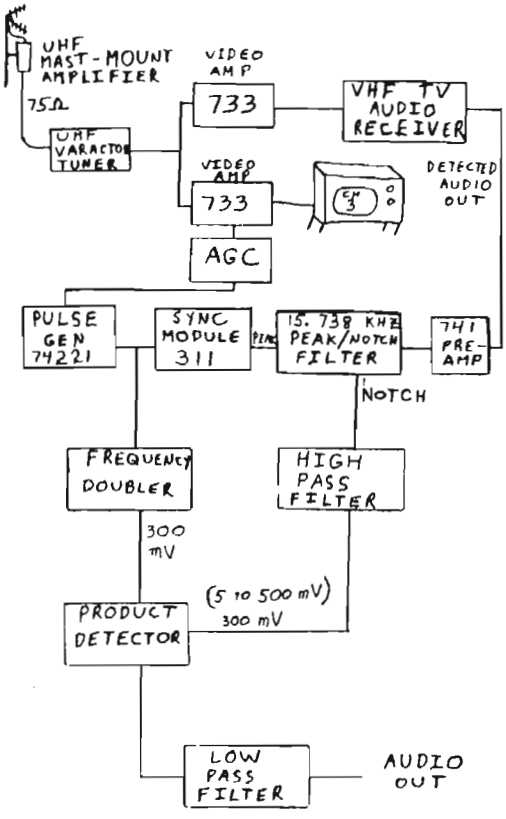
Entitled "Our Customers' Right to Telephone Privacy," the booklet details New Jersey Bell's policies in areas dealing with the privacy of telephone conversations, telephone listings, wiretapping, annoying and harassing calls, sales calls, automatic announcements and customers toll records and credit information.

Consumer Affairs
New Jersey Bell
Room 1508, 540 Broad Street
Newark, New Jersey 07101

Ma Bell finally got wise to a directory listing for what was more a house than a home and dropped Forni Kate from the Taunton, Massachusetts, phone book.

PETRODIMES, NICKELS AND QUARTERS are choking Findlay Ohio, pay phones. When the 30 Saudi Arabian students enrolled at Findlay College get homesick, they call home, at the rate of $0.65 for the first three minutes and $3.20 for each additional minute. That means $64.05 worth of change for the average 20-minute Saudi chat. The coinage keeps clogging the collection boxes on Findlay's 23 pay phones, knocking them out of order.

CHANNEL 68 DECODER BLOCK DIAGRAM

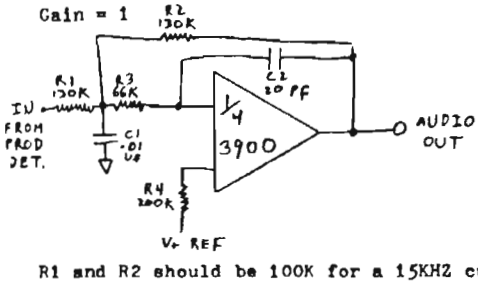


Low Pass Filter

Fco = 12 KHZ

Q = 25

Gain = 1



R1 and R2 should be 100K for a 15KHZ cutoff

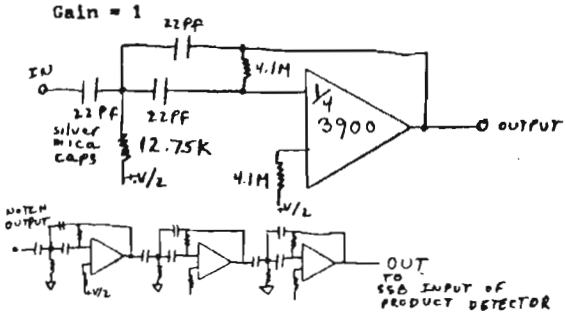
R3 should be 53K for a 15KHZ cutoff

High Pass Filter

Fo = 31.500 KHZ

Q = 6 (each section of 3)

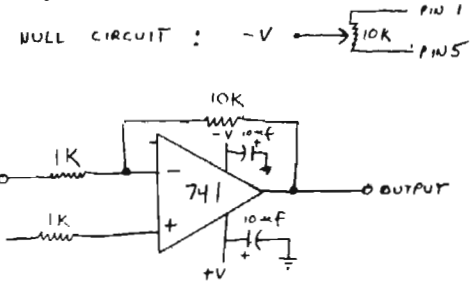
Gain = 1



TAP

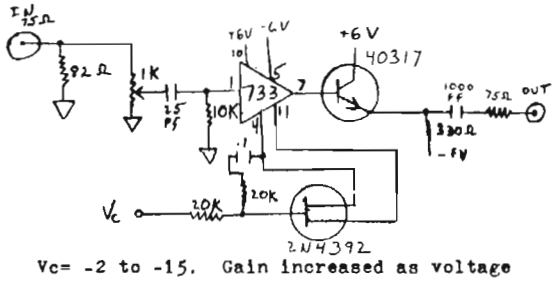
FALL 1980 NO. 64

Pre-Amp Module



Video Amp

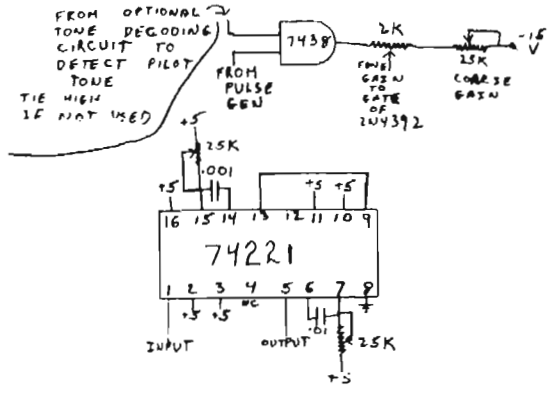
Oscillations appear at higher gains of AGC, (around -2 volts to the gate). Try to control the loading with this circuit:



Vc= -2 to -15. Gain increased as voltage goes to ground. Going positive will destroy 733.

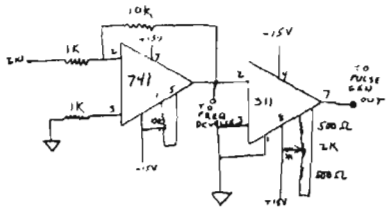
The 20K from the 2N4392 gate to source may be too big.

AGC Circuit

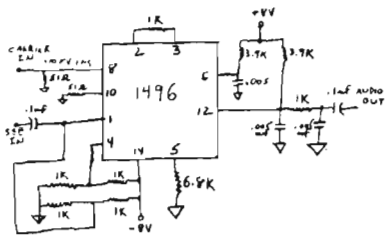


PULSE GENERATOR

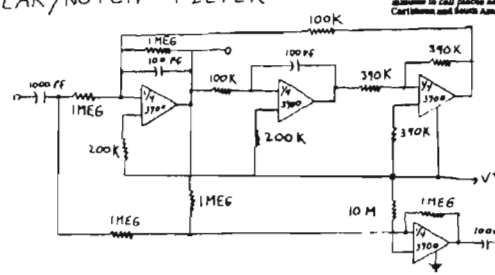
Sync Module



Product Detector Module



PEAK/NOTCH FILTER

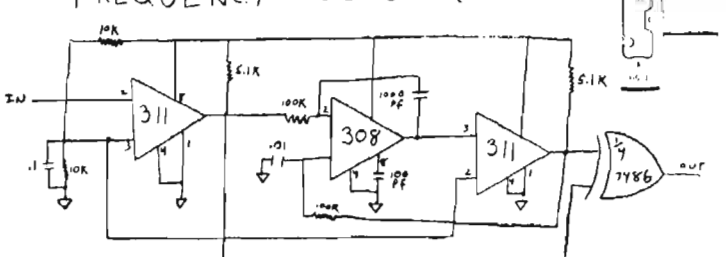


NOTES:

ALL CAPACITORS FOR FILTERS ARE SILVER MICA

IF FILTER IS NOT 15.738 KHZ, ADJUST THE 2 = 100K RESISTORS.

FREQUENCY DOUBLER



TAP UPDATE by TOM EDISON

[illegible] apologize for the [illegible] appeared in the [illegible] issue. [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

N.F (NON SUFFICIENT FUNDS)

Non sufficient funds is a check racket whereby one writes checks on an account with no money in it. Many people who run this game are amateurs who use their real names and their own checking accounts. More sophisticated operators will use an alias name and reduce the liklihood of any resultant hassles.

Although cash is difficult to obtain directly, merchandise and material are easily purchased, and later, sold and converted to cash. Orders for TV's, stereos, and jewelry can be taken in advance, thus securing the highest prices for the merchandise while facilitating quick disposal.

The success of this check racket is directly proportional to the care one uses in leaving no trace to his or her real identity. Weeks after the bad checks are written, investigators will be looking about with a picture from the driver's license, looking for the person who wrote the NSF checks. They will go to the addresses (and addresses of phone numbers) of the license, answering services used, and work references given on any applications, checks, etc. None of the people that might be questioned should be able to give any information about the person's real name, address, or whereabouts if the mission is to be successful. Leave no links to your real identity.

Basically, all one has to do to actuate the scam is to secure a safe mail address, obtain alias ID papers, walk into a bank and open up a checking account, and start spending when the permanent checks come in. The details of the specific steps are listed as follows:

1) Rent a mail address. Mail receiving services can be found in the Yellow Pages under Telephone Answering Services and sometimes under Mail. This service usually costs between $5 and $20 per month. Do not use a P.O. Box address -- it is not the same thing as a private mail receiving service or box. The Post Office verifies the applicant's identity or place of residence before issuing the box, so there will be a link between the bad check and the identity of the check passer. Also, banks are reluctant to issue checks with just a P.O. Box address, and stores are even more reluctant to accept them.

A variation of the rent-an-address that is often successful is to use a prestigious address as the driver's license address and the address on the checks. A mail forwarding card is put in to the Post Office, diverting the mail for the alias name from the prestigious address to the rent-a-box. The prestigious address should be a multi-unit dwelling in a large city or populous area. A few test letters should be sent to the alias name at the prestigious address to verify that the mail forwarding card is in effect and that the checks from the bank will therefore get to the rent-a-box. If the test letters do not work, call the mail carrier at the Post Office and give him the instructions for the mail that you want forwarded. Submit another forwarding card if necessary.

2) Obtain a birth certificate, either a contrived document or a real government issued certificate of a dead person or a duplicate of someone alive that lives out of state and will not be able to recognise the photograph of the check passer. It should be noted that the mail address should be obtained first if one is going to be sending for ID documents.

3) Go to the Department of Motor Vehicles with the birth certificate and get a driver's license or state issued ID card, which works just as well as a driver's license. However, some states do not issue state ID cards and the driver's test will have to be taken; therefore, get the driver's manual and study for the test. It is incredible how many knuckleheads will flunk the test because they came in unprepared.

A brief note on paperwork and documents is in order here for those who may find it difficult to obtain them. A process on how to make documents is available from TAP, Room 418, 152 W. 42 ST, N.Y. 10036. Request TAP Issue #50 and send a dollar with a stamped-self-addressed-envelope. A book explaining the methods of getting ID from the government is available from EDEN PRESS, called the NEW PAPER TRIP. Write them at P.O. Box 8410, Fountain Valley, CA 92708, and ask for their catalog. Another book of interest by Eden Press is The Check Book, which is well worth the $10 cover price. Both books are a must for the serious paper tripper. The Paper Trip also explains how to make up ficticious social security numbers, which may come in handy if one is using contrived documents instead of government issued paper -- it takes an SS number at the bank to get the paper that is needed, i.e., the checks.

4) Go to a bank and open up a checking account. It may be beneficial to open up a savings account first, and then open up the cheking account. It is often easier to open up a savings account as the banks are usually more willing to take money for deposit than they are to issue checks, especially to a person that they are not familiar with. The savings account gets your foot in the door for the checking account.

Use the rent-a-box address on the checks as the home address, or the prestigious address with the forward on it if the variation method is being used. It is also helpful to have a telephone number printed on the checks because it saves time at the cash registers. A telephone number can be rented from an answering service for a modest fee, and used on the checks as your personal fone number. This answering service should not be the same one that is being used as the mail address -- just in case the merchant calls there to verify the fone number.

Do not attempt to run the scam, or even start it, with the temporary checks that the bank first issues. Wait for the permanent checks to come in. Merchants want to see the person's address and phone number on the check, and on occason, they request to see some back up ID -- most frequently, a credit card. If a credit card is lacking, other ID may be substituted. A AAA membership card is impressive, and any other picture ID as back-up adds credence to the identity.

Once the permanent checks are in, if one has access to some out-of-state checks, they can be deposited to sweeten up the account. This is not necessary, but it helps maintain some semblance to being legitimate as far as having money in the account to cover the checks being written. If account sweetening is going to be done, start depositing the checks on Monday. Spending will not start until Tuesday night. Five days later, on Sunday, the scam is over. Do not write any checks after Sunday.

MONDAY: Deposit some out-of-state checks to the checking account if the account is going to be sweetened up. These checks for deposit can be either personal, payroll, or corporate. Avoid using government checks because it brings treasury and federal investigators, who are quite tenacious. Make out the "sweetening checks" for small amounts: $10 to $250, and make several deposits a day, each deposit at a different branch office of the bank.

TUESDAY: Deposit more checks to sweeten up the account. Remember, the sweetening procedure is optional. Later this evening, go to the airports and buy some plane tickets round-trip to nice places like San Francisco, Miami, Hawaii, etc. The tickets can be sold for one-third to one-half price, and they are good for a year -- even when bought with a rubber check. Also, tickets can be traded in at other airlines before or at the time of departure for any destination desired. Writing checks tuesday night is like starting Wednesday. Only three banking days are going to be used along with the weekend.

WEDNESDAY: If you have used out-of-state checks to sweeten up the account, you can go shopping during the day when the banks are open. If the stores calls the bank, you have money on deposit. If you haven't sweetened up the account, wait until the bank has closed, usually around five o'clock - check to be sure of the time the accounting department closes if you want to start shopping the minute the bank is closed.

After banking hours, then, hit the department stores for color TV's and stereo's. After the department stores have closed, shop at the liquor stores and all night grocery stores where they don't require a courtesy card. After this, go to the airports and buy more plane tickets; the airlines are often open all night.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY: can be worked the same way as wednesday -- department stores, then liquor stores and grocery stores, then the airports for plane tickets. Saturday and sunday are great for shopping at department stores all day, because the bank accounting departments are often closed for the weekend.

TELECREDIT: This is an insurance company that guarantees the merchant that they will cover your check if it bounces. The way that it works is on your driver's license number: if the driver's license is authentic (the state gives them the list), and if you haven't bounced any checks recently, Telecredit will approve your check. They don't know what your bank balance is, and the merchant doesn't care because Telecredit will pay him even if you don't have a nickle in your account.

It appears that Telecredit works in different ways in different states; for example, in California, where there are a lot of paper trippers, there is a $600 limit over a two-week period that Telecredit will approve. On the other hand, in Connecticut Telecredit has not set a limit as of 6/79.

In states like California, where Telecredit has a limit, the way to rack up a huge amount of NSF checks is this: always make purchases of over six hundred dollars. Telecredit will not insure a check over six hundred dollars; however, for a 50¢ fee to the merchant member, they will verify the authenticity of your driver's license, and the merchant may be willing to part with the material. Since Telecredit did not insure the check, only verified it, there is still the original six hundred dollar credit limit left. What this means is that you can write as many $600 and over checks during the shopping period Wednesday through Sunday. Sony Trinitron TV sets, the top of the line sets with remote control, cost about $635 with tax and make excellent items to purchase. Remember to look on the door of the store to see if they display the little blue and white Telecredit welcome check sign -- your check is welcome here. And while you are at it, buy all the neat little things that you always wanted but could never afford: jewelry, clothing, stereo, and whatever else your acquisitive nature demands. While waiting for the personalized, permanent checks to come in, it is expedient to look around for stores to buy at.

WARNING: Heed this well. After you have deposited the out-of-state checks to sweeten up the account, you may have over a grand on deposit. Do not go back to the bank and try to make a withdrawal. The bank will not give you the money, and if you have already started writing checks against deposit, they may want to detain you ..... or worse.

Also, it is not recommended using your own car when out on the spending spree. Some merchants, especially grocery stores and department stores (when picking up the color TV's at the service enterance), will watch you when you leave and write down your license plate number. Rent a car if possible. Because many rental agencies will want a credit card before renting out a car, one may have to put a large cash deposit up, so prepare for it.

As previously mentioned, leave no links to your real identity. The slightest thread may be enough for the investigators to pick up on. Be extra careful using addresses and phone numbers that were on any applications, making sure that no one at these places knows who you are or where to find you. If references are needed on some applications, use out of state references of people who do not know you -- doctors, lawyers, and priest know so many people that they can't remember all of them. Lots of them listed in the fone book too.

FREE BOOKS

No TAP reader should be without lots of reading material. All the books one could ever want can be obtained from the Book Clubs . . . FREE! Here is the better-way-scam-it-yourself method:

1) Obtain some freebie applications (Book Club Membership Applications), preferably the ones that are prestamped by the Book Clubs. These can be obtained in quantity from magazines in one's local library, from one's own magazines, and in lobbies of hotels and in waiting rooms. Tear out the applications, fill in the selection numbers, and later, at one's leisure, fill in the rest of the blanks on the cards.

2) A suitable alias name should be used to join the Book Clubs and to order other freebies. The alias name should be typed on a piece of paper and scotch-taped to one's mailbox, notifying the postman where to deliver all the boxes of books that are going to come in.

3) It is useful to keep a list of all freebie packages sent for and received. Some clubs frown upon being sent two applications by the same person, and it is easy to make this mistake when sending out dozens and dozens of freebie applications. By making a checkmark on the list as each package comes in, outstanding packages are easily kept track of.

4) When all the packages have come in, one can take the alias name off his mailbox. A mail forwarding card for the alias can be sent to the Post Office, stating some distant forwarding address, and all the dunning letters from the Book Clubs will be automatically sent away instead of cluttering up the mailbox.

One's own address is a convenient place to receive the books; however, one might want to get the books sent to a mail receiving service. A mail address can be located thru the Yellow Pages under "Mail" or "Telephone Answering Service." Frequently, one will find that a Book Club offers only books that he has no interest in; order them anyway and give them to a friend, donate them to the jail library or sell them to a used book dealer for extra cash Also, remember to take advantage of the Record Clubs, Tape Clubs, and other "bill-me-laters."

-- Boobala Bumpkinski --

"Things in our country run in spite of government, not by aid of it." -- Will Rogers

BILLED FOR JAIL: The State of Michigan has filed suit against a prison inmate in an attempt to collect room and board for his stint in jail. According to the suit against Charles Frum, who is serving time for receiving stolen property, the state may require reasonably well-to-do inmates to pay $12.14 a day. Frum says he'd rather go to jail.

Employees of at least 12 grocery stores in the Kalamazoo area haven't been on their tippy toes lately. They've been accepting checks for over $100 payable to "T. M. Slick" and signed by "U. R. Stuck." To make matters worse, a police detective said the checks were copies of samples used in teaching cashiers how to spot forged checks. "I've never seen anything so obvious," the detective volunteered.

Alter third number policy

Calls made from coin phones to locations outside the United States and Canada now require o.. acceptance before they can be charged to a third number.

This action was taken Dec. 5, according to operator services, to help protect company revenues and to guard against fraud problems in the international market similar to the ones we have experienced in interstate, intrastate and local markets.

If an operator cannot get acceptance, he or she will suggest that the call be tried later or that alternate billing be provided. Last year the company lost about $60,000 in uncollected revenues from international calls identified as fraud.

Even though the practice is being implemented throughout Illinois Bell, calls handled by International Operating Center (IOC) operators will not be affected. ■

Ceiling his fate

WICHITA, Kan. (AP) — A burglary suspect briefly went over the heads of dozens of policeman while awaiting interrogation at City Hall.

Eddie David Locke was unattended in a holding cubicle and crawled into the room's false ceiling, officers said. He moved around noisily for several minutes as dozens of employes tried to guess where he would come down.

A ladder was provided and Locke finally climbed down — to be met by a crowd that had gathered to watch. He threw up his hands and announced, "I'm the maintenance man. Boy do you have bugs up there!"

Locke was taken back into custody immediately.

Big Neighbor Is listening

Washington (UPI)—Since a toll free federal "fraud hotline" was set up last January, Americans have snitched on their co-workers and neighbors more than 7,100 times.

As a result, inspectors general of the 12 cabinet departments are investigating almost 3,000 substantive allegations of fraud in the government. The tips have come in on a telephone line set up by the General Accounting Office to take tips on waste, fraud and illegal activity involving government money.

The 24 hour toll free number is 800 424 5454

TAP, Room 603, 147 W. 42 St., NY 10036

Bulk Rate
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
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Hints on Getting Started in Pirate Radio
by the Magician

Pirate radio is becoming more and more popular these days, partly due to the FCC's leniency towards pirate stations and partly due to the relatively easy access to the necessary equipment.

Pirate radio can be divided into three categories. The first is shortwave pirating; operating on the international shortwave bands (sometimes even on CB radio). The second is AM or FM broadcast band pirating, which I consider the most phun. The third is "legal" pirating utilizing wireless AM or FM microphones of low power (less than 100 milliwatts). These devices are useless even with a large antenna; the range is a quarter-mile maximum and due to bad design, the frequency tends to drift.

Another type of transmitter falling into the third ("legal") category is carrier current. Carrier current can run up to 100 watts but are limited because the signal must be fed to the power line and the signal tends to disappear at the nearest utility pole transformer. The frequency is more stable than the wireless mikes because crystal control is used.

Carrier current transmitters can be made extremely useful by bypassing the AC line matching capacitors and feeding the signal directly to an antenna, thus putting quite a bit of juice on the "air" and enabling you to be heard for miles. Carrier current transmitters are usually easy to get at surplus stores, college radio stations, etc.

Other types of suitable transmitters are available at most surplus electronic stores and usually require very little modification to put them on the frequency you want. Ham radio transmitters are also easily adapted, such as modifying a 2-meter FM ham rig to transmit on the FM broadcast band. If you are really gung ho about pirate radio, build your own transmitter. If the transmitter you get is not powerful enough for you, obtain a linear amplifier as used in ham radio to boost the power.

As for antennas, experience has shown the best type to be a simple, very long piece of wire for AM band and shortwave pirating, as it is very inconspicuous. The antenna should be matched for the transmitter's output network. For more information, read any good ham radio antenna book. Much shorter antennas can be used for FM broadcasting. For this purpose, most people use modified ham 2-meter antennnas.

Other equipment needed can be as simple or as complicated as you wish. You might just hook a reel-to-reel tape recorder to your transmitter and broadcast pre-recorded stuff or you might like to do live "shows" which is much more phun.

Equipment needed for good live shows is a turntable (two, if possible), a supply of records, a mixer board with cueing capability (I recoamend the Shure Production Master because of low cost, small size, and great features), a microphone, and optionally a radio station cart machine. The cart machine can be expensive (check surplus stores) but you can really sound like a pro by throwing on station jingles and other stuff between songs. Whole setups including turntables, mike, mixer, etc. are sold as disco (ugghhh!) consoles, so you might put one to better use by hooking it to your pirate station.

When selecting a frequency to broadcast on, pick one that will in no way interfere with a commercial station or you are sure to get caught. On the AM band, most pirates have found 1610-1630 kHz to be the best since no commercial stations are yet assigned there. When using these obscure frequencies, the FCC will generally leave you alone if you follow some simple rules:

1) Keep a low profile. Don't tell the world what you are doing.
2) Run less than 100 watts.
3) Do not use blatent (too much) obscenity.
4) MOST IMPORTANT: DO NOT INTERFERE WITH A COMMERCIAL STATION!

Most pirate radio busts come from complaints registered to the FCC by commercial stations either because of interference from the pirate or because they are jealous that the pirate has better programming and is stealing their audience. The FCC has the power to close down the pirate station, slap you with a $10,000 fine and/or one year in prison. But not to worry; some pirates have operated for years without problems and experience has shown that stations such as WCPO and WPAT, when finally closed down, all the FCC usually does is confiscate the equipment (admittedly a bummer) and send you away with a warning. I have NEVER heard of the FCC actually giving a heavy fine or a jail term to any pirate. The FCC has considers the use of 1630 kHz AM to be somewhat of a joke and will look the other way unless forced to act because of complaints.

Broadcast times should be limited to only several hours per day, preferably at night to avoid the chance of ionosphere propagation causing interference during the day on AM and SW.

As you can see from the above, pirate broadcasting done with common sense can be phun and rewarding - you might even have your listeners call you with requests as some pirates do. Just give out your number as one side of a "cool" looparound and you stay dialed to the other side (preferably the tone side). As long as you keep your wits about you and do not try to challenge a station like WABC on their own frequency with more than their 50,000 watts, you should be OK. The above hints serve only as a motivator to get you thinking and I urge you to do a lot of research and get to know what you are doing before going on the air!. I will be glad to answer any specific questions or comments. Send them to The Magician, c/o TAP.

TAP

JAN-FEB 1981 NO. 65

NEWSLINES

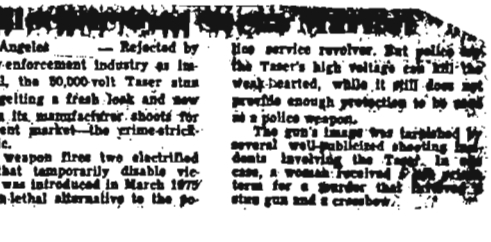
Did you ever hear mention of the AT&T newslines ? Or perhaps you may know of a few ? Well for the uninitiated, they are the "confidential" numbers at area phone offices that telco employees call. For the latest info on new technology, stocks etc. The reports range from boreing to very, very interesting !
Here they are: (Sequenced by NPA)

201-751-9931 , NJ		513-421-9060 , OH	
203-771-4920 , CONN.		516-234-9914 , NY	
212-393-2151 , NY		518-471-2272 , NY	
213-621-4141 , CA	(LA BELL)	617-955-1111 , MA	
213-829-0111 , CA	(LA GTE)	702-789-6711 , NEV.	
213-449-8830 , CA		713-224-6116 , TEX.	
312-368-8000 , ILL.		714-238-1111 , CA	
313-223-7223 , MI		717-255-5555 , PA	
314-247-5511 , MO		717-787-1031 , PA	
408-493-5000 , CA		802-955-1111 , VE	
412-633-3333 , PA		808-533-4426 , HAWAII	
414-678-3511 , WI		813-223-5666 , FL	
416-929-4323 , ONT.		914-948-8100 , NY	
503-228-6271 , OR		916-480-8000 , CA	

Many of the above numbers do not sume. However this status changes from time to time so "listen" carefully for sumins when callins.

I would appreciate any additions anyone has to the above list, Just send em to me c/o TAP.....

MAGICIAN



Los Angeles — Rejected by the law-enforcement industry as impractical, the 50,000-volt Taser stun gun is getting a fresh look and new name as its manufacturer shoots for a different market—the crime-stricken public.

The weapon fires two electrified darts that temporarily disable victims. It was introduced in March 1975 as a non-lethal alternative to the police service revolver. But police said the Taser's high voltage can kill the weak-hearted, while it still does not provide enough protection to be used as a police weapon.

The gun's image was tarnished by several well-publicized shooting incidents involving the Taser. In one case, a woman received a life prison term for a murder that involved a stun gun and a crossbow.

— letters to the editor —

Ah, Thomas, you distress me. I recognized my typewriter in your latest issue, and I feel pressed to respond to your response. At least I got front page...you must have really gotten heated up.

Now, those two issues were dandy, just chunk full of good, useful material. See what you can do when you set your mind to it? As I noted in the previous missive, we of the everyday world subscribe because we know little of the wondrous ways of the world of technology, and we wish to learn from the experts, researchers, and other fools who fence with the fuzz on our behalf.

Not for a moment am I ungrateful...better you than me whose ass is on the line. That alone justifies the price of the subscription, and perhaps those occasional busts provide positive information for the faithful.

People are, as you suggest, basically lazy. They are also basically stupid (read 'uninformed'), and for such a reason, they seek new informational horizons. I cannot begin to tell you the great joy with which your publication is received in the bureaucratic agencies here in Washington. I am frankly surprised that huge numbers of underlings at such places as the FCC and similar lodes of information aching to be mined, have not yet turned on the upper echelons by supplying you with a legislative bypass portfolio. (Hear that, bureaucrats? Your input need not be resistors and diodes; it can also be more cerebral). Also, I know of a few very high level people in a leading computer firm are subscribers. They might get some perverse joy out of letting us in on the creative quirks of their toys.

But I digress.

My original complaint stands. When you spend your space bitching, the publication isn't worth it. When you deliver, it's OK. We subscribed to learn from those who know, not to begin a career in phantom journalism. I surely sympathize with your problem, but I am uncertain that your assessment of the solution is accurate. I also subscribe to Time and Playboy, but have never had either the time, opportunity, or inclination to visit their offices during 'open house', much less write their cover story for them. As many of your articles have noted, there is an incredible amount of information tucked away in odd corners of magazines, books and technical journals which is either directly applicable or easily adaptable to our common interest of corporate guerilla warfare. Some creative use of the Dewey Decimal System might be in order by your extensive staff of technical journalists.

I shall now submerge again to Middle Earth to pick the fuzz off my feet.

Wash., D.C.

To the Editor:

I read the article on phone-phreaks, and thought that, purely for their information only, your readers would be interested in some of the ways that Ma Bell uses to detect those devices:

1) The long distance frequencies must be accurate and at the right speed, or they are not even recognized. Also, modern equipment is now transmitting them as trapezoidal pulses instead of square pulses. These are much more difficult to generate, pass through the normal switching equipment, but can be distinguished by anti-fraud devices.

2) A blue-box call appears to the billing equipment as a long 800 call, so statistical tests can be run on the billing records to find users making many 800 calls. This, and all the other tests, can be applied specially to exchanges around engineering colleges.

3) A black box call appears to the equipment as if the caller dialed a long distance number that didn't answer and just let it ring for an hour or so. Clearly traps can be installed for this.

4) Blue boxes and black boxes only work because the phone company does signaling and talking over the same lines. The next generation of equipment will separate this.

5) Some pay phones send a unit to the central office when a coin is dropped in, independently of the tone indicating the value. Some phones soon will (or already are) send a pulse for every 5¢ that the coin is worth so that the central office computer can automatically count the money.

6) If the phone company gets suspicious, they can legally put a line recorder on the line to record all numbers dialed without a search warrant since they are not listening to the conversations. If this record shows that you dialed the area recruiting's 800 number 100 times last month, all between midnight and 6 a.m. and they don't have any record of talking to you, you're in trouble.

7) Ma Bell has the right to listen to conversations to verify transmission quality, and if they happen, purely by coincidence of course, to be verifying your line during a phone-phreaking raid, tell it to the judge.

8) If they get on to a call from the called party's end, and it goes through an ESS exchange, they can trace it back to the caller as quickly as they can type the called number on the keyboard.

9) While originally Ma Bell had only phone phreakers they caught, now they prosecute for theft of the value of services equal to the value of all the calls made.

By the way, phone phreaks in the US have nothing on some of the ones in Britain. Have Scientific reported about 5 years ago that some engineers working for the post office (i.e. the phone company) had been installing special circuits in the switching equipment. These they could dial a special number from any phone in the city, activate the circuit, and get on a free trunk line. These circuits would pass unchanged all calls not starting with the secret number.

Also, computer phone-in numbers for modems are considered trade secrets if they are not published. This was used in a recent trade secrets theft case against a former employee of a company who dialed up the number after he left the company to get some programs. The account password (which hadn't been changed) was also a trade secret.

Happy freaking.

The Mad Programmer

Dear TAP:

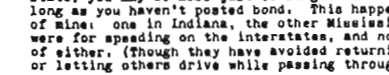
I thought that I would make a few points about Power Bus's letter in the January/February issue.

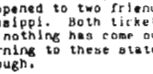
I agree with Power Bus about obtaining a copy of the Motor Vehicle Code of the state you're driving in. Generally speaking, however, and this especially applies in a large metropolitan area, there's no problem at all in finding a lawyer to take your case. They're the guys standing in the Traffic court lobby wearing three piece suits, with or without matching accessory briefcases (9" by 14"). The great advantage to using these shysters is that almost always your case will be thrown out if you show up with a lawyer, unless you've done something really horrible. For the average speeding, or missed regulatory device violation, there's no problem. Why? Traffic court is a revenue court and they are concerned with getting as much money in as short a period of time as possible. A lawyer can effectively tie up a court for one or two hours on something trivial, so it's more cost effective simply to let these people who show up with lawyers off. The lawyer operates on the same principle: volume. Because of this, (unless you are about to lose your license) the fee for the lawyer will be about what the fine would have cost, and of course, there's no mark on your record.

For many people, the driver's license is essential. If you attempt to try your case yourself (and you better be good) odds are you will fail, and many states don't give you more than a couple of chances. With street smart counsel, it's almost a sure thing, and you don't have to worry at all about losing your license.

Secondly, if you or your lawyer ask for a continuance, the lack of prosecution 45 day defense doesn't apply. It only applies where they delay more than 45 days. There is a proviso like this in most states.

Finally, while my suggestions are good for the large city offense, if you're out in the stix, forget it. Small county judges are normally quite willing to let you sit and yap for hours before assessing a fine with costs. If you take into account the extra time it took to get out there on the day of trial, and return, it's better just to pay and forget. If it is out of state, and you don't often return to the state, you may be able just to forget about the ticket, as long as you haven't posted bond. This happened to two friends of mine: one in Indiana, the other Mississippi. Both tickets were for speeding on the interstates, and nothing has come out of either. (Though they have avoided returning to these states, or letting others drive while passing through.





FUN WITH REMOTE TRANSMITTERS

By now everyone knows about the ingenius use of remote transmitters by the British and others. However, not all of us have such ambitious plans. For those that do let me reccommend The Graffiti Gambit by Alan Wingate.

I have here some little diversions that use simple equipment and involve minimal risk. Think of them as beginner projects.

ALARM SYSTEMS

Alarm systems are particularly vulnerable to the manipulations of a knowledgeable prankster. The owner and at least one police unit are tied up for hours on each arelm.

For the metal foil on the doors and windows of nearly every rip-off store in Amerika, I reccommend the following procedure. Visit the store during working hours and use a razor blade to cut a thin line thru one of the foil strips. Since this breaks the circuit (but leaves no obvious trace), the alarm will go off as soon as it is activated. The owner will have to leave his store unguarded or hassel with the repairman.

For sonic detectors one could use a simple oscillator and speaker attached to a timer circuit. The entire circuit, complete with battery, will be smaller than a cigaret package. The timer should activate the oscillator several hours after closing and the audio output should be about ½ watt in the audio range. This will set off the sonic detector and attract all types of curious persons. If you set your 'disruptor' to turn off before the security people arrive they probably won't find it and you can use it again.

Ultrasonic and Microwave detectors are treated the same way, except the output is in a different range. Read some old Popular Electronics for ideas along this line.

BUMPER BEEPERS and BUMPER SPEAKERS

Track these mares just like they track you! Just build a simple AM or FM transmitter in the broadcast bands. Add an audio oscillator and a timer to 'beep' the output, and you have a cheap device that could be attached to any-ones vehicle. Be sure to design a 12 volt circuit so you can use available power. Depending on the power output of your transmitter, one can usually detect the 'beeps' up to a mile away on some frequencies. To get the most good out of this one needs to advise all ones friends that a high-toned beeping on 710 Khz means the target vehicle is nearby.

It has been rumored that some phreak used this basic plan but had a taped message on an endless loop. The transmitters were low power and tuned to one of the most popular stations, attached to police cars and treated quite a few people to a constant stream of verbal abuse that seemed to only occur when in close proximity of a police car. All of the messages were like radio messages to and from police so people assumed the radio was picking up the police radio.

This same play(with your own personal message) can be done with a car tape player and a CB radio. Detroit is now providing this equipment as factory options on Gas Guzzlers. If one should find such equipment untended, then he should activate it for the people.

FIRST WAVE — Nick Haflinger

- To 'A.C.' (TAP #45) Concerning those non-reproducing Lindy pens. Someone who works with microfilm machines told me that the machine is just not sensitive to the red band. This means that you can use a red FLAIR for the same purpose. I'm sure its not illegal to write checks with a felt tip marker.

- A few words on Bell's private Tv network. Bell is required by federal law to maintain 2h hour backup for the national television network. I presume this is part of the civil defense plan. Bell however, does'nt like to see all this equipment just standing by so they use it for a private communication network. The signal is transmitted on video frequencies over microwave relay and the audio is carried on lease lines that we probably pay for. The system is used like a two-way closed circuit TV.

To find out more about friends with some television workers or microwave equipment repairmen. Would'nt it be nice to TAP in.

- About those military MUF tones. Have you thought about your friends in the national guard? Most of them (well, the younger ones) dont give a shit for the guard. Try someone on a S.A.C. base since they have more of the 'secret' gear. And don't forget your Guard friends as a source of parts either.

- One way to play it safe with Toll Free calls is to use a good number to beep off of. To build your list of 'good' numbers, write down the number of the TV specials. In my area I am constantly bombarded with those silly advertisements that ask you to call ## for your free whatever. Well it should be obvious that Ma Bell can't watch over all these lines. Make your special calls using these numbers just a couple of hours after they are used in a commercial.

Also, about two years ago I saw a book of Toll Free numbers. Does anyone know more about this?

If the fourth Digit is:	Check Digit is:
1	7
2	0
3	6
4	1
5	4
6	5
7	9
8	3
9	8
0	2

1981 credit card code



Live Better With ... FREE Movies

by Claudius I

As some of you may have noticed, many hotels now offer in room first run movies on the televison set (for a nominal fee, usually ranging from $3-$6).

There are two variants of this system. One involves calling the hotel desk, and requesting that they transmit a requested movie to your room. Our department is unfamiliar with this system - details would be appreciated.

The other system involves a modified set. The customer (hotels have the annoying habit of calling them "guests", but nobody who charges me $60 per night can call me their "guest") simply tunes in the movie he/she/it desires, and recieves the bill at checkout time. In order to save the trouble of rewiring the entire hotel, a single cable is used. Each television recieves the signal over this cable, and transmits information back to the c.o. (to use a telco term). Naturally, it is necessary to uniquely identify the individual sets so as to know whom is to recieve the bill. There are usually two dip switch packages mounted on a printed circuit board in the television set, or attached box. These switches are set to a binary value which tells the hotel billing machine who is watching what. Simply reset these switches (remember what they were so you can reset them later), enjoy the movies, and reset when done. Although probably an unnecessary precaution, it is wise to use a different switch pattern each night, and leave the unit in its original position whenever you are not occupying the room (or suite as the case may be).

It will probably be necessary to use a screwdriver to get at the dip switch assembly. Once open, it should be fairly simple to find - after all, this is an adjustment which must be made to every set before installation. One more thing - try not to giggle when you see some sap arguing with the desk clerk about being billed for movies he did not watch.

For those of you who need a bit of clarification on this concept, I suggest you read the manual to a Sears garage door opener. They use a similar setup so that your neighbor's opener won't open your door (or vice-versa).

This is my first TAP Article. I will be a regular contributor providing that Mr. Edison considers my work worthy of inclusion in this journal.

5-finger discount

NEW ULM, Minn. — For several years, residents of this community of 15,000 wondered how Menne Clothing could consistently sell for less than Leuthold-Jensen next door.

Police have a theory. They have arrested Fred Menne Jr., owner of Menne Clothing, and charged him with possession of stolen merchandise — stolen from Leuthold-Jensen.

CAN JUSTICE

by Phlash Bazho Fso.

Well, don't panic! Look at the bright side...with CCIS your illegal calls will sail through with only a mere 10-12 ms trunk time. Now, with that in mind, let me explain how to terminal jump.

First, let me explain terminal boxes ("cans"). As the outside cans are generally more accessable, I will dwell on them. The largest cans are about 3"Hx2"Wx1"D & occur singally or in groups of 2 or 3. This type holds about 900 - 1200 pairs. (Larger cans are riskey buisness...) These biggies are made by 3-" and hold a cable/ID system that they call "C". Next comes the middle sizes,approx. 3"Hx9"Wx6"D, and the small "drop boxes, about 3"Hx4"Wx.. The larger of these two is the CAI box, while thedrop is the splice for 3 or 4 lines. Other, smaller cans are good, too, and can be found almost anywhere,especally aerial drops, etc.

Now, for tools, get a set of ratchet wrenches (not crescent, adjustable, etc. They won't work!) with ¼" & down sizes, a pair of bolt cutters (optional), a penlight, your book of numbers, and a box of LaChoy chicken eggrolls. For your phone, use something small, and hard-wire a few feet of wire onto the network. I always use a couple of test-cord (butt-in) but I realize they aren't easily obtained by everybody, so...Also, go with dial, not TT. I realize it can be a pain for some of you auto-dialers, but at 2 AM with 30 deg. outside, it is a pain looking for a TT line.

Oh! As you become more involved with jumping, you may want to obtain a Bell System hard hat, a set of "belt tools", a couple of 100' rools of #22 solid, and a manhole "cover puller". The first 2 make you look good, the second 2 come in handy occasionally. I had a guy fall for a Bell hat in a GTE area code...

So, find a can. In the Bell Sys. they usually aren't locked up, but in some independants, all are. Maybe Bell-Boys can't remember combinations. Anyway, if you can pick it great. If you are like me, chop it off and hang onto it!!! (nothing worse then cut locks laying around) They think some ass lineman just forgot it. Open it up, and the pairs are arranged this way:(Bull & most others)

TIPS	1. WHITE	1. BLUE	RINGS
	2. RED	2. ORANGE	
	3. BLACK	3. GREEN	
	4. YELLOW	4. BROWN	
	5. VIOLET	5. SLATE	

Thus, pair #1 is white-blue, pair #2 is white-orange, #23 is violet-green, etc. In large cables, the banks are wrapped in color groups that are the same - bank 4, line 17 would be the yellow-orange pair in the white-brown bank. This should save some searching, as white-red, etc. is no good.

Anyway, clip on a line and go. If the box is nearby (I should hope not though) leave your phone off the hook before you go. If you tap on and get the off-hook message, or the warble, go to a new pair. If you are at a "C" box, there is a clip and set of test wires inside the right door, along with instructions on how to use them. When you are done, take the connector with you. It comes in handy when you want to call with a fellow phreak. Also, in some areas, you can dial 011 + 3-D and get overseas direct. If not, go through the operator. (Caution: at TSPS stations, the operator will ask your # to see if it matches what the console says. Some areas have a " you can dial to get your #, as a test of the system. If you are lucky, she wont ask, but it is always better to find out if you can.)

Anyhow, give it a try. And after a good night of calls, it is proper to preheat the oven to 400 and cook your eggrolls for 10 - 12 min. Serve with cocktail sauce, and Big-K cola. Happy calling!

Phlash Bazho

RING JOB by Grandfather's Ghost

Sooner or later in our career as phreaks we run into that unpleasant lock - the handcuff lock. Knowing how to open these can mean the difference between placing yourself at the mercy of a Legal Aid lawyer or leaving them with nothing but your fake ID and a dangling chain. Don't panic; stage magicians have made a living for years getting out of handcuffs, and that's not because they're hard to open.

Best thing to do is borrow a pair (a GOOD pair-Smith & Wesson or Peerless) from your local novelty shop and practice; examine the mechanism and get an up-close look at how they work. Breaking the cuffs involves hacksaws, heavy screwdrivers, etc., tools that are usually not available "in the field" so we will concentrate on the two most common subtle methods of opening or "springing" handcuffs.

METHOD #1 - The Shim. The shim is a thin strip of metal about 2" long, about 0.14" wide and no more than 0.01" thick. It's purpose is to separate the two ratchets (one on the "jaw" or rotating section, and one on the locking mechanism) that hold the cuff shut. To use the shim, slide it into the cuff over the teeth of the jaw, while pulling down on the jaw to prevent its tightening. (With practice, and if you are SURE that the shim is entering the ratchets you can allow the cuff to close and carry the shim with it to get the shim past all 3 ratchets on the locking section.) The inner ratchets are on a spring and will press down into the body of the cuff, allowing the jaw to slide open. Under two conditions this method will not work - a) The handcuff contains an anti-shim wheel or gate, or b) the cuff has been double locked. This means that the end pin or lever has been pushed in to prevent rotation of the jaw in either direction. When this is done the lock must be picked twice, once in either direction, so on to:

METHOD #2 - The Key (or a reasonable facsimile). The lock of a handcuff is among the simplest possible, depending on its small size for security. The keyway is also blocked by a post which acts as a pivot for the key (which has a hole in the end to match) to turn on. You get two with a pair of cuffs, and Smith & Wesson keys will fit Peerless, though not vice versa. Cutting part of the handle off a key will make it very concealable, and not affect its operation. A piece of spring steel like the one you used to make your shim can be cut and bent to act as a pick. Also, the metal barrel refills from some ballpoint pens will fit the shaft, and if a section of the bottom is cut and bunt up, it will work as well as the intended key. Good luck with your magic act!

Grandpa

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"I like men who have a future and women who have a past." – Oscar Wilde.

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NO. 66

INTRODUCTION

A modern Coin Telephone set must provide new features that will become telephone industry standards as coin telephone services are upgraded by Operating Companies[1]. Among these are a high quality, reliable, electronic coin value signalling system and a variable initial rate coin totalizing circuit. A new electronic tone generating circuit has replaced the mechanical gong system of signalling coin values in pay phones. The signalling circuit produces the coded audible tone signals which have been adopted by most North American telephone operating companies to signal coin denominations from a coin telephone to a toll operator. In addition, it provides coin value pulses which are counted by a Variable Initial Rate (VIR) totalizing circuit.

The coin signalling circuit, developed for new single-slot coin telephones, eliminates the bulky mechanical gongs, making room for a new fraud resistant coin chute. It improves the quality of coin signalling as heard by the operator by providing a consistent sound which varies less in level with the normal variations in line length between the telephone set and the switching office. Signalling security is improved by muting the telephone handset receiver during the time that the tones are on the line.

The totalizing circuit illustrates the flexibility gained by using electronics in coin sets. It will allow the operating company to select the desired initial rate for local calls and to alter the rate in 5c amounts by a very simple field modification. If the set is used with a switching office which provides a free emergency calling service, the output of the totalizing circuit may be used to control an electronic switch which is interrogated by the switching office. With such a system, the coin set is operative without coin deposit but the switching office will deny service to all but free calls unless the initial rate is deposited.

SELECTION OF TECHNOLOGY

The coin signalling problem has been approached in the past with a combination of electromechanical and bipolar technologies. However, problems arise with reliability, power supply, and the need to switch the telephone line between the signalling circuit and the telephone voice circuit. Thus, important design objectives for the new coin circuit were to operate on the power available from the telephone line and to be directly connected in parallel with the voice circuit of the telephone set. Complementary MOS technology was chosen for the coin signalling circuit because of its low power consumption, excellent noise immunity, and wide supply voltage and temperature tolerance. It is ideally suited to the Coin Telephone Set application which demands high performance in each of these characteristics. The major part of the system, all the digital logic functions and three linear amplifiers for the tone oscillator, are fabricated on two integrated circuits using metal gate CMOS technology. Discrete devices are provided for circuit reset and power handling situations such as relay driving, and transient and polarity protection.

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

When the telephone handset is lifted, a line switch contact applies central office battery to the circuit via the Ring and Tip leads (Fig. 1). A power supply and protection circuit increases the available supply voltage by approximately 1.8V dc to maintain the minimum 3V dc requirement of the circuit, corrects line voltage polarity, and protects the circuit against transients on the line. An external reset circuit provides an enabling input to the coin signalling and VIR IC's after a 300msec delay. The same circuit gives an immediate disabling input after any break in the power supply which disables the circuit during operations such as dial pulsing and coin collect/refund. Coin inputs appear as contact closures on three different input leads, one for each of the 5, 10 and 25c denominations. The CMOS microcircuit translates these into coded tone bursts for transmission to the central office (Fig. 2). Digital signals are also provided at the start and finish of each cycle to operate a receiver muting latching reed relay. The oscillator feeds a driver transistor T1 which is normally biased off to present a high impedance to the line. R1 controls the magnitude of the transmitted tone. The totalizer circuit receives from the coin signalling circuit a pulse for every 5c increment of deposited coinage. It totalizes the amount and when the preset initial Rate is reached, actuates a relay. This relay may be used to enable the dial or in sets with free emergency calling capability, to activate an electronic switch. The initial rate may be varied from 5c to 40c in 5c increments.

To improve the line balance ground isolation is provided. This circuit senses the presence of loop current and opens the ground path during the talking period.

CMOS TONE OSCILLATOR

The gateable CMOS sine wave oscillator used in the coin signalling circuit utilizes three CMOS inverters (A_1,A_2,A_3 in Fig. 3) in the following way. Inverter A_2 is connected as a Colpitts type oscillator with the frequency determining elements being inductor L_1 and the two capacitors C_1 and C_2 connected in series. Feedback of correct phase and magnitude is applied to the gate of A_2 by providing an ac ground at the node of C_1 and C_2. The ac ground is provided by connecting the input and output of A_1 together. R_2 provides stabilization of the output resistance of A_2 to control frequency drift. Limiting diodes D_1,D_2 and thermistor Ry_1 stabilize the oscillator output voltage with regard to temperature and supply voltage variations. Power for A_1 and A_2 is provided via series n-type devices which are switched by logic level "B" (Fig. 2). The sine wave is present throughout the signalling cycle. Tone bursts are created by gating the oscillator output into A_3 using the coin value code pulses generated by the logic. This method of gating a constant sine wave was chosen to achieve a fast rise time for the output tone burst. To have turned the oscillator on and off would have required a considerable number of off chip components to achieve an acceptably fast rise time. With this technique, the only "off chip" components are gain and frequency controlling elements.

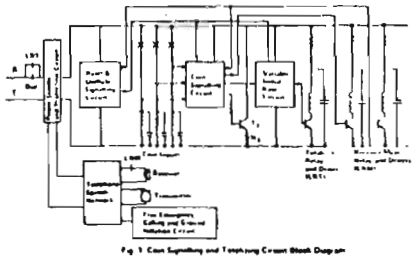


Fig. 1 Coin Signalling and Totalizing Circuit Block Diagram

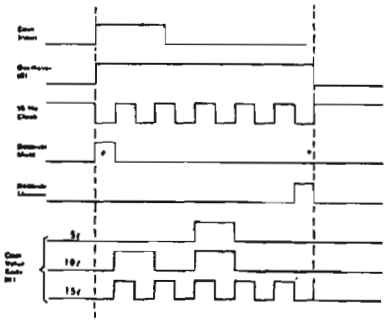


Fig. 2 Timing Diagram of Coin Signalling Microcircuit

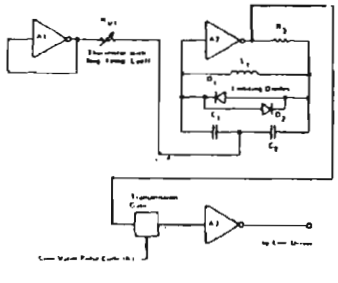


Fig. 3 CMOS Tone Oscillator

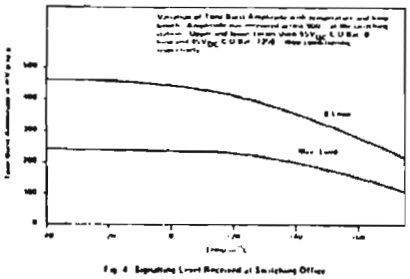


Fig. 4 Signalling Level Received at Switching Office

Fig. 4 shows the level of tone bursts measured at a 900ohm termination at the C.O. for different temperatures and line lengths.

CONCLUSION

The concept of the new coin signaling and totalizing circuit involves the use of a micropower technology with a capability for implementing linear as well as digital functions, a tolerance for a wide range of power supply voltages and very high noise immunity both on inputs and the power supply. With a technology having these features, the system can be placed directly in parallel with the telephone speech network without causing transmission loss, without changing the equalization characteristics of the speech network, and without going to the added expense of a local power supply.

Systems for improving the security of Coin Telephone signalling and for providing automated long distance calling (DDD) are under investigation. While the details of such systems are not settled, it is clear that they will require much more digital processing at the coin station. Improved signalling between switching office and coin set as well as expanded totalizing and storage functions can be achieved with technology and design methods based on those that have proven successful in the present coin signalling and totalizing circuits.

LETTERS FROM READERS

On Long Island if you dial 958 you get a computer with a voice which announces the number from which you are calling. I have been told that if there is a tap on the line the voice doesn't say anything so it's one way of checking a line for a tap-- I don't know if this is a fact and, if so, it is because of some condition on the line which prevents the computer from uttering anything or if the phone co programs the computer not to respond to 958 calls which come from numbers they have taps on-- or what happens if it isn't a MA Bell approved tap. I also don't know if 958 produces any response from fones outside of my own area-- but in Long Island it does produce a response. I've been to people's homes where they have an unlisted phone and have thoughtfully removed the number from the phone so their casual guests can't get it-- ol' 958 has come through every time!

Free magazines? Easy! Next time you go to a doctor or dentist's office, sort through the mags in his waiting room. See any you like? Pull off the address sticker on the front cover, attach it to the change of address coupon in the magazine, and send it back to the publisher. In a few weeks you'll be getting the magazine (hopefully at your P.O. box). Sometimes it takes the better part of the year before Doc realizes what happened and then gets it straightened out!

Good luck!

Super Grinch

Producing Short-Run Printed Circuit Boards

Because of the widespread demand for printed circuits as associated with integrated circuitry, technicians should be capable of producing their own quantities of printed circuit boards for prototype work.

Printed circuit board fabrication in the professional industry has frequently been thought to be the art of plating decals onto fiberglass copper clad boards and etching the board in an etchant solution such as ammonium persulphate or ferric chloride in order to remove the excess copper. The resultant has therefore been unable to make any changes. In addition, the decal of the undercutting along the edges of the tape the quality of the printed circuit boards developed by this direct technique leaves a great deal to be desired.

One way of overcoming these problems is to use a photographic process in which ultraviolet light shown through a photonegative of the tape layout exposes an ultraviolet light sensitized chemical on the copper clad board. Then the board is bathed in the etchant.

A Low-Cost Variation

The major objection to the photographic technique has been the expense associated with the camera equipment it requires. At the College of Staten Island we employ a low cost system for the production of short runs of printed circuit boards using a variation on the standard photographic technique. This technique eliminates both the expensive photographic equipment and the problems involved in direct layout of paste ons onto the copper clad board. Further the technique allows students to design and fabricate their own printed circuit boards, yet also permits relevant quantity production runs.

Our technique uses no camera. Instead we expose 3M Company photosensitive film to ultraviolet light shown through the negative art tape layup on mylar. The result is a reversal of the artwork that can be used in turn as the negative for the production of printed circuit boards. Here is a list of the materials and equipment we use in this process.

Materials

Kodak Photo Resist (K.P.R.) Type 3
Kodak Ortho Resist developer
Kodak Ortho Resist thinner
Copper etchant (ammonium persulphate or ferric chloride)
3M Scotchcal photo reversing film
Copper clad boards
Mylar sheets
Printed circuit drafting aids (Bishop Kapric or equal)
3M Scotchcal developer and pads

Equipment

Ultraviolet source
Vacuum frame or 12 by 12 glass plates
Spray etcher (Any heated holding tank can be used to etch the copper clad board. In some cases a small glass tray that holds the etchants and is agitated by hand can be used. A small fish tank is just fine.)

Making the Negative

1. The procedure for manufacturing the negative is quite simple. Start out with a schematic diagram of the project circuit. The first task is to convert the schematic to a printed circuit board format taking into consideration such factors as the size of the components the sockets and the power dissipation. The primary draft of the printed circuit board layout is a pencil drawing which will be used as a guide for the layout of the tape on clear acetate. Drafting aids for printed circuit board layouts are readily available today in all sizes and forms. With the use of these aids, the students can lay out a professional-looking board with a minimum of effort.

2. Place the final tape layup over a sheet of Scotchcal reversing film, clamp the two together into a vacuum frame, and expose both to ultraviolet light. Experiments will best determine the amount of exposure time and the distance from the source, although the specification sheets for correct exposure time supplied with the Scotchcal reversing film can serve as a reference. The Scotchcal reversing film is then developed using Scotchcal developer and rubbing pads. Rub off the unexposed coating that the Scotchcal developer has softened.

Making the Printed Circuit

1. Once the photonegative has been manufactured degrease the printed circuit board. The entire board should be cleaned free of all dirt and skin oil. Steel wool is fine for this purpose.

2. Wash the printed circuit board in warm water and place it in an oven to dry.

3. Apply K.P.R. Type 3 to the board. The board should be at ambient temperature before resist is applied.

4. Place the printed circuit board in an oven for approximately 15 minutes in order to dry the photo resist.

5. Lay the photo negative on top of the photo-sensitized printed circuit board. Then place the combination in a vacuum frame where the board will be exposed. The ultraviolet light used to expose the board will polymerize the photo lacquer where it passes through the negative.

6. Next, place the board in a developing solution to wash off the unexposed lacquer.

7. Wash the board in 70°F water to remove the developing solution and nonpolymerized lacquer.

8. The layout can now be seen on the printed circuit board. Check it for any errors.

9. Etch the printed circuit board. (Note that the finished printed circuit board at this point has polymerized lacquer over the copper conductors. It will have to be removed.)

Conclusion

When using the methods described above to produce printed circuit boards, the cost of the materials is low, the quality of the finished board is excellent, and the student who completes a board gains a feeling of personal satisfaction and accomplishment because of the private personal quality of the board. We have found that students take more care and exhibit greater interest in projects when printed circuit boards are used. Consequently, the maximum use of the techniques of electronic fabrication.

Energy 'theft' targeted

Public Utilities Commissioner Edward H. Hynes, pointing to literature mailed to New Jersey residents outlining meter tampering methods, has asked Attorney General John J. Degnan to begin prosecuting energy theft through meter tampering.

In a memo to the attorney general, Hynes also asked for action against any groups or individuals who urge or advise such theft.

"It is the estimate of the board's staff and the utilities that energy theft in this state totals $15 million to $20 million per year. That is energy used and therefore energy that must be paid for. Unfortunately it is a cost that is borne by a multitude law abiding customers," Hynes said.

Hynes said anyone convicted of tampering with a meter with intent to defraud is subject to punishment of up to six months in jail and a fine of $1,000 plus restitution.

"This is a growing problem, and strong affirmative action must be taken. We must eradicate the notion that meter theft pays," the commissioner said.

He said tampering with a meter is extremely dangerous because it could cause electrocution or the person tampering with the wires, a serious electrical fire or in the case of gas pipes, a gas leak or explosion.



THE ELECTRIC PHONE BOOK

A Directory of 144 Computerized Bulletin Board Systems

A computerized bulletin board works just like an ordinary bulletin board system except that instead of paper and thumbtacks it uses a terminal, a computer, and the dial-up telephone network. It's a place to leave messages for everyone or for some particular person who, you know, browses the bulletin board occasionally.

The list below was developed from several sources including the Peripheral People in Mercer Island, Washington and the People's Message System in Santee, California. It is being maintained by PCC's PCNET project, our effort to bring computers and telecommunications into the hands of everyone. While this is the most complete listing we have as of this writing, we would appreciate additions and corrections. Send them to PCNET, PCC, P.O. Box 5, Menlo Park, CA 94025 or leave them on the PCNET/PCC Bulletin Board System for Dave Caulkins, (415) 948 1474.

All the bulletin board systems listed here can be accessed by telephone using a 300-baud ASCII terminal and a Bell 103 modem. Most use carriage-return as a speed recognition character, after which they are self-teaching. All are free to anyone who calls, unlike The Source and MicroNet which cost money. The list has been sorted by area code. consult your local telephone directory for geographical correspondence.

We are compiling a mailing list of people interested in computers and telecommunication. If you would like to be on it, send us a note at the address above. If you are interested in PAM, PCNET's computer mail system for the PET, send us a stamped self addressed envelope and we'll send you back information.

(201) 497-0893	(213) 795-3788	(314) 838-7784	(404) 687-2640	(714) 730-1206
(201) 835-7228	(213) 799-1432	(316) 746-2078	(407) 754-5571	(714) 739-0711
(201) 874-6833	(213) 799-6514	(319) 353-6528	(409) 983-5970	(714) 751-1422
(201) 891-7441	(213) 826-0325	(319) 557-9418	(412) 929-8766	(714) 772 8868
(201) 948-1074	(213) 828-3400	(404) 394-4720	(414) 272-2759	(714) 898 1984
(202) 337-4694	(213) 843-5370	(404) 733-3441	(414) 649-7092	(714) 962 7939
(205) 945-1489	(213) 288-4859	(404) 790-8414	(415) 254-9193	(801) 753-4800
(206) 244-5438	(214) 634-2648	(404) 939-1520	(417) 354-4602	(803) 270-5372
(206) 487-5134	(214) 634-2725	(404) 939-8429	(417) 431-1699	(803) 270 5392
(206) 524-0201	(214) 641-8759	(404) 953-0723	(417) 649-2092	(803) 278-5392
(206) 723-3282	(214) 745-7855	(405) 528-8009	(417) 864-3819	(803) 723-0922
(206) 937-0444	(303) 566-0805	(408) 241-1956	(417) 882-0346	(805) 484 9901
(209) 638-6392	(305) 689-3234	(408) 243-0248	(417) 883-8310	(812) 232-7688
(212) 448-6576	(305) 722-4448	(408) 243-0248	(417) 883-9491	(816) 861-7040
(213) 374-4376	(305) 833-7400	(415) 348-2396	(703) 281-2125	(816) 931-5135
(213) 376-5706	(305) 969-9447	(415) 493-7691	(703) 734-1387	(817) 855 3919
(213) 329-3715	(312) 255-4489	(415) 661-0705	(703) 750-0930	(817) 855 3918
(213) 340-0135	(312) 289-8083	(415) 792-8406	(703) 938-4974	(817) 923-0009
(213) 349-5728	(312) 337-6631	(415) 948-1474	(703) 978-7561	(901) 276-8196
(213) 360-4332	(312) 420-7995	(417) 862-7852	(713) 693-8080	(901) 362-2222
(213) 394-1505	(312) 528-7141	(451) 948-1474	(713) 977 7019	(901) 761 4743
(213) 395-1592	(312) 622-9409	(502) 245-8788	(714) 449-5689	(904) 243 1257
(213) 396-3905	(312) 747-0262	(503) 646-5510	(714) 463-0461	(904) 243 6565
(213) 424-3506	(312) 944-7748	(512) 657-0779	(714) 526-3687	(913) 764-1520
(213) 428-4718	(313) 288-0335	(513) 874-2283	(714) 537-7913	(913) 782-5115
(213) 459-3177	(313) 465-9531	(516) 938-9043	(714) 545-0941	(915) 584 5393
(213) 566-8035	(313) 477 4471	(602) 866-0258	(714) 571-3530	
(213) 657-8803	(313) 484-0732	(602) 886-0258	(714) 582-9557	
(213) 675-8803	(313) 569-2063	(602) 955-1484	(714) 582 9957	
(213) 787-4004		(602) 957-4428		

PARIS — The telephone company has launched a 99-it yourself electronic dating service for French boudoir-arts, stamping out what it called unofficial exploitation of the telephone system.

A shaking sound has been installed on a telephone circuit that gives the exact time every 10 seconds. The whine prevents hundreds of people from shouting their names and phone numbers to each other in the silence between each recorded announcement.

According to officials of Postes et Telecommunications, the state-run post office and telephone company, subscribers calling for the right time often would hear a babble of voices on the line. What they heard went something like this:

"It is 23 hours, 12 minutes and 20 seconds — hello out there, this is Francois. I'm lonely, any feminine voices on the line? It is 23 hours 13 minutes and 40 seconds. Veronique here. Francois, call me at 336 91 92. It is 23 hours and 13 minutes. Got it. Hang up Veronique. I'm dialing you now. It is 23 hours, 13 minutes and 50 seconds."

The clandestine dial-a-date network became so well known in Paris that the

Franck refer to it simply as "Le Reseau" — "The Network." Such networks have operated since the dawn of the telephone age in France but none was more popular than "L'Horloge Parlante" — "The Speaking Clock."

One hundred callers were able to dial The Speaking Clock simultaneously and sometimes the network would draw up to a dozen people into group discussions.

A Mabellephobe is said to be a coined word used to describe anyone who dislikes the telephone company. A man recently was sentenced to serve from six months to a year in a Roaring Springs, Pa., jail for making 1124 obscene phone calls, all to telephone company employees. He must have been a mabellephobe.

Mick's Easy Guide to CCITT Signalling Systems

The CCITT has set standards for signalling systems in use throughout the world. Almost all have provisions for our beloved MF tones so don't worry. You might like to try experimenting with some of these archaic systems. This information is from the 1975 CCITT Orange Book.

CCITT #1. This is an old international system using 500/20 hz signalling. The 500 hz was interrupted at 20 hz to send one-way line & register signals. Still used in Mozambique.

CCITT #2. A proposed international system that didn't catch on. It uses 600/750 hz in a single frequency signalling system. Seems to be British because it's used in South Africa, New Zealand, and Australia.

CCITT #3. One of the early in-band signalling systems. It used 2230 hz for both line & register signals. Mainly all terminal European traffic is sent with this system. Notice the French influence where this system is used: France, Austria, Jamaica, Poland, Thailand, and Hungary.

CCITT #4. Another early in-band system, this one using 2040 and 2400 hz for end-to-end transmission of line and register signals. Widely used for international traffic in Europe and suitable for both terminal and transit traffic. Said to have slow set-up for satellite links and cannot be used on TASI-equipped systems. Used in Italy, Argentina, Kenya, Syria, and Uganda.

CCITT #5. This is our favorite in-band system. It uses 2400 and 2600 for link-by-link transmission of line signals and a 2-of-6 code for the transmission of register signals. The 2-of-6 code uses 6 frequencies (700,900,1100,1300,1500,& 1700) in a scheme that I'm sure all of you are familiar with.

Used for TASI-equipped sub-ocean cables and suitable for both terminal and transit traffic. This is the current world standard and nearly every other system can interact with this one.

CCITT #5 bis.
This is very similar to #5 except a guard and TASI-looking frequency of 1850 hz is used for transmission of [illegible] signals.

CCITT #6.
This seems to be the wave of the future. I'm sure you have read about it so I won't try to explain. This is an out-of-band signalling system that is strictly digital. The connection is made and the billing is started before you get control of the line. Here lies the great challenge of the 80's. Get the details in VOL VI.2 of the Orange Book.

CCITT R1.
This is Regional System 1. AT&T heads up this movement and you can easily see the similarities between this system and CCITT #5. In fact about the only difference is that R1 does not have 2400 hz signalling and cannot be used with TASI-equipped systems. This statement indicates a possible connection between 2400 hz and TASI. What does 2400 hz do anyway? I can't find any reference to it in my literature.

CCITT R2.
Naturally enough, this is Regional System 2. It operates like R1 and #5 because it uses a 2-of-6 code for register signals. However this system offers independent forward and backward signalling. Also it uses 3825 hz for transmission of line signals instead of the familiar 2600 hz. Of course 3825 is out-of-band so this is not easy to beat. The frequencies are as follows: forward-1380, 1500, 1620, 1740, 1860, & 1980. backward-1140, 1020, 900, 780, 660, & 540.
Notice that the spacing between frequencies is 120 hz while the spacing between frequencies on CCITT #5 is 200 hz. This system seems to be compatable with the military AUTOVON system. I have written a separate article speculating on the AUTOVON signalling system which I'm submitting at the same time.

Mick Haflinger

	900	1100	1300	1500	1700
700	1	2 CC	4	7	11 ST3P RB
900		3	5	8	12 STP
1100			6	9	KP CR KP1
1300				0	? ST2P KP2
1500					ST

"The six frequencies provide 15 possible 2-frequency combinations. Ten combinations are used for the digits 0 to 9 inclusive and one each for signals indicating the beginning (stp) and end (st) of pulsing. The remaining three combinations are used for special signals."
-from 'Notes on Distance Dialing' (sec 5 p33)

This refers to signaling system R1, which is shown as the last band code in the above chart. The 3 extra combinations are 11, 12, and ?. I suspect this unknown code [illegible] codes are shown on the right-hand side. I could guess that 1300-1700 is code 8V in light of the above quote.

SPECIAL SIGNAL SUBSETS
CCITT #5
11 - inward operator
12 - delay operator
KP1 - terminal call
KP2 - transit call
? - extra signal (probably 8V)

2. Coin Control Signals (details in TAP #54)
CC - coin collect
CR - coin return
RB - ring back

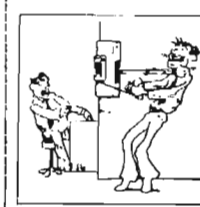
3. TSPS (Traffic Service Position System)
CC is necessary to identify the trunk type in TSPS.
ST - 1 + digits (coin station)
ST2P - 0 + digits (coin station)
ST3P - 1 + digits (noncoin)
ST3P - 0 + digits (noncoin)

USE OF FREQUENCIES IN SELECTED SIGNALLING SYSTEMS

FREQUENCY	R1/#5 ARMY	R2-fwd	R2-back USAF
500	N/A		
540			1
660			2
700	1		
780			3
900	2		
1020			4
1100	3		
1140			5
1260			6
1300	4		
1380		1	
1500	5	2	
1620		3	
1700	6		
1740		4	
1860		5	
1900	7		
1980		6	
2100	8		
2220	N/A		
2300	9		
2340	N/A		
2460	N/A		
2500	0		
2580	N/A		
2700	KP		
2820	N/A		
2900	ST		

Frequencies in 120 hz increments from 540 hz, and in 200 hz increments from 500 hz.
Frequencies marked N/A fit in sequence but have no known use.

"I have an idea for our age of computerization. If computers ever get too powerful, we can organize them into committees. That'll do them in."
— Julie Andrews



'Your Access Code Tom. Input Your Access Code!!'

CARRIER CONTROLLED COIN CONTROL

Since the normal DC coin control signals cannot be used on TOUCH-TONE exchanges, Bell has come up with two other methods of coin control. The first of these is known as MULTIPLE WINK COIN CONTROL (MWCC).

This system was designed for TSPS and it provides the operator with some measure of control. MWCC uses multiple on-hook signals of 70-130 milliseconds. Table I shows the waveforms of these signals. Take special note of the OPERATOR ATTACHED and OPERATOR RELEASED signals. (Kilgore Trout in TAP#37 asked about this)

The OPERATOR ATTACHED signal is used to disable the keyset on the pay phone. Likewise, the OPERATOR RELEASED signal is used to enable the keyset. Someone with a recent model payphone could trace the internal action of these signals.

The on-hook winks should have a duration of 70-130 ms and should be 100-150 ms apart when sent (75-185 ms received).

The second method is known as INBAND COIN CONTROL (ICC). This refers to the audible tones used for control. We know these as MF tones.

The important bit to remember is that the pay phone will NOT accept ICC MF tones until it has been prepared by an on-hook wink. This is the same as the OPERATOR RELEASED signal mentioned above. The MF tone should start about 60 ms after the wink ends, and the tone should last 900 ms. The wink, from start to finish, should last about 350 ms.

One application of this information would be to design a special mute that gives the calling party their coins back. It may also be possible to OPERATOR ATTACH a pay station and prevent the operator from regaining control.

TABLE I.

# WINKS	FUNCTION	WAVEFORM	TONES
1	operator released	70ms	
*	operator attached	70ms 130ms/190ms	
3	coin collect		700 + 1100
4	coin return		1100 + 1700
5	ring back		700 + 1700

MORE on AUTOVON

I really enjoyed Ted Vail's discussion of AUTOVON (TAP 60) and it started the old synapses firing again. I think the answer has been right in front of us all the time. Let's start with some basic facts about AUTOVON and MaBELL.

1) AUTOVON uses BELL's long distance lines.
2) It follows that AUTOVON signaling must be compatable.
3) All CCITT analog signaling systems used in America are '2-of-6' codes with 6 evenly spaced frequencies as a base.
4) The military doesn't have the ability to create their own system.

It looks like the 'USAF 412L' matrix is just like the BELL Touch Tone matrix. These are both 2-of-8 codes and as far as I know they can only used to transmit digits to the central office. Lets compare the two matrices side by side. Note that the BELL frequencies are metricaly spaced while the AUTOVON frequencies are evenly spaced.

	1209	1336	1477	1633
697	1	2	3	A
770	4	5	6	B
852	7	8	9	C
941	*	0	#	D

Bell Touch Tone

	1620	1740	1860	1980
1020	1	2	3	FO
1140	4	5	6	F
1260	7	8	9	I
1380		0		P

AUTOVON Touch Tone

AUTOVON doesn't use * and #, and the A,B,C,D has been replaced with FO,F,I,P. These letters designate which priority class you request for your call. FO is FLASH OVERIDE, F is FLASH, I is IMMEDIATE, and P is PRIORITY. P is the lowest priority class and FO is the highest class available. Don't try to use it.

The 'priority request' is first handled on the calling end to see if the desired class is available. If not a caller is bumped off and the higher priority takes his line. Once an outgoing line is captured the called number is translated into 'MF' tones and processed. One of the digits in this 12-digit number is the IDENTIFICATION DIGIT, which Bell uses to distinguish pay phones, home phones, and hotel phones. I believe AUTOVON uses this digit to carry priority information to the called party.

The article raised some questions in my mind so I refered to my references and found some interesting data in the CCITT Orange Book. AUTOVON has many points of similarity with BELL signaling system R2. R2 uses 2 sets of 6 frequencies (two 2-of-6 codes) for independent forward and backward signaling. These frequencies are listed below and the reader can construct a matrix for study if desired.

Forward: 1380, 1500, 1620, 1740, 1860, and 1980.
Backward: 1140, 1020, 900, 780, 660, and 540.

Some of these frequencies (1020, 1140, 1380, 1620, 1740 and 1860) are used in the AUTOVON Touch Tone. One other frequency is used in the AUTOVON TT, and it should come as no surprise that 1260 is this frequency. Notice that all R2 frequencies are spaced 120 hz apart and 1260 is between the forward and backward frequencies. Also note that the AUTOVON frequencies are bounded by 900-1500 hz and 1500-2100 hz. Refer to the table at the end of this article.

This brings up the possibility that AUTOVON is only a special case of R2. If this is true then we have problems because R2 does not use in-band line controls. R2 uses 3825 hz out-of-band control for line signals and as a TASI-locking frequency.

Of course we know the military and they couldn't come up with this system by themselves. It's possible that the 412L system is only used for touch tone and the frequencies were chosen for convienence.

This seems likely because the Army TA341 system seems to fit in with the R1/R5 system quite well. It also seems compatable with the international signaling systems where AF 412L is not.

Let's draw out the BELL matrix and the Army TA341 matrix for comparison. Take the BELL matrix and add 1200 hz to every frequency.

	900	1100	1300	1500	1700
700	1	2	4	7	11
900		3	5	8	12
1100			6	9	KP
1300				0	KP2
1500					ST

Bell MF tones

	2100	2300	2500	2700	2900
1900	4	8	0	3	?
2100		1	7	9	?
2300			2	6	?
2500				5	?
2700					?

AUTOVON MF tones

Well,need I say more? The only thing missing is the order of KP,ST,etc in the AUTOVON system. I suspect they will be the same as BELL. Both matrices represent a 2-of-6 code. Since Bell long distance lines are used in the AUTOVON system, it seems reasonable that AUTOVON would use a compatable signaling system.

It is possible that AUTOVON MF tones are converted to BELL MF tones before being placed on the long distance network. Another possibility is that Bell has special equipment to 'subtract' 1200 hz from each signalling tone. Surely someone can find out and let me know.

Write me in care of TAP
Mick Haflinger

Readers with scanners might wish to tune their attention to the following frequencies which are used by Ma Bell's maintenance crews:

Primarily used in rural and suburban areas-
Base & Mobiles: 35.16 151.985 MHz
Mobiles only: 43.16 158.34 MHz
Primarily used in metropolitan areas:
451.30 451.325 451.35 451.40 451.45 451.50
In some heavily populated areas the following frequencies may secondarily be used when all other frequencies are assigned:
451.175 451.225 451.275 451.375 451.425
451.475 451.525 451.575 451.625 451.675
462.475 462.525
Additionally, the following frequencies are available in selected metro areas as noted:
Boston MA 471.3125 to 471.3875 MHz
Los Angeles CA 473.3125 471.4125 507.3125 507.4125 MHz
New York NY 472.9625 472.9875 478.9625 478.9875 MHz
Mobile telephone operators are most often found operating on: 152,51 152,54 152.57 152.60 152,63 152,66 152,69 152,72 152,75 152,78--there are also other frequencies used between 454.375 and 454.65. Not all frequencies used in all areas. Ship-to-shore phone calls most often heard ont 161,80 161,85 161,90 161.95 162,00 161,825 161,875 161,925 161,975. A listing of mobile operator & ship-to-shore frequencies used at specific locations is called TELE-COMM and is available for $3.95, ppd, from CRB Research, Box 56, Commack NY 11725.

Postal breakthroughs

WASHINGTON — While many people have complained about a first-class stamp going up from 13 cents to 15 cents, the U.S. Postal Service is very proud of it.

I talked to one of the men who developed the 15-cent stamp and he considers it one of the greatest breakthroughs in mail delivery since the invention of the zip code.

"For years we've dreamed of a 15-cent stamp, but it is one thing to have the concept and another to make it a reality. Ever since the people upstairs said they wanted it, we have been working day and night to develop one according to their needs."

"What specifically did they want?"

"They said they wanted a stamp lighter in weight so we could get more letters on an airplane. At the same time it had to take a beating from hail and snow and sleet. The stamp also had to be flexible enough to bend when it was bought in rolls instead of sheets. And the most important requirement was that it could not be used again when the post office failed to cancel it."

"How did you solve the last problem?"

"That was the most difficult," he said. "The post office has been losing between $10 million and $20 million a year because when people got a letter with a stamp that was not canceled they steamed it off and used it again. This is a federal crime, but very few federal attorneys will prosecute.

"They say it is too difficult to find a jury that will convict someone for recycling a postage stamp. So the people upstairs told us we had to come up with a stamp that couldn't be used twice. It wasn't an easy assignment. The first thing we developed was a glue with an explosive base. When a person tried to pry off an uncanceled stamp from a letter, the stamp would blow his hand off. We thought we had the solution, but the Occupational Safety and Health Administration raised objections so we had to go back to the drawing board."

"That was tough luck," I said, "because it would have done away with the crime."

"Then we came up with a blue dye. If you tried to get the stamp off the envelope you would be covered from head to foot with this indelible dye, and then our postal inspectors would be able to make a foolproof arrest."

"The people upstairs didn't go for that?"

"They did, but the postal workers kept getting the dye all over their clothes and wanted the service to pay for new uniforms."

"What was the answer?"

"A secret glue which makes it impossible to steam the stamp off. It self-destructs if anyone tampers with it after it has been stuck on an envelope. It's the biggest breakthrough since the invention of air mail."

"Will the new 15-cent stamp speed up the delivery of mail?"

"I should hope so. With less weight and more stable corners, our new 15-cent stamp could break the record from New York to Washington by 45 minutes. A first-class letter can now get to any place within 500 miles in less than four days."



"Blessed are the young, for they shall inherit the national debt." — Herbert Hoover.

Locksmiths pick away at Caan's 'Thief'

HOLLYWOOD — James Caan's next movie, "Thief," is not due out until February, but already it has gotten its first review.

The Professional Locksmiths Coordinating Council of California and assorted safe manufacturers do not like the movie. Too graphic, they say.

This time the issues are not sex, violence or four-letter words but graphic depiction of safecracking.

"We believe the information this movie could provide to the criminal element would be used by them to deprive the general public of their property and possessions, and create a feeling of insecurity and anger amongst those victims against whom such information may be used," Kenneth R. Lussier Sr., chairman of the Professional Locksmiths Coordinating Council of California, wrote the producers of the film in a letter dated June 30.

• • •

"We do not believe that the general public has the need to know how to drill open a safe or otherwise gain entry into prohibited areas in which an individual, human or corporate, secures his possessions," Lussier continued.

In a telephone interview, "Thief" director Michael Mann agreed the film is graphic — it does show sophisticated ways to pick open a safe.

"But criminalogically," Mann said, "the letter is inaccurate. You might know how to drill a safe after seeing the movie, but you'd also have to have 15 years of experience to put the methods shown into operation."

Mann and Caan do not have that kind of experience, so they hired someone who did. The technical adviser on the film, Mann said, had worked as a burglar for more than a decade.

Four arrested in $6,000 flim-flam

66

READINGTON TOWNSHIP — Authorities have arrested four persons in connection with a fraudulent withdrawal scheme that temporarily netted $6,000 from Citizens National Bank, police Detective Dan Smith said yesterday.

In the alleged "flim flam," a bank account would be opened for $50, Smith said. The next day, about $7,000 would be deposited with a phony check, and then someone would return 24 hours later to withdraw $6,000, Smith said.

I COULD PROBABLY be shown by facts and figures that there is no distinctively native American criminal class except Congress. wrote Mark Twain.

Turnstiles pick up small Russian change

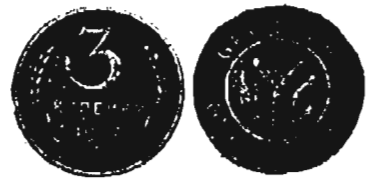
Who says the nickel subway ride has gone the way of the five-cent cigar?
Certainly not the Russians.

The friendly folks who brought you vodka, caviar and the 1980 Olympics now bring back the five-cent New York City subway ride—and threaten to turn the rush hour into the Russian hour.

The explanation is simple: The Soviet three-kopek coin, worth roughly a nickel, works perfectly in the subway turnstiles. It's the same size as the 60-cent token, although the token is a bit heavier.

"Oh, no," Transit Authority spokesman Susan Gilbert sighed, adding that the authority isn't the least bit interested in bringing back the nickel fare—even Russian style—"unless we get subsidized."

But the three-kopek piece still may not be a bargain.



Soviet coin (l.), worth about a nickel, is same size as 60-cent subway token and works in turnstiles.

It's hard to find here because the Soviet Union bans the export of its money. And one New York coin dealer is charging a buck each for them—at least for now.

TAP

MAY-JUN 1981 NO. 67

TAP RAP by TOM EDISON

And they say good things don't last! Congradulations TAP! It was ten years ago that Al Bell and Abbie Hoffman founded the Youth International Party Line or YIPL. They were at the 1971 May 1st anti-war rally in Washington, D.C. passing out leaflets asking people to join the Yippie movement. Thousands of leaflets were distributed and about one hundred people responded. The first issue of YIPL came out on June 1st, 1971. And the rest is history. There have been several name changes. YIPL changed to the Technological American Party or TAP in August of 1973 and in September of 1979 TAP became the Technological Assistance Program.

There have been several editors: Al Bell & Abbie Hoffman in 1971; Al Bell & R. Systat from 1972 to 1975; Al Bell, Jim Phelps, & Tom Edison from 1975 to 1977; and Tom Edison from 1977 to the present.

There have also been many good friends that have helped work on TAP over the years. I would be remiss in my duties as Editor-in-Chief of TAP if I did not thank them on our 10th anniversary. They are: Cheshire Catalyst, Dave Bowman, Jim Phelps, the Magician, the Wizard, Ted Vail, Number 6, Agent MDA, Oz Mandias, Joe Greyhound, Al Mundy, Al Token, Nickolai Testicle, Scotty, and last but certainly not least, Captain Crunch. Thanks guys!

You're probably all wondering what the hell happened to the color double edition of TAP that was promised. Well, I guess you could say that the Postal Monopoly has struck again! The large increase in postage rates has eaten up our reserves and the extra costs for printing and mailing a color double edition could not be absorbed by TAP this time. TAP also recently got a printer which compliments our computer system. This means that now TAP can print up our mailing labels on time. You bulk subscribers can't tell but all you first class subscribers please note the May 1st post mark on your envelopes. As I stated in the past, TAP will now be mailed like clockwork on January 1st, May 1st, and September 1st.

I would like to begin publishing on a monthly basis once again but that depends on YOU! I need more typed articles. TAP exists for the exchange and publication of interesting information that normally is not found anywhere else. It is my job as Editor to select the best submitted articles for publication. It is your job as a subscriber to write these articles. Don't complain to me if you didn't like an issue! I am not TAP! YOU ARE!!!

All articles MUST by typed on a good typewriter using a five inch type column width. All submitted articles become the property of TAP and cannot be returned. And if you don't know what kind of articles we're looking for, you have no business reading TAP!

High bidder on the last TAP copy of Abbie Hoffman's STEAL THIS BOOK was $20.00 by Bob from Waukon, IA. Congradulations!

Our plans to publish THE BEST OF TAP have been temporarily shelved. We are still looking for a hip publisher. If anyone out there knows one, please get in touch with me.

I have tried to bite my tongue for the last few issues and hold off complaining to you subscribers out since our operations have been streamlined by our computer, I must impress upon you the importance of PRINTING your name & address CLEARLY, including your mailing label or a copy of it whenever you write to us about your sub, and sending in the right amount of money. Insufficiant remittance will result in a pro-rated sub (You get only what you paid for). Please help us serve you!

Picking Mushrooms

By Al Mundy

In this article, I will attempt to bestow upon the reader an additional piece of infinitesimal wisdom in the realm of technological knowledge. I trust all of you TAP readers have been practicing your lock picking, because I will disclose in this article the method of picking a cylinder (lock) with mushroom drivers. A mushroom driver looks like the following, also illustrated is a spool driver. Both of these top pins preform the same function.



Mushroom Driver Spool Driver

Corbin, Russwin, Abus, Walsaco, and American are some of the locks that contain mushroom pins. The Fox Police Lock Co. also uses a Russwin rim cylinder in its' products.

Now on to the technique. When one is confronted with a lock of this nature, one should pick the lock by first finding the bottom pin with the regular driver. There is usually only one regular top pin in a lock that contains mushroom drivers. But, the possibility exists that there may be more than one regular driver. While applying tension on the tension wrench, one picks the pins in the lock until one picks the one bottom pin with the regular driver. When the bottom pin with the regular driver reaches the sheer line in the lock, the plug will turn a fraction of a degree. At this point, one knows that you will have to pick the remaining bottom pins with the mushroom drivers. To push the bottom pin up to the sheer line, one will have to gradually release tension on the tension wrench as you are pushing up on the bottom pin. As you are pushing up on the bottom pin, you will feel the plug begin to lose that fraction of a degree to which the plug was turned. When the bottom pin has reached the sheer line, the plug will again turn a fraction of a degree. This will continue until all of the mushroom pins have been picked. At this time, the plug will be free to turn in the direction in which you have applied tension via the wrench.

One exception to this is two types of fairly new drivers which look as follows:



One should note the bottom lip of the pins.

One would pick these in the same manner. But, before the lock will open, one will have to release almost all tension on the wrench. This is because the bottom lip of the top pin is still in the plug preventing the lock from opening. While having almost no tension on the wrench, one will have to pick each bottom pin just a fraction more in order for the bottom pins to reach the sheer line.

GOOD LUCK AND KEEP ON TRYING!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

So You Want To Get A Phone.

by Bill Bell

For those of you who still do not have a phone of your own I think I can help you. First off, flip through the white pages and find *yourself a nice name.*

Then call the person (for our example he will be Mr. John Dough) and say,"Mr. Dough, this is Mr._____ of the Bell Telephone business offices and we would like to know how many extensions you have in your house." If they ask tell them it is for your records.

Then, after writing down all the important info, call your friendly neighborhood phone center store. Tell them that you are Mr. Dough and you wish to purchase an extension (or 2 or 3 or..) for your home. Tell them to add the charge to your phone bill and even set a date for the lineman to come and add the line. Then say you will come down to the store to pick up the phone. If you are young say that your son will pick it up. Be sure to tell them exactly what kind of phone(s) you want.

When you go to the phone center store it is most important to have all info like name, number, # of extensions, etc. as they may ask you a few questions when you get down there.

Pick it up, take off, and *never show* your face in that store again. Done correctly you can acquire a whole fleet of phones.

If you ever get questioned by Ma Bell (not my mother) about info on your phone just go to a Radio Shack and copy down the info off the bottom of one of thier phones.

If you are in your teens or just look sorta young you may have to get yourself a cheap, fake I.D. Ma Bell is stupid, so it can be a really crummy one. *Listen,* $7.00 is really cheap for a phone. (or 2 or 3 or 4...)

Be cool, calm and careful and whatever you do have that info memorized. John Dough is not going to stammer or stall when asked his phone number. HAVE FUN!!

FREE POSTAGE

by Bill Bell & Sam Junkins

In addition to putting glue on a *stamp, lowering the stamp,* etc. Here is another way to mail something for free. Go to any place that has non-profit bulk rate literature and pick yourself up a whole bunch of the stuff. Be sure only to get the envelopes, etc. that haven't been addressed yet. These envelopes or what have you are the things that places like museums, schools, libraries, etc, send out.

First type the address of the person you are sending it to or very neatly print it.

Then, write the letter on 1 or 2 sheets of paper and insert them inside the literature fold it a seal it with a single staple.

Be sure your friend won't throw your letter away as junk mail.

Be sure not to send anything to TAP this way as it is illegal and we would not want to deprive our friend,the Post Office, any money that it has coming to it, would we?



= 36¢ =



Post Office giving out mail orders

The Post Office is going to make one more attempt to see that people address their mail correctly. If this fails, it's going to have to resort to drastic measures.

I was informed of this by a relative who works in the Post Office, who said the PO was losing patience with its customers. "We've done everything we could to make life easier for the customer. We've raised the rates of first-class mail, we've given everyone a five-digit ZIP code, we've put restrictions on the size and shape of the envelopes, and still the mail is late. We have no choice but to take stronger steps to preserve the system."

"How's that?" I asked.

"We're going to up the price of first-class stamps to 18 cents, and institute the nine-digit ZIP code. In that way, the customer will know we really mean business."

"I'm not too clear how raising the price of the stamps and adding a nine-digit ZIP code is going to help. Most people have trouble remembering a five-digit number."

"We have to make the customer realize that when he mails a letter, he has a responsibility for getting it to the other end. He can no longer just dump it in a mailbox and expect the Post Office to do all the work for him. We've tried to be nice about it in the past, but all we had to show for it were slower deliveries, lost letters, and lower productivity. So we've taken the hard step. The letter-carrier is either going to have to



shape up or ship out."

"So you believe by taking a hard line, the Post Office service will improve?"

"If the nine-digit ZIP code doesn't do her people up, we have a contingency plan that will change the entire system."

"What's that?" I asked.

"We're going to make the customer deliver his own mail."

"How are you going to do that?"

"It will go something like this. After a person writes a letter, he will take it down to the post office and have the stamp canceled. Then he will proceed to the addressee's house and drop it in his mailbox. If he wants to get it there fast, he can take a taxi. If he isn't rushed, he can take the bus or subway, or even walk it there. But our responsibility ends as soon as one of our employees cancels the stamp."

"I understand that would speed things up in the same town. But suppose someone in Louisville is sending a letter to someone in California. That wouldn't work very well for him."

"We have the answer for that. The person in Louisville would deliver someone else's letter from California to someone in Louisville, and the person in California would deliver the Louisville letter to the person in the town in which he lived. For example, if you were writing to your Aunt Flora in Bermuda, you would go to the post office and after the stamp on the letter was canceled, you would pack up a letter from Pakistan. Someone in Burbank who was sending a check to someone in Maryland would pack up your letter and get it to your Aunt Flora.

"That sounds like a great idea, I said. "Through rain or sleet or dark of night the customer will get your mail to you, if that plan goes through. Will you be able to lower the price of a postage stamp and eliminate the ZIP code?"

"No, we'll have to raise the postal rates to 20 cents, because we'll have to hire more people to see that the customer delivers the mail properly. Also, we have to keep the new ZIP code so our stamp-canceling machines won't work. The only advantage of the new system will be the customer will be involved with the mail service, and will understand how difficult it is to get a letter to where it's addressed."

"Will the customer also have to deliver junk mail?"

"Certainly not. That mail is much too valuable to lend it to the hands of someone who is not trained in our business."

Two new scams have been attempted on us in the past couple months. We did not fall for either.

One is the fake letterhead deal by which one asks *for samples of our product with a promise* of buying large quantities for gifts, sales incentives, etc. The firm name is usually very impressive, some even give an overseas branch address (!). It's easy to get letterheads printed up. The fancier, the better. But when someone asks for a sample of our products and we are not familiar with the firm, we call the sa bell op and see if there is a phone listed for the outfit. If its a real biggie sounding firm we look him up in one of the many directories available at the library. I doubt if many people go to this trouble before sending samples, etc but we operate on such a small margin we have more time than we have money. I'm sure this scam would work with most big companies to whom you wrote. Even if they didn't give you samples, they would probably send them and bill you.

The other scam involves fake checks. I don't know how one gets the checks unless he gets samples from a bank stationery printer. We have received what look like legitimate checks but when they are presented there is no record of the person or the account. Apparently the con artist has someone imprint his fake name and some 'computer' numbers on the checks. Being an old quasi-expert at crypto we have been able to 'see through' many of the fictitious names. Some are so dumb as to spell their names backwards even when they dont make sense. One con from the west coast uses the name Noarwirf and Adnaw. Turned out to be Wanda Ann Frierson and she didn't fool us. She must be a beginner at this!!

I feel sure no TAP reader would attempt one of these scams; this info is given so you can catch anyone who tries to pull one of them on you.

Jailhouse stoned

BARCELONA (Reuters) — Guards at Barcelona's model prison became suspicious when convicts began carefully tending plants in the kitchen garden.

They turned out to be marijuana plants, 180 square feet of them, according to prison officials.

Pol bell bill quite phony

State Senate Majority Leader Joan F Rumm knew something was wrong when he got a telephone bill for $1,000 — about $900 more than usual.

Somehow, inmates at the Burlington County Jail and the Statewide Reformatory managed to charge $7,436 in phone calls to Rumm's credit card number, he said last week.

Conspiracy hotly in probe

Peter Hoffman, a spokesman for New Jersey Bell Telephone, said efforts were made to find out who made the 3,500 calls, but they have not been identified.

The persons to whom the calls allegedly were made said they knew nothing about the calls, Hoffman said.

Russo said he destroyed his credit card three years ago after discovering the number.

Bell never knew

He said New Jersey Bell told him that people sometimes try different numbers at random and if they hit on one that works, they continue to use it.

Hoffman said New Jersey Bell has absorbed $1 million per year in fraudulent calls that are extracted from the phone company users as part of the phone rate.

Ma Bell gets her bell rung

Money might not buy happiness but $34 brought a lot of satisfaction to Joseph Nowicki of Jersey City.

It wasn't the amount but rather the way in which Nowicki received his modest windfall. The 33-year-old Jersey City Redevelopment Agency worker is believed to be the first person in New Jersey to be awarded damages for time lost while waiting for a phone repair crew that never showed.

Nowicki sought $100 damages for work wages lost while he said he waited on several occasions for New Jersey Bell repairmen.

Nowicki appeared in Hudson County Small Claims Court acting as his own lawyer last Tuesday and Judge John McCabe ruled in his favor and ordered Ma Bell to make up $34 for damages.

Both sides presented conflicting accounts of what happened. Nowicki claimed the phone company broke several appointments while Ma Bell charged Nowicki was the culprit.

A phone company spokesman said an appeal is being considered. Bell's attorney, Chauncey Harvell, claimed in his brief that a non-Nowicki decision would open "Pandora's box."

Bootleg radio booming in Belgium

Pirates represent a growth industry

BRUSSELS, Belgium — The last time anyone counted, there were 130 private radio stations operating in the nation of 10 million people — a remarkable number in a country where private broadcasting is illegal.

"Because the government won't act, we are headed for anarchy in the airwaves," Frans Grootjans, a Conservative legislator, complained the other day.

He has introduced a bill to legalize the private broadcasters — or "free radios" as they're known here — formally ending a state monopoly the government has defended tooth and nail.

As recently as 1979, private radio broadcasting was only for those quick enough to elude the law or brave enough to risk confiscation of their transmitting equipment. Police used to regularly raid private radio stations — usually located in unmarked homes and offices — cart away all the equipment and fine owners on sight.

"There has been a growing tendency at the ministerial level in this country to legalize the free radios," said a spokesman for Communications Minister Freddy Willocks, explaining the sudden end to the raids.

Although the government apparently is willing to change the current legislation, it has taken no formal steps in that direction. In the meantime, starting up still illegal private radio stations has become something of a growth industry.

Today, police will act only if a station interferes with air traffic control or police radios, and often officers simply will ask station operators to adjust their transmitters or use another frequency.

Nowhere is the pirating of the government-owned airwaves more evident than in Brussels, a city of about 1 million, where at last count 30 private broadcasters are crowding the assigned area on the FM band.

These stations, and others elsewhere in the country, broadcast up to 24 hours a day in Flemish and French, two official languages in Belgium. At least two stations feature shows in English.

Topics range from open line talk shows to high-octane pop music, from interviews to lengthy local newscasts.

Most of the stations have limited transmitting power — in some cases reaching only about seven miles. Two stations can be heard throughout the country.

"We provide counter-information," said a spokesman for Radio Kompas 2, Limerat, a university town 14 miles east of Brussels. The statement reflects the general dissatisfaction among private broadcasters with the quality of programming on the state-run BRT-RTBF network.

All private broadcasters share commercials — which are illegal as all the broadcasters know — although some ecumenically would like to have them as a source of revenue. "There's no point in being misunderstood," reasoned one.

So far, the country's private stations have been able to operate with the help of donations and fund-raising events. Some stations, like Radio Contact — Belgium's largest private station — "ping" records. They yields up to 180 000 francs ($3,600) a month," said Georges Nicolaou, a former Radio Contact disc jockey.

The sudden boom in free enterprise broadcasting has favored one American Forces Network radio, which broadcasts from Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe or SHAPE, 90 miles north of Brussels.

A favorite with thousands of Americans and countless other foreigners in Belgium, AFN offers U.S. radio news reports and country entertainment round the clock. But in the past year, the station has been swamped with letters from listeners complaining they can't receive it any more because of the many pirate stations competing for space on or near the frequency AFN-SHAPE has been using since 1967.

The pirate radio phenomenon have taken a big bite out of the BRT-RTBF listenership. According to a recent poll, almost 30 percent of Belgians have to their favorite station. In the 15-24 age group, this figure is almost 40 percent. the poll showed.

Asks State to Buy Phones

New York State could buy its own telephone equipment, instead of leasing it from New York Telephone Co., under legislation proposed by Assemblyman Jerry Nadler.

The Manhattan Democrat said independent equipment distributors estimate the state could cut by 30% its annual telephone bill, which amounted to $238 million last year, by buying its own equipment.

Screw The IRS!

WASHINGTON — The Chamber of Commerce of the United States said yesterday that the average American will work until May 11 this year just to pay his federal, state and local taxes.

Calculated another way, the average worker spends two hours and 15 minutes of every each day to pay his taxes. After that, he's working for himself.

The Last Word In Toll-Free Calls

For businessmen who rely heavily on the telephone, it's just what the accountant ordered: a device that deactivates the maddening recording answering calls, enabling anyone to call a given number free of charge. Early this year Japanese electronics engineer Jiro Maruyama, 33, started selling such devices under the brand name Magic Phones — and most customers and newspapers have assigned them up by the thousands at about 1900 per week.

Not surprisingly, Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp. (NTT) is less than enthusiastic about Magic Phones, and last month it launched an investigation into their proliferation. NTT found that several firms run by the Japanese underworld had pirated Maruyama's technology and were manufacturing Magic Phones of their own. Recently, police acting on NTT's complaint raided several firms and confiscated their illegal-sale sets.

But NTT lawyers concede that Magic Phones manufactured by legitimate businessmen may not be illegal under Japanese law. As a result, NTT has politely requested Maruyama's small company, Electronics Japan, to stop making the devices until lawyers clarify the issue — and Maruyama has agreed. If the courts decide in his favor, however, the young inventor plans to resume production, then look overseas. Spokesmen for American Telephone and Telegraph observe that U.S. laws clearly prohibit the use of "black," "blue" or "red boxes," as the devices are known in the United States. But as Americans phone billions, Ma Bell could face a flourishing new black market—made in Japan.

MA BELL IS A CHEAP MOTHER

SUPER DUPER SNOOPER LIGHT

By The Magician....

In issue 29 of TAP you were shown how to construct a "Snoop Light" which lit to tell you if someone picked up an extension phone to listen in on your phone conversation. It also lit if a nosey neighbor picked up a phone on a party line to listen in on you. Some companys are now marketing this type of Snoop Light calling it "Phone Guard" among other names for 50+ dollars!

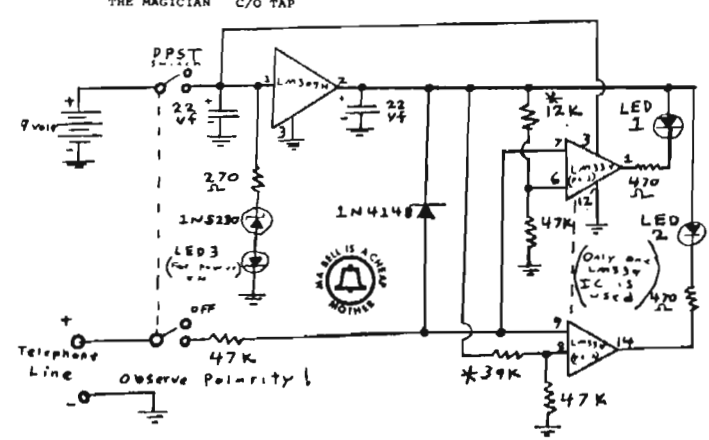
The following is a much improved version of the original Snoop Light. It offers several advantages in that it is independently powered and presents a high impedance to the phone line thus making it virtually undectable by Pa Bell. It will also indicate the presence of not just one, but two extensions being picked up (or party line extensions) to listen to your conversation. (You must really be talking about somthing interesting?) This version of the Snoop Light also lends itself to be modified to work on "Black Box" calls!

Technical Notes: LED 3 will glow when power is turned on (Via DPST switch). If it gets weak then the battery (9 volt transistor radio battery) should be replaced. The unit should be left switched off when not in use.

The 12K resistor and 39K resistor (Marked with asterisks in schematic) are the average values to make the Snoop Light operate on most phone line voltages. If the device fails to work on your line, adjust their values accordingly. NOTE: By greatly lowering the two resistor values, this Snoop Light should work on "Black Box" calls! (To let you know if someone picks up an extension and causes the call to be billed.) This has not yet been done and if any readers experiment doing it, please send me your results via TAP and I will write an update. Also please note that the polarityx of hooking the device to the phone line must be observed (+ is tip, - is ring usually). When someone picks up the first extension, LED 1 will light, When someone picks up the second extension, LED 2 will light.

PLEASE NOTE: Contrary to advertised claims of commercial Snoop Lights, they will not detect ALL types of taps on your phone line! Only extension type bugging is detected. If Pa Bell is tapping you (Er. excuse me, "Monitoring for quality of savice") chances are they are using techniques that are undectable by Snoop Lights.

Send any questions, comments etc. to:
THE MAGICIAN C/O TAP



REALITY SANDWICHES

by
Oz Y. Mandias

fafafafafafaffafafa better. Runrunrunrun runrunrun ■ away! Nano-nano from your favourite Acid-etched psycho-killer, hoping you have all had a nice drugged-out, degenerate summer. I'm back once again with another "something for everyone" column. So get down, hang loose, stay cool and forgive the corny style.

A.Mundy Dept. You know those cylindrical combination bike locks with the rotating rings of nos? Some cheap models are very common and really easy to pick, having been made with horrendous tolerances. Grasp the lock's body and pull on the other end, which pulls out with the right comb. If all the numbers are set wrong, when you pull they will all move slightly in the direction you pull. Now to pick the lock, rotate one number (preferably the one closest to the end you're pulling)until it stops moving when you pull on the end. It is now set correctly. Repeat with the remaining numbers & presto! It's open. Anyone can master this simple technique after a little practice and open such locks in as little as 15 seconds.

Fuck Nat'l Security! I was pleased that someone took the time to respond to my request in #57 and sent in the A-bomb plans printed in "Take Over," a Madison, Wisc. alternative paper. Thanks! I also have the THC-79 hand-out ""Thermonuc. Explosives Design."Interested parties can write me for 'em. Apparently there were some other plans sold at the Con too, but being at a Stones concert at the time(heh,heh)I didn't get 'em. Send in your plans!

Give me Librium,or Give me Meth! Heard about one T-shirt with the inscription: "God made marijuana, man made the drug laws...whom do you trust?"

I've got a great recipe for all you THC afficionados. Cut one fresh dinner roll in ½ and spread the 2 halves with butter. Sprinkle over the butter about a joint's worth of finely broken up 'Lombo(or whatever). Slap the 2 halves together and pop it into a microwave oven for 2 min. Spread with strawberry jam,e.g., and enjoy. In an hour or two you will be incredibly buzzed. Try it --you'll like it, but be sure not to overindulge or you'll be sorry.

For those into exploring the landscapes of the mind legally, check out Nature's Herb Co., 281 Ellis St.,S.F.,Calif.,94102. Kava kava, yohimbe and other exotic mind candy are available cheaply and with reliable service.

Media "Home Workshop Guns for Defense and Resistance Vol. 1: The Submachine Gun," by Bill Holmes, is available from Paladin or Loompanics for about $6 and is a complete guide to SMG construction with a minimum of tools and materials. Perfect for those so inclined.

"The Search for the 'Manchurian Candidate'" (John Marks,Times Books,NYC)is the fascinating but chilling story of the CIA's attempts to enslave the mind through drugs and a host of bizarre behavioural control techniques. The complete moral bankruptcy of those in power and their death scientist partners. The sick society at its sickest.

"Overthrow"(see the ad sheet insert),formerly the "Yipster Times" is the alternative mouthpiece of the Yippies. It covers nat'l and internat'l news,dope,pieings,the New Wave/punk scene and other issues of today's radical scene. They're the first out with the new credit card code every year and have an underground comix section every issue. Well worth it if you give a fuck.

I hate people when they're not polite. Apparently a few flamed-out neurotics get p.o.ed everytime an "obscene"word is used in TAP. These devoluted mongoloids are too cretinous to realize the absurdity of respecting the warped mores and mindfuck games of a society whose very existance is an obscenity. As kamikaze radical J.Maloney wrote before offing some yorkers recently: "To those who do not know the world is on fire, I have nothing to say."He died for what he believed --would you?

INFO WANTED Software wanted! How about all you computer freaks sending in any good source listings/programmes for our collective algorithmic enlightenment/entertainment. Ever played S.TREK or DUNGEON? Fascinating! I know that a lot of computer freaks are real assholes when it comes to hoarding listings/info, so how about surprising me for once--you dig?

Endpiece The mass transit systems in Ontario have signs posted informing us sheer that their operation is financially aided by the Govt. A friend saw one such sign on which someone had crossed out "Government" and written in "People." The words of the Prophet...

Reporting from the Fast Lane, this has been Oz, signing off.

Say it once, why say it again????

Bell Tel's phone cut off

WASHINGTON — The mammoth three-year government antitrust case against AT&T was put on hold briefly last month — because the phone company forgot to pay its phone bill. It seems that AT&T set up an office in the Justice Department building to look over government documents in the case, but failed to pay the May office telephone bill to the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. C&P Telephone sent out a warning bill calling on its parent company to pay $468.08 The matter was eventually resolved and phone service is now normal.



Message From Within.
-Bill Bell

Here's one phreak who really knows how to get at Bel Tel from within. Between listings for "Phone Company" and "Physician's Optical Service," the Saint Augustine, Florida telephone directory lists the following subscriber:

"Phuchurselve Mahbelle, State Rd, 207."

Keep up the good work!



"Our study shows that we can cut the bureaucracy significantly by reducing the number of studies on how to cut down on it."

TAP PENS

To help commemorate the 10th anniversary of TAP and to help us absorb the recent outragious Postal Monopoly rate hikes,TAP is now offering the ultimate in writing gear, the TAP pen. Be the first one in your circle of rip-off artists to sign their rubber checks with the TAP pen. The TAP pens come with gold embossed TAP - 10th Anniversary 1971-1981 on the barrel and a cap. Buy a few to help me keep our costs down. Only $.50 each. Send CASH, check, or money order to:
TAP, Room 603, 147 W.42 St.,New York, N.Y. 10036.

"Nothing you can't spell will ever work." Roger.

TAP, Room 603. 147 W. 42 St., NY 10036

Bulk Rate
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 3
Keasbey, N.J.

Secret Service nets phony money record

Data released by the Secret Service during 1981 budget hearings shows that counterfeiting is on the rise. The statistics, which appear in the agency's 1981 appropriations report, reveal that the amount of bogus currency seized during fiscal 1979 rose by 127 per cent over the previous year.

The Secret Service report shows that $50.7 million in counterfeit currency was recovered during 1979, 91 per cent of which was seized before it entered circulation. The amount of phony money confiscated last year represents the largest quantity ever recovered.

Based on available data for the first month of fiscal 1980, counterfeiting activities show no signs of deminishing. During this period, a total of $4.1 million in bogus currency was recovered, with $3.7 million (representing 90 per cent) confiscated before entering circulation.

Despite aggressive investigation by the Secret Service, counterfeiting takes its toll. During 1979, $4.5 million in fake money was passed on the public. This represents a 13 per cent increase over the $4 million of the previous year.

According to the Secret Service, of the $4.5 million worth of counterfeit currency passed on the American public last year, 20 per cent was traceable to Colombia, South America.

• • •

Phony money from Colombia is nothing new. The first counterfeit U.S. currency of Colombian origin was detected by the Secret Service in 1963. Since then, a total of 170 different and distinct counterfeit notes have been identified and catalogued. These are grouped into five major families because they share common workmanship and printing defects.

Colombia has become a significant source of fake U.S. money because of that nation's ineffective, or nonexistant, laws governing the possession or passing of counterfeit foreign currency. The manufacture of phony money in Colombia, however, is prohibited.

With that in mind — and with the cooperation of a Colombian government sympathetic to this country's problem — the Secret Service established a task force of special agents last year. These agents, working with Colombian authorities in Bogota, were responsible for the arrest of 30 defendants and the seizure of $20 million in counterfeit U.S. currency. Also recovered in the same raid were 40 million pesos worth of counterfeit tax stamps and 100 million pesos in Colombia bonds.

• • •

Although all of the U.S. currency produced in Colombia contains noticeable flaws many of the bills which have managed to find there way into circulation often go undetected for long periods of time. According to Secret Service counterfeiting specialist James E. Brown, the reason for this is unfortunately understandable. Because U.S. currency is readily accepted all over the world, when it is accepted, no one really takes the time to examine the notes that are exchanged.

The bulk of the fake U.S. currency seized in Colombia were $20 bills which were printed by the offset process. That denomination also makes up roughly 70 per cent of the counterfeit currency produced in this country.

Counterfeiters are particular about what they will copy. Although bogus $50 and $100 bills are beginning to appear in larger quantities — a fact attributed to inflation — forgers tend to steer clear of the lower denominations. When it comes to $1, $2, and $5 notes, the risk doesn't appear to be worth the effort.

There may be one other reason why one low value isn't very popular among counterfeits. "We do see $1 bills on occasion," stated one Secret Service official recently, "but not so much the $2 bill, probably because many people have trouble now just accepting the genuine ones."

For collectors interested in finding out more about counterfeit currency, the Secret Service has prepared an informative booklet — "Know Your Money" — which is available free of charge. Requests for this item should be addressed to: "The Office of Public Affairs, United States Secret Service, 1800 "G" St., Washington, D.C. 20223.



The counterfeit $20 bill from Bogota, Columbia

Phone machine malfunction cited as cause of blaze

EDISON — A telephone answering machine was cited as the cause of a fire which damaged a Koster Boulevard apartment yesterday morning.

Township Fire Chief H. Ray Vliet said the blaze, which broke out shortly after 9 a.m., apparently began when an automatic telephone answering machine shorted out and ignited wires leading to the device.

The chief said the fire was confined to a table upon which the machine was setting, some papers and a portion of the wall behind the table.

He said the small blaze caused some smoke damage to the living room of the apartment, but no extensive damage or injuries.

Albert Gittleman, who rents Apt 2—C at 14 Koster Blvd., was not at home at the time of the fire, according to the chief.

Members of Raritan Engine Company No. 2 and the Edison Paid Fire Department responded to the 9:06 a.m. call, which was brought under control within minutes of the firefighters' arrival.

TAP

JUL - AUG 1981 NO. 68

TAP
Room 603
147 W. 42 St.
New York 10036

Dear Tap,

Previously, in late 1978, I came across your publication by reading about it in the *Fifth Estate* in Detroit. I bought about half of your back issues and found it very interesting. I would like to resubscribe. Please send your current rates and info so I can buy the other half..

I am particularly interested in Black Boxes and I have several questions about them. First, how does one know when the call coming in is to be black boxed? If a tone decoder such as a 567 was placed on the receiving end and the caller was given a 555 oscillator, the caller could send a beep down the line and trigger the 567 which could turn on a light or buzzer to notify the receiver of a long distance black box call. (I only ask these questions for educational purposes).

In regards to 2600 and black box detectors, it would seem to me that this equipment would be too expensive to place on everyone's line and that only random checks are made. It would seem that Ma would have to get a warrant to bust into one's place and then find the equipment. How could they prove that the voice on the line is the suspect in question? (Even capture of the device would only add to circumstantial evidence).

I believe in issue 36 or 33 there is a reproduction of an ad for a 2600 hz & black box detector. It states that the device catches black boxes by detecting the presence of an AC signal in the absence of a certain amount of DC current. It also states that the device can be placed in series or parallel.

If the detector is wired in series it states that it can detect 2600 hz bypassing and black boxing simultaneously. In parallel it can only detect 2600 hz tones. In order to detect the black box it must be placed in series. This must be necessary to measure current flow while picking up the audio. Consequently, the device may have a significant dc resistance. For instance the device may use a very small miniature relay for current detection. In any case it may have a fairly substantial dc resistance which may alter your voltage or current flow.

The ad also states that the detector is triggered by the presence of AC in the absence of a certain level of DC, why not let just enough DC current to flow; but an amount of DC insufficient to trigger the telco relay — perhaps 14-16 milliamps? If the relay doesn't trigger billing doesn't occur. By placing the current as close as possible one might be able to bypass the detector. If the ringing AC stops, you will know that the relay has triggered.

It has been my experience that the dc resistance of the line (the batteries internal resistance, relay resistance & line itself) is usually around 1500 to 2000 ohms. Consequently, if the device has a resistance of 200 ohms and let's say the phones resistance was 200 ohms and the telco dc impedence was 1500 ohms then the device would alter the voltage from 5.2 to 4.7 a change of approximately 10%. I have sampled my telephone voltages before and they seem to remain fairly constant. One method is to sample the line with the phone disconnected with a precision resistor of 200 ohms. This excludes any ac from the carbon mike. The only ac variance will come from the dial tone which should be minimal. The only other variation would be that of the line resistance which may change slightly with the weather.

Another method of testing might be to send a low power RF signal down the line. The relay being an inductor should provide considerable ac impedence. Any capacity coupling may create an ac short at very high frequencies — this would reduce impedence at high frequencies. An LC bridge will resonate at a specific frequency. If the series hook-up uses an audio transformer this will increase the inductance of the line and once again change impedence at various frequencies. Consequently, a random sampling of a spectrum of frequencies may be taken and recorded. Any variance at a future date should be suspect.

In order to test AC impedence place a high impedence ac meter across L1, L2. Most commercial multimeters have a very low AC impedence. Usually 2K or less. Be sure you check the specs for AC impedence most multimeters have different input impedences for DC voltage, resistance and AC voltage tests. Next connect the signal generator across L1, L2 making sure to use a blocking capacitor. Be sure to disconnect all telephones so the ringers don't interfere with your readings. You should also take readings at random intervals in the lower ranges 1K to 100Khz. Then try RF frequencies going as high as you can with your equipment. When changing frequencies disconnect the generator from L1, L2 and take an ac reading. Calibrate the AC voltage to a uniform value (say .5 volts) each time. Then connect the generator to the line and note how the voltage changes. The voltage will vary depending upon the AC impedence of the telco equipment at each specific frequency. Next keep a record of what you have done. Now you can retest your line from time to time and note variations.

I am in the process of experimenting with this method right now and am keeping records of each test. I am also monitoring my voltage and currents weekly with precision digital equipment. If anyone else out there is interested perhaps we can compare results and devise some new testing methods. If you have an AC current meter you might test the amount of current passing at each frequency also.If anyone has any information on the impedence of detection devices or how they are coupled please send it in and we can figure out a way to detect its presence on the line.

LETTERS FROM READERS

Dear Tap

For any Paper Trippers out there who are trying to keep a clean and solid non de plume, some advice: If you are thinking of using credit for your new namesake, beware of TRW credit. They are The Credit Bureau. Although they won't admit to it in their public printed policy, they do keep records of your present and past residencies and employment This could lead to your undoing should you ever want to submerge for awhile with your alias intact.

The above tidbit also holds true for everyday people who are trying to get credit. The point is to be sure that you give practically the same story everytime you apply for credit (they like to see 'stability'). Any variations such as different social security numbers or birthdates will be emphasized in your file, and probably will be a red flag to any credit grantors who may wonder about the discrepancies.

Probably the best idea is to request a copy of your own credit file for the last six months (which will be all they will give you). Obtaining it is merely routine and you might be rather amazed at what you could find in your file. One should take this opportunity to "Straighten' out their file. How? That's your problem. Be creative.

Hoping that we all live life with the least amount of hassles. That's true freedom.

Tom,

Texas Instruments has done it for us. They are making a "Blue Box". They call it a TI 99/4 Home Computer. It has music capabilities built in. It plays up to 3 tones at a time whose frequency can be specified to the nearest Hz and whose duration can be specified to the millisecond.

When I called TI to ask a few questions about its capabilities, the gentlemen I talked to readily admitted the computer's possibilities. In fact, he used the term "Blue Box" first. He said they originally planned to mention its auto dialing capabilities (touch-tone of course, and not MF) but decided not to after being contacted by, guess who, Ma Bell.

There are 2 disadvantages: 1, It costs $1100.00; 2, It is bulky. But it means you can have a legal "Blue Box sitting right in your home and Ma Bell can't do anything about it. Besides it can also play football, chess, and any number of other interesting things.

Hey! Maybe There Is Hope

A federal investigation disclosed last week that a $100 million computer at a top-secret government weapons laboratory in Albuquerque, N.M., was improperly used by the lab's employes to store such extravocational data as games, personal letters, jokes, an illegal bookie operation for local gamblers and an inventory for someone's beer-can collection.

THE GREEN BOX & THE BROWN BOX
-- BY Ted Vail & Mick Haflinger

It seems like there are so many colored boxes around today, so here is a short summary of the known types:

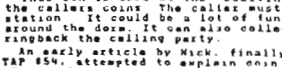
BLUE - Gives the user the power of a long distance operator, for free. Very powerful.
RED - Imitates the "coin deposited" tones at a pay phone, thus reducing toll charges to 5¢/3 min. Practically useless for local calls.
PURPLE - Combines functions of RED & BLUE in 1 unit.
BLACK - Causes Bell equipment to think call was never answered, while allowing conversation. See "mute" below.
BEIGE - Anything that can imitate a Teletype.
WHITE - Equivalent to a Touch-Tone pad (12 keys)
GRAY - A Touch-Tone pad with 16 keys or 1633 hz. SF
BROWN - Combines as many others as possible, at least PURPLE & GRAY.
YELLOW - A simple 2600 hz. generator. See "mute".
"MUTE" - Any receiving end device that makes conversation possible while making Bell think the called party never answered. Black box is the best-known mute, but others exist.

And now, due to the combined efforts of Ted Vail and Mick Haflinger, we have the GREEN BOX!

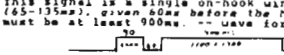
As we all know, the RED box is safe, easy, and very effective. But you know, paying that 5¢ really leaves a sour taste in my mouth. If you feel the same way this new box is the answer. You can now get your 5¢ back! If both calling and called parties are equipped with RED/GREEN boxes then the caller pays a nickel and RED Boxes the rest--then the called party uses the GREEN box to return the callers nickel. ABSOLUTELY FREE! It is assumed that clandestine calls are for less than the 3 minute limit. If not you better think about it.

This box is used at the receiving end to return the callers coins. The caller must be at a pay station. It would be a lot of fun and save money around the dorm. It can also collect coins and ringback the calling party.

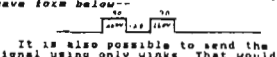
An early article by Mick, finally published in TAP #54, attempted to explain the MF signal but the MF signal alone is not enough. The difficult part is preparing the receiver for the incoming MF. According to Bell, this is done by sending an "operator attached" (OA) signal to the receiver. This signal is a single on-hook wink of 2600 HZ (65-135ms), given 60ms before the MF signal which must be at least 900ms. -- wave form below--



However, since this has not been proven, we cannot rule out the possibility that we really need "operator attached" signal instead. This is simply 2 on-hook winks seperated by 100-150ms. -- wave form below--



It is also possible to send the coin return signal using only winks. That would call for 4 winks after the "operator released" signal.



Maybe winks are more important than we think. They are just short bursts of 2600 HZ that are connected to MF in the ECM unit at the CO. They then go out to the receiving end, and work their magic. Refer to TAP #54 for other uses. (for CC 70 should be 700)

Well, there are the specs, complete with waveforms. We are designing ours now, similar to the TAP. Plans will be seen in but if you get one working, please get in touch with the TAP.

The BROWN BOX is the most powerful box known since it has the capability of generating ALL control & signaling tones. This crystal-controlled tone gener- ator is hyper-stable, with respect to both voltage and temperature changes. The frequencies are accurate to 0.5% or better. It's also easily connected to a computer (a real asset variety) A 1.0 MHz crystal time- base clocks two RCA 40103 down counters, which divide the 1 MHz according to the 8-bit word supplied to each input. The 4015 and associated circuitry take the square wave outputs of the 40103's, mixing the two and outputting a close approximation of a sine wave to the LM747-based amplifier. If all you want is a Blue Box, either build one of the others that have appeared in TAP, or connect this one to your computer. You can use lots of diodes and a keyboard and pushbutton, but it's "overkill" if all you want is a Blue Box.

BUT, because you can re-tune this box to a new set of tones just by changing the input word(s), it turns your microcomputer into a BROWN BOX! (Beige/Purple/Gray simultaneously). Also if you use a pair of PROM's instead of the diode matrix (which is necessary to keep the 40103's from interfering with each other), and a keyboard decoder chip to interface the keyboard to the PROM, you could go from one set of tones to another (like TouchTone/WHITE Box to BLUE Box to military(USAF) local to Army long distance to ...) just by using the extra address bits of the PROM. Throwing in a 74221/2 or similar counter/timer (is there a CMOS equivalent?) would give RED & GREEN Box capabilities. Ted hasn't figured out all the details of this added circuitry yet but he suggests 2758 1K X 8 EPROMS (Prog. arrays are another possibility) and the 74C922 keyboard decoder. The EPROMS are about $.00 FRM each - that's Federal Re- serve Notes, not dollars--just paper!

See Fig. 1 for the basic tone generator circuit. For each of the 40103's, the output frequency is given by Freq = 1000000/(8*(N+1)) where N is the base 10 value of the 8-bit word applied to the 40103's input. All of the 8-bit words and the resulting freqs are listed in Table 1.

A code of 10110001 (177) yields an output frequency of 1000000/(8*178), or 702.247191 Hz, which is close enough to 700 Hz. For a given freq, the code can be found by solving for N, N=(1000000/freq)-1.

The change from one set of tones to another is simple. Let's say your keyboard decoder converts the keyboard input into a binary output, such that it's output is 01100001 when KEY #6 is depressed. The 0110 fed to the address input of the PROM's tell them to look in location 96, and to output whatever 8-bit word is there. In Blue Box mode, PROM A (low freq group) outputs 01111001 to the 40103 designated "A" while PROM B outputs 01011111 to 40101 "B". The result is a MF output of 1100Hz + 1300Hz. But let's say that PROM A contains 10100001 in location 22 (10110) and PROM B has 01010100 in location 22--this is 770Hz and 1477HZ.

All address lines are low unless specified otherwise. The keyboard encoder controls the 1,2,4, and 8 address lines, and hand-thrown switches control the others. Now you, the phreak, raise the 16 address line high. Upon pushing the 6 button on the keyboard, your Touch-Tone pad tone 6, and the proms output the words found in location 22. You've added 16 to the address generated by the keyboard, and as long as the 16 address line is high, you'll have a whole new set of addresses, which, if you do your programming right, will contain the words for the TouchTone freqs. If the keyboard encoder assigns 10100 (ten) to the "0" button on your keypad, you might want to put 00000000 (code for 125000 Hz, which is essentially null as the rest of the circuit won't pass it) into one of the proms and 01000 (8) into the other, at address 26 (16+10), so you'll get a pure 1633 SF out. So, with the 16 line high you have a GRAY box. Of course, with a prom that's 1K long, you'll have address lines (in addition to the 1,2,4, and 8 lines controlled by the keyboard encoder) for 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, and 512, allowing 64 different SETS of tones. If that is not enough they make 4Kx8 proms.

Now that you have hyper-MF Brown Box capability you might as well find something to do with it. We understand that the military uses MF to control long distance trunks with Bell Long Lines. We were discussing this (Mick's article on this has not been published yet) at WATS-80 and speculated about the method Bell uses to access it from the regular traffic. We think the Army TA-341/PT tones (TAP #60) are used inside military bases. There is a great need for input in this area--please contact the authors if you have information.

You might try getting a copy of the Autovon Phone book. It is available at The Government Printing Office bookstore. Also Army Technical manuals TM 11-5805-480-15-& and -481-15-& and -482-15-& supposedly deal with Autovon. Am may GAO report 09783. Autodin is covered by FM750-14 and AR105-26 which may be obtained from Adjutant General Center/ HQDA(DAAG-PAD-I)/Washington, DC 20314. Send a note first to make sure they will send it before sending your money or FRN.

US Patent 4,001,513 describes a Blue Box detector. Doesn't look too easily defeatable, but it won't stop a Green Box. Always use a coin phone though!

Sadly they'll always have the called #, so keep 2 things in mind: tell your friends that a computer printout of numbers is not evidence, as they could program the computer to print out anything they like, and if you want someone to be harassed, call him with a Box anonymously and let the detector go to work.

For proper Red Boxing, you need a relay simulator like the one shown in fig 2. I don't know whether this is in the Blue Box or not, I suspect that it does. When the "deposit" switch (S1) is pressed, the SCR conducts and lets the CO "see" 10K across the line--as it should. This automatically removes the 10K when a collect or return signal comes in. I (Ted) think the line voltage goes to zero briefly just before the high voltage signal. Let return signal come down the line. If so, the current flow through the SCR will stop, turning the SCR off. If the SCR won't turn off, try putting a 48 volt zener across the bridge, so when the line voltage of the tip goes to zero, zener will conduct, shorting out the SCR thus turning it off. The problem with any coin relay is that you hard-wire a 10K across the line, so you can't acoustically couple DC. As long as you're hard- wiring, of course, you might as well connect the MF output of the Box. During TAPpers may want to switch back to the "talk" position on their line, so they can have easy access. The problem with this is that one now has a "favorite" target phone, but one can either tap the line at a remote location between the phone and the CO, or wire up jacks to lots of phones before beginning one's Boxing spree.

Best place for a tap is one that you can observe most of the time, so you can tell when they're out looking for it. Observation could be done similar to burglar alarms, and much safer!

Two things must be kept in mind: don't stay on too long, and Also Bell Will Know the incoming party's number, so when they detect the shortage (after at most 2 months) they may have some questions. You might want to use the box only to set up collect calls to coin phones, whose last 4 digits should not be 00xx, 9xxx, or 6xxx. It seems there are only 3 effective, outright ways to make free calls: credit cards, ring-no-answer, and scams like third party billing and collect calls to coin phones.

TABLE 1

#	WORD	FREQ	#	WORD	FREQ
1	00000001	62500.0000	140	10100000	776.3975
2	00000010	31250.0000	141	10100001	771.4844
3	00000011	31250.0000	142	10100010	766.6016
4	00000100	15625.0000	143	10100011	761.7493
5	00000101	7812.5000	144	10100100	756.9274
6	00000110	7812.5000	145	10100101	752.1359
7	00000111	5208.3333	146	10100110	747.3747
8	00001000	3906.2500	147	10100111	742.6438
9	00001001	3906.2500	148	10101000	737.9432
10	00001010	3125.0000	149	10101001	733.2728
11	00001011	2604.1667	150	10101010	728.6327
12	00001100	2232.1429	151	10101011	724.0227
13	00001101	1953.1250	152	10101100	719.4429
14	00001110	1736.1111	153	10101101	714.8932
15	00001111	1562.5000	154	10101110	710.3736
16	00010000	1420.4545	155	10101111	705.8841
17	00010001	1302.0833	156	10110000	701.4247
18	00010010	1201.9231	157	10110001	696.9953
19	00010011	1116.0714	158	10110010	692.5959
20	00010100	1041.6667	159	10110011	688.2265
21	00010101	976.5625	160	10110100	683.8870
22	00010110	919.1176	161	10110101	679.5775
23	00010111	868.0556	162	10110110	675.2979
24	00011000	822.3684	163	10110111	671.0482
25	00011001	781.2500	164	10111000	666.8283
26	00011010	744.0476	165	10111001	662.6383
27	00011011	710.2273	166	10111010	658.4781
28	00011100	679.3478	167	10111011	654.3477
29	00011101	651.0417	168	10111100	650.2471
30	00011110	625.0000	169	10111101	646.1763
31	00011111	600.9615	170	10111110	642.1352
32	00100000	578.7037	171	10111111	638.1239
33	00100001	558.0357	172	11000000	634.1423
34	00100010	538.7931	173	11000001	630.1904
35	00100011	520.8333	174	11000010	626.2682
36	00100100	503.9062	175	11000011	622.3756
37	00100101	487.8788	176	11000100	618.5126
38	00100110	472.6103	177	11000101	614.6792
39	00100111	458.0882	178	11000110	610.8753
40	00101000	444.2857	179	11000111	607.1010
41	00101001	431.1806	180	11001000	603.3561
42	00101010	418.7500	181	11001001	599.6406
43	00101011	406.9697	182	11001010	595.9545
44	00101100	395.8088	183	11001011	592.2978
45	00101101	385.2381	184	11001100	588.6704
46	00101110	375.2315	185	11001101	585.0723
47	00101111	365.7609	186	11001110	581.5035
48	00110000	356.8000	187	11001111	577.9639
49	00110001	348.2422	188	11010000	574.4535
50	00110010	340.0641	189	11010001	570.9723
51	00110011	332.2407	190	11010010	567.5203
52	00110100	324.7500	191	11010011	564.0974
53	00110101	317.5735	192	11010100	560.7036
54	00110110	310.7000	193	11010101	557.3389
55	00110111	304.1216	194	11010110	554.0032
56	00111000	297.8214	195	11010111	550.6965
57	00111001	291.7931	196	11011000	547.4188
58	00111010	286.0204	197	11011001	544.1700
59	00111011	280.4878	198	11011010	540.9501
60	00111100	275.1810	199	11011011	537.7591
61	00111101	270.0862	200	11011100	534.5969
62	00111110	265.1899	201	11011101	531.4635
63	00111111	260.4800	202	11011110	528.3588
64	01000000	255.9444	203	11011111	525.2828
65	01000001	251.5714	204	11100000	522.2354
66	01000010	247.3514	205	11100001	519.2166
67	01000011	243.2759	206	11100010	516.2263
68	01000100	239.3364	207	11100011	513.2645
69	01000101	235.5263	208	11100100	510.3311
70	01000110	231.8394	209	11100101	507.4261
71	01000111	228.2703	210	11100110	504.5494
72	01001000	224.8136	211	11100111	501.7010
73	01001001	221.4643	212	11101000	498.8809
74	01001010	218.2179	213	11101001	496.0890
75	01001011	215.0698	214	11101010	493.3252
76	01001100	212.0156	215	11101011	490.5896
77	01001101	209.0513	216	11101100	487.8821
78	01001110	206.1728	217	11101101	485.2026
79	01001111	203.3766	218	11101110	482.5511
80	01010000	200.6590	219	11101111	479.9276
81	01010001	198.0167	220	11110000	477.3319
82	01010010	195.4464	221	11110001	474.7641
83	01010011	192.9447	222	11110010	472.2241
84	01010100	190.5086	223	11110011	469.7118
85	01010101	188.1349	224	11110100	467.2272
86	01010110	185.8209	225	11110101	464.7702
87	01010111	183.5638	226	11110110	462.3408
88	01011000	181.3609	227	11110111	459.9389
89	01011001	179.2098	228	11111000	457.5644
90	01011010	177.1080	229	11111001	455.2173
91	01011011	175.0533	230	11111010	452.8975
92	01011100	173.0435	231	11111011	450.6050
93	01011101	171.0764	232	11111100	448.3396
94	01011110	169.1500	233	11111101	446.1013
95	01011111	167.2624	234	11111110	443.8901
96	01100000	165.4118	235	11111111	441.7059
97	01100001	163.5964			
98	01100010	161.8145			
99	01100011	160.0645			
100	01100100	158.3450			
101	01100101	156.6545			
102	01100110	154.9917			
103	01100111	153.3553			
104	01101000	151.7440			
105	01101001	150.1566			
106	01101010	148.5921			
107	01101011	147.0494			
108	01101100	145.5274			
109	01101101	144.0252			
110	01101110	142.5419			
111	01101111	141.0766			
112	01110000	139.6286			
113	01110001	138.1970			
114	01110010	136.7811			
115	01110011	135.3801			
116	01110100	133.9934			
117	01110101	132.6203			
118	01110110	131.2602			
119	01110111	129.9125			
120	01111000	128.5766			
121	01111001	127.2519			
122	01111010	125.9378			
123	01111011	124.6338			
124	01111100	123.3394			
125	01111101	122.0541			
126	01111110	120.7775			
127	01111111	119.5091			
128	10000000	118.2486			
129	10000001	116.9955			
130	10000010	115.7495			
131	10000011	114.5102			
132	10000100	113.2772			
133	10000101	112.0502			
134	10000110	110.8289			
135	10000111	109.6129			
136	10001000	108.4019			
137	10001001	107.1958			
138	10001010	105.9942			
139	10001011	104.7969			

Blue boxes and scanning can still be used to explore the system, even in detector-infested areas, as the detector depends upon hassling the recipient of the call.

I've been told that scanning, auto-verify, etc. may be pie-in-the-sky in some areas. It seems that someone scanned all of the Chicago inward codes from 000 to 320 or so and found nothing of any significance. Will you please send me an auto-verify code with instructions so that I may prove to my own satisfaction that there really is such a thing? I will, if you desire, refrain from publishing it, so Bell doesn't change it the week after publication. If you don't want to give the exact code, could you narrow it down to a block of 100 or so numbers to scan on my own? The opinion has been expressed that auto-verify is simply bullshit, and I'd like to prove to myself that this isn't so. Send as much as you can. Thanks.

As a parting shot, let me tell you that 958 (the NYCity ANI #) and 959 and 970 are often used as test numbers. Try them from a coin phone in your area and tell us what happens. Also try 930 and 970, which are usually reserved for new services. "Flash Bazbo" - please contact Ted. "The Doctor" - please contact Nick. _____ We would appreciate any and all feedback _____

STICKY SITUATION. Thieves taking advantage of modern technology are literally "sticking up" their victims by using the new super glues to stick their hands to walls or furniture while they rob them. It is usually impossible for the stuck-up stick-up victims to cause anything without the aid of a doctor. In England, the British Safety Council has been trying to pass a law banning the sale of super glues.

AT THE FRONT LINES - Nick Haflinger

This column will attempt to bring out interesting developments in the world of high technology. There are lots of areas that TAP has not explored and I intend to open up a few. Maybe there is someone out there who can use this information. Remember, it is important to break into these areas BEFORE they realize that we can do it.

J.C. Welman,Jr.,who is the head of the AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION gasoline-rationing task force, was recently quoted as saying that the "task of consolidating a natural vehicle registration data base, issuing gas allocation checks for some 150 million vehicle owners and processing the millions of coupons that would be the currency of rationing could overwelm the D.P. capabilities of gas-rationing agencies". What this means is that any gas-rationing plan used will have huge loopholes for clever people. Read THE BLACK BAG OWNERS HANDBOOK- FALSE FACE for some good ideas on making bogus ration books.

What is known about the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS)?. It's located in Phoenix and is currently replacing its Data General Nova 840 with PDP 11/70's. I know that this will be used with NCIC, perhaps to free them from the public phone network.

Bell (AT&T and Western Electric) seems to be getting ready for a push in the word-processing market. By using their new ESS systems, with store-and-forward message switching, Bell will have a large advantage. All you good Tappers need to help figure out how we can use this service for FREE. The rumors are that Bell can now store a three minute conversation in memory, if so then this could be used for automatic recording of calls that had Blue/Black Box detected.

ITT has a new service for fax machine users. Faxpax will allow any two fax machines to communicate, regardless of speed. The article said you can find out who has fax machines by calling the local Faxpax operator. This opens up a whole new dimension in obscene phone calls. There is a free 90 day trial if you contact ITT DTS, 2 Broadway, NY,NY 10004. 212-558-4200. Of course, the Tap staff could just walk down the street and find out.

There will be a new 900 exchange in the near future. It will be used in place of 800 numbers for TV merchandising, etc. Details are few but it seems that the number only exists in the ESS system. A merchandiser makes arrangements with Bell to set up the number at a certain time and keep it up for a specified length of time. It probably saves Bell thousands of dollars by keeping normal long lines free but the assholes want to charge the CALLER 50¢ per call.

Prof. John M. Carroll of the Univ. of Western Ontario is writing about automated crime. He tells of "..a counter-culture group in L.A. that maintains a computer-based hit list of execs of American firms doing business in Latin America and of hit lists of jewelry and valuables and the computerized rigging of odds on horse racing.

About that source code we heard the Russians tried to buy--seems it was the source code for a data base management system (DBMS) sold by ADABAS. ADABAS used the incident for a full-page ad in COMPUTERWORLD.

It seems like the Immigration Service (INS) is a little loose. Senator Richardson Preyer says, ".. we found that security personnel at INS had never run test raids on its paper and computer records". "They had also failed to test means of spotting forged or altered entries on the files". These failures are distressing because of the "large black market in forged documents" Need some papers?

If you want to cut your phone bills, cut out this chart.

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Send CASH, check, or money order to:

TAP, Room 603, 147 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

BY THE MAGICIAN.....

The Bell book "Notes On Distance Dialing" is extremely useful to the "Telecommunications Hobbiest" it contains reams of information on a wide variety of topics ranging from international telephone routing techniques to WATS to CCIS etc. The last edition was priced at $12.50, but I Believe a new edition is now out, and most likely costs more (Doesn't everything ?). For more information on obtaing a copy, send a SASE to TAP.

A note of caution to those of you hacking on SPC SPRINT and MCI. It is believed that Bell has set up all MCI and SPRINT local dialups as "Trap Numbers". This means that whenever you call the dialups, a trouble card is dropped (IE. a record is printed containing the CALLING number and time) at the Bell central office. These "cards" are usually ignored unless MCI or SPRINT detects a fraud (IE. Unauthorized use of a customers access code) then they can call Bell and almost immediatly find out the calling phone number and nail the person. Thus dialing MCI or SPRINT from a PAY PHONE would seem to be the only safe way. (By the way, The above mentioned "trap numbers" is also how Bell goes after harrasing phone callers, to private residences.)

Also remember MCI and SPRINT always have a record of the CALLED number. Thus if a customer complains that he is being billed for calls that he did not make, MCI and SPRINT will contact the number called and try to find out who called them at the time in question. So only institutional switchboards, Business's with no record of your call and people with very "short memorys" are "safe"to call through MCI and SPRINT.

PLEASE NOTE: We DO NOT encourage you to rip off MCI or SPRINT as they are in business attempting to provide an alternative lower cost long distance telephone service and are most certainly a step in the right direction!

Mad at IRAN ? Well call up the militants at The United States embassy and tell them what you think.
After 9:00 AM Iran time call:

Country Code: 098
City Code: 21 (Tehran)
US Embassy: 825001

Any comments, questions etc. send to:
The Magician C/O TAP

"I don't make jokes, I just watch the government and report the facts and I have never found it necessary to exaggerate." — Will Rogers.

"A newspaper is not just for reporting the news as it is, but to make people mad enough to do something about it." — Mark Twain.



Dear TAP,

This is just a note to let you know how much I enjoyed WATS-80. I would like THE DOCTOR to get in touch with me through the TAP office. The info on SPRINT has been useful, will it be published? I've done a lot of scanning recently and want to add to SOLOs article that xxx-0000 indicates a band 1 prefix. Also if the jane recording greets you at xxx-0050, try xxx-0060 to verify the band 6 prefix you found. Is anyone out there interested in swapping scanned numbers?

TASERS are getting big here. Rumour has it that TAP will be publishing plans soon, well??

Upcoming projects from the think tank include a new box that allows the caller to put money in the phone and get it back. It is possible to use this from the called end with some changes. Look for plans in the winter TAP.

Sept,80 Popular Electronics turned me on to the ICL7660 voltage polarity converter chip. It should simplify pipers box by eliminating one of the bulky batteries. It also crossed my mind that a 4046 cmos pll could be used to detect 2000 hz, which is used by the man to trace calls. It could be set up for automatic shutoff, even on black box calls.

Nick Haflinger

TAP
Room 603
147 W. 42 St.
New York 10036

No. 69

'Viva La Muerte!'

by Oz Y. Mandias

This column is dedicated to the H-Block IRA martyrs ('God save the queen, the fascist regime...') and to the assasin of 'Maximum' John Wood Jr. (named after the type of sentence he hung on drug defendants), the first federal judge to suffer that fate; a .243 deer snuffer that blew his chest open (S&W Model 1500?; as they say in Belfast, 'God made man, Armalite made 'em equal').

'Death is the greatest kick of all, that's why they save it for last.' -- graffito

Julie's In The Drug Squad According to the Christian Science Monitor (4 Sept/80,p.8), the DEA has formed hit teams to nail clandestine drug-making labs in a no. of cities including N.Y., Chicago, Houston, Atlanta, Boston and Wash.DC. You can now pretty well assume that buying any hot precursors will rate an easy bust for the narcs; always make sure your equipment and chems. go through a no. of trusted (and separate) hands before you cook. Also, let the chems. 'cool off' for a month or 2 (or longer), move around a lot and be prepared to start dating your lawyer.

Stings are as common-place as corrupt and/or perjuring narks. Buckeye, Precision Organic and Merrill Scientific (See High Times,March/81), just to name a few, offered'flagged'chems.and turned in customers.

Anyone interested in either buying or selling anything should write me c/o TAP.

Since the 'Better Living Thru Chem.' article, 2 new legal analogues have hit the streets (though they'll soon be illegal, of course): the methyl analog of fentanyl, sold as China White Heroin, and N-ethylamphetamine, sub'ing for the N-methyl deriv., commonly known as 'speed' or 'crystal meth.' They both originated in Calif., the latter undoubtedly via the Angels, according to informed sources.

'Psychedelic Chemistry', which I've mentioned in past articles is back in print. It's $15 from Loompanics (Box 264, Mason,MI,48854), with some new material, but still with a no. of errors, and still far from exhaustive or complete. It's still ,however, the best by far available (at least above-ground, anyway)if you have the background to understand advanced 'chemspeak.'

Media 'The Poor Man's Armourer' is also available from Loompanics for $17. It is definately worthwhile acquiring if you're into 'rock 'n roll' (full auto) and other facets of improvised, cheap weaponry. Fuck the boys from BATF.

'The Falcon and the Snowman' (Pocket Books,$3) is the true story of a couple of young guys , one a coke dealer, who became Russian spies. The protagonist is currently a federal fugitive facing 40 years hard time for his impertinence, and reportedly dealing coke in New England. A fascinating look at the corrupt and evil spooks in the CIA.

Underground Physicist's Corner 'The Secret That Exploded' (Random House,$16) is the story of the attempt to suppress the H-bomb secret by the authour of the infamous 'Progressive' article, Howard Morland. There's a lot of good info here, including the original article. A triumph for the First Amendment in these dismal times of fascism's rise. 'Basement Nukes' (Loompanics,$7)is O.K., but far less a book than Morland's. There's also far too much B.S. political clap-trap added by the authour and not enough technical detail.

Send in your plans & info.;UCRL 4725 where are you? Come on Rotow, cough it up!

Heavy Scene? If your neighbourhood is like mine, you can get bullet proof vests(Kevlar) for $85 and up from either: CWS Enterprises, 3824 Kidd Dr, Honolulu,HI 96818 or Survival Equip.Sales, 60 Madison St.,Geneva,NY 14456 .

Feedback Yeah, how about some? It'd be nice for a change to get some interesting mail instead of just a letter or 2 asking for something. Even if you don't want me to publish it, send it in for 'selective distribution'. There's always a lot of info that wide-spread distr'n would negat-e the useful of, or that's a trade secret. I can dig; I've got some pretty good tid-bit myself that go to the highest bidder. So how's about it; want to trade? L.A. & Bay area TAPers are particularly urged to write; I'm currently in your area. Send all mail to TAP c/o Oz Y.Mandias.
Long live outlaw chemistry!

COMPUTER PHREAK-OUT

by
The Wizard

High! It's been a while since I wrote anything so I figured I'd keep you up to date on the work down here at Muppet Labs here in The Bronx. I know I promised Tom an article on an auto-dial blue box for your home computer (I own a TRS-80 but I'll give enough info for you to modify it for any home computer) but due to a lack of time that project is on the shelf. HOWEVER,here's the idea,I've been working on lately. It's a microprocessor controlled brown box. As your handy pocket guide to colored boxes shows, a brown box is a combination of any two or more boxes. this will be a combination blue (of course),red and white(regular 16 key Touch Tone pad), as well as being a calculator. So you can carry it around without being conspicuous.

Right now it's just on the drawing board but here's what I have so far. The box will be designed around the NSC800 microprocessor from National Semiconductor. This is a new CMOS (low power), processor which will run Z-80 instructions. This is really nice, as I can develop the software on my Trash -80. National also has a new CMOS version of the 2716 EPROM. That's what the program will be stored on, assuming that it draws low enogh current. I'm waiting for National to send me prices and specs now. Otherwise, a regular 2716 EPROM will be used. In this case, when the unit is turned on, the program will relocate itself into CMOS RAM and then disconnect the 2716. Scratchpad RAM and I/O are provided on one chip for the NSC800. Decoding the keyboard will be done by a 74C923 20 key decoder chip. The 12 digit output will be done using a multiplexed 74C912 6 digit driver chip to drive 2 six digit multiplexed LED sticks.

The audio output can be achieved in two ways. Either two output bits on a port can be toggled to give different frequencies or 8 resistors can be attached to an output port to create a D/A converter. This would give you a sine wave output.

From a software standpoint, the program would have to provide four major functions. These are: keyboard input, LED output, sound generation and timing, and math functions..

I havent done any development on software yet but I have some ideas. First, on power-on the highest priority interrupt will clear all registers and workspaces and then dump you to the keyboard input routine. Numbers which are entered are outputted to the LED display. In order to use the box to generate tones, a special sequence of keys are pushed. Adifferent sequence is pushed for each function, i.e. white, blue or red box. There only has to be one key different for each function so that many sequences do not have to be memorized.

The sound generation will probably be done using the D/A approach. A table of values will be stored in PROM memory(i.e. the 27C16) to approximate a sine wave. Two pointers will be indexed throgh the table at different rates for the different frequencies. The results will be averaged together and output to the DAC. This will be output (probably through a 714 op-amp) to the battery charger input, using a capacitor to block the DC from flowing into the output. This method can be used to produce any tones needed so that special combinations or single freqency tones can be produced using the same method.

Development can be done on the TRS-80. I plan to design and build a shared memory board so the software can be developed on the TRS-80, loaded into shared memory and the NSC800 system can be run off of the same memory.

That's all I have so far. If you have any questions, comments or suggestions send them to TAP and Tom will pass them on to me. Stay high and stay happy.

THE MONTHLY MESSAGE

By Messenger R.N.A.

This is the beginning of a new column here at TAP. I will do my damndest to answer reader enquiries on any and every subject that TAP has ever dealt with. I'll also report on various other research findings, developments, and hallucinations as they occur.

Butch & Sloan Dep't.: Why not start off with the bad news, right? Well, I just put the final touches on my new blue box... and found that it wouldn't beep off 800 nums, though it would beep off other long-dist nums. "Nuts!," says I, "it looks like the dirty buggers put in a notch filter that absorbs 2600 and only works on WATS lines..."

The next day, I was on lunch break and decided to pay a visit to the local C.O. I gave the switchman a ration of appropriate BS by way of introductions, then proceeded to ask a few questions about electronic switching. Lo and Behold, he tells me that all in-WATS traffic coming from Connecticut is now going through a #4E switch. (In case you're wondering, I live in a medium-sized city in CT.) Anyway, the bad news continued as he told me that the entire long-dist system in CT was about to be cut over to 4E that Friday! I could've had a shitfit right there, but instead feigned enthusiasm and arranged for a CO tour. Which you will read about in the next issue.

If you don't already know, 4E stands for Number 4 ESS, Bell's new computerised replacement for the old 4A Crossbar long-dist switch that us phreaks know & love & whistle sweet somethings at. 4E uses a type of out-of-band signalling called CCIS, in which calls are not actually assigned a voice channel until the called party answers, and in which all information needed to process calls (and trace them as well) is carried down a separate channel that has no direct connexion to the voice channel. What this means is simply the end of black and blue boxes. You can whistle and beep 'till your heart's content, but if it's 4E you'll get exactly nowhere. Which is why I could be heard cussing all the way home that night.

HOWEVER... like we say, old phreax never die, they just build a different color box. My next one will be red.....

ALSO... it's now five days past due for cutover of the main switcher, which hasn't happened yet, so there may still be some time. Also, rest assured that we're all working hard on new approaches to the new problem of 4E and when we hit pay dirt you'll read it first right here.

WATS-New Dep't.: Plenty of interesting research to report. One: Some outgoing WATS lines use SF signalling with 2600. The one I know of is from a certain institution in my town to a nearby big city, which is otherwise a long-dist call. On this WATS, you can dial calls in that city but if you try dialing the dimit 1 first, to call beyond that city, the PABX at the institution whose WATS line it is, will dump you back to a PABX dial tone. HOWEVER, this will not happen if you beep a 2600 pulse quickly, which the PABX doesn't recognise but the WATS line takes as a digit 1, and then you can dial-pulse out the rest of the number with no hassle.

Here are some interesting nums that a friend and I found in February. I don't know what they're useful for, but if you study the list you'll notice a certain pattern in things. The pattern may give the basis for future hacking that might yield some very interesting nums. Also, most of these recordings identify the city they are in, so they might be useful for stacking tandems, maybe even for getting around the 4E problem. All of the following start with the 800 area code.

638-0022: 800 test line for "301 VPA" (Baltimore)
525-0056: ditto for "303 VPA" (Denver)
545-0055: New Mexico special inWATS test
283-0055: 800 svce. tst. line for 217 VPA in Springfield (Mass.) 4A inward WATS test, 228, 445,831, 843, this is a rec., 402-2C.
525-9999: three tones, then "The num you have reached... (readback) is being checked for trouble. Please try again later... (this has said that since January and still does!)
533-0055: #4ESS Minneapolis office, this is a recording 612-3-SP-1.
533-0058: ditto
523-0056: inWATS test line for Filthydelphia #4ESS machine, 215-3C.
525-0055 and 3066 are exactly the same thing.
446-005x (x=0-9) 800 service test line for 804 VPA. (Richrond VA)
393-0055: The num you have reached, 697-0055, is not in svce in Area Code 614. Please check the num...
828-0055: 800 svce test line for 716 VPA(this is in Buffalo NY on a 4A)
431-0077: inWATS test 817-3C (Fort Worthless, Texas)
362-5715: rinn, then 8 rapid beeps, then fast busy signal, a click, silence, back to dialtone.
362-5799: fast busy, silence, more fast busy, more silence, dumo back to dialtone.
362-5755: ring, 8 peeps, busy, dumo back to dial tone.

It seems that 800-362-xxxx in general make good scanning. If you decide to phreak around with any of this, please keep careful records of all your results and report them to "Messenger R.N.A." c/o TAP. Even if you dial something and get nothing interesting, let me know so others can be informed not to bother trying that num. ALSO: if you hit on something really intense (like a direct line to the White-White-Whitehouse), please don't mess with it too much until we all get a chance to look into it and figure out if it has any really special uses.

Uncle Sam Wants You, Dep't.: What Uncle Sam really wants you to do is to keep your nose out of his AUTOVON circuits. But then again, he also wants a lot of us to register for the draft,and do we obey? Hellll! No!

For a couple of years, a debate has been going around in phreak circles about what tones are used on AUTOVON. Three currently quoted guesses include the 4th column + 1633 hz guess, and the two other guesses that were printed in TAP #60. Take your choice and take your chances. Anyone who has access to reallive AUTOVON phones is encouraged to let his/her fingers do the walking over the keypad, while taping the tones. Use a small recorder and an induction pickup. Remember to also get the row and column tones individually by pressing two horizontal, or two vertical buttons at a time, going down from top to bottom and then from left to right. We can figure out the frequencies from what's on the tape.

Once we figure out how to get deep into AUTOVON, we can try calling our fiends in the Pentagom and telling them exactly what we think about the neutron bomb and the arms race in general. Have fun & don't get caught.

General topix Dep't.:

A good BS story to use on switchmen in order to get into CO's is this: "Hi there, I'm currently working for an interconnect company installing business phone systems, and I decided I want to move on to bigger & better things like working on Inside Plant stuff for Bell. I'm really into all this new digital stuff... I know you give tours of the works for engineering students, so how about...?" Also, by way of "needing to study up for before you apply for the job," you might be able to get hold of some Practices manuals. Send Xerox copies to TAP, c/o Messenger R.N.A.

If you're into installing phones for yourself and friends, do not buy ITT or Stromberg-Carlson. Most phones nowadays are made like shit but these two companies are really shoddy workmanship. Besides, Stromberg Carlson is a tentacle of General DynamiXXKs, a large weapons company. And ITT (which stands for International Tyrrany & Torture) has done everything from building weapons for the Nazis in WWII, to engineering the end of democracy in Chile in '73-'74.

The best made phones around are the old Automatic Electric #80. If you can still find any. In any case, it's best to buy reconditioned or used phones than new ones, as the former were made in the days when they were supposed to be able to survive being dropped out a window.... A good company for all of this and more is BECO, Bohnsack Equipment Company, in Germantown NY. If you go to the warehouse direct, they'll sell you "as-is" for dirt cheap, and the stuff is generally in need on only a cleaning up, and a new line cord.

Politix: I know most phreax aren't into this *too much these days,but some things need to* be said. One of them is that the biggest danger of fascism right now comes from further to the right than even Ronald Ray-gun. I'm referring to Jerry Falwell and the Moral (sic) Majority (sic). Jism-less Jerry is a psuedo-Christian version of the Ayatollah Khomeini and if you think Iran is an uptight place to live, check out Falwell's plans for the U.S. of A.

Falwell *runs a college, with a name like the* Liberty Baptist College, and the place is like a concentration camp. No rock-n-roll, jazz, country-western, or folk music. Guys must wear their hair above their ears and above their collars. Dress code more intense than many military academies. Strict authority and no student input into decision making. No smoking drinking drugs or dancing. Biology classes that teach that the world beran 10,000 years ago. Stoneers, Stoneers.

You can rest assured that if Falwell and his band of merry misanthropes gain any significant power, that most of the things you do in your free time will be verboten, with punishment consisting of "spiritual re-education..."

We as technoohreax can do a lot to subvert Falwell and his ilk. Fucking up their phone service, remote wiretap via verification, germ warfare in the form of airborne VD in the right places, LSD in their food/water, and so on. Ideas are welcome. Practical ideas that can be used. A lot of this modern racist, fascist shit is sublimated Southern resentment against the North for having been defeated in the Civil War. And it capitalises on economic woe like unemployment (Blame the Niggers!! and so on) The Ku Klux Kreens are back in Connecticut and spreading like cancer.

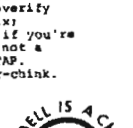
Think of it as Civil War II and you won't be surprised. You might be interested to know that the right wing is planning to call for a Constitutional Convention, wherein the entire Constitution can be rewritten. This move is gaining support... you can imagine the kind of things that will be on the agenda... changing the bill of rights so it starts with "The right of all fatuses to keep and bear arms will not be abridged..." Seriously! Remember: Apathy today brings totalitariansim tomorrow. Enough said.

FINALLY.... An urgent appeal for all of you out there to dust off your typewriters and start sending stuff in to TAP. If you don't like my political editorialising and would prefer more tech stuff, fine: make my editorials disappear by filling the space with schematix, number lists, and so on. Anything will do. Right now, the Urgent Topix listings include the following: info on ESS and especially 4E.; talco internal nums; scannings of 800 nums *based on the stuff in this column; info on* areas using comouters for coin-collect stuff on payphones; info on verify and autoverify and how-to-use; Chemistry: Pyrotechnix; Psychotechnix, and so on..... ALSO: if you're into "radical applications," and are not a Fed or other piggy, contact me c/o TAP.

Until next month....SLEEEEEP ...ker-chink.

--H-RNA

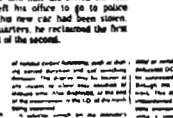
Keyed up



KUALA LUMPUR (AP) — Mokhtar Ahmad bought a new car after his first one was stolen a month ago.

Yesterday the police told him the stolen car had been found. When he left his office to go to police headquarters, he found his new car had been stolen. Arriving at police headquarters, he reclaimed the first car and reported the theft of the second.

THE SERVICE MONITOR
MODEL 250



REMOBS • SILVER BOX'S
BY THE MAGICIAN...

The "monitoring" (wiretapping) of an individuals telephone line without their consent, or without a court order is a violation of federal law and punishable by imprisonment for five years, a $10,000 fine, or both.

The only exceptions to the above, are police (in some states), and good ol' Ma Bell.

Some of you may have heard of devices called REMOBS which stands for Remote Observation Syste... They are also sometimes called "SILVER BOX'S". These devices allow supposedly "authorized" telephone employees to dial into them from anywhere, and then using in ordinary touch tone fone, tap into a customers line. RECEIVE ONLY (TF. The mouthpiece is not hooked, up thus it is totally silent) and listen to any conversation taking place. It would also be possible for ANYONE to dial into REMOB, key in the proper access code and tap fones if (though VERY illegal).

REMOB works as follows:

Dial the number of a remob unit. (Apparently Bell occasionally puts them in 555 information exchanges (F. YYY-555-(XXX) A tone will then be heard for approximately two seconds and then silence. It is then necessary to key in (with touch tone) a 2 to 5 digit security code, holding each digit down at least one second. If the code is not entered within five or six seconds, the REMOB will disconnect, and must be dialed again. If the code is properly entered, then another tone will be heard. A seven digit subscriber fone number can then be entered (the REMOB can only handle certain "exchanges" which are provided, as usually one machine cannot monitor an entire NPA). REMOB will then connect connect up to a subscribers line. The listener will hear the low level idle tone. When as the monitored party dials (rotary or touch tone) the listener would hear the number being dialed, then the entire conversation: all without detection. When the listener is finished with the monitoring of that particular customer, he can then key a single "reset digit" (usually the last digit of the access code) this disconnects him from the monitored line and returns him to the tone so that he can key in another 7 digit fone number. When the listener is totally finished with REMOB he keys a single "disconnect digit" which disconnects his from the line being monitored, and disconnects him from REMOB so that the device can reset and be ready for another caller.

Because of REMOBS potential for abuse, both by phreaks and more likely by Bell employees, Bell has kept REMOB VERY low key. Up until 1974, Bell denied entirely that REMOBS existed. The devices existance was first made public during hearings on "Telephone Monitoring Practices by Federal Agencies" before a subcomittee of the comittee on government operations, House of Representatives, Ninety-Third Congress June 1974. It has since been stated by Bell that the REMOB devices are used EXCLUSIVELY for monitoring Bell employees such as operators, information operators etc. to keep tabs on their performance.

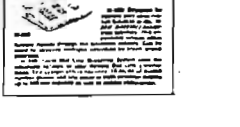
IN HOH ?

If any reader should discover a REMOB during his (or her) scanning travels, please keep in mind the VERY strict federal laws regarding wiretapping if you were to be caught using REMOB to tap peoples fones.

Following are two pictures of presently used REMOBS.

Any questions, comments etc. write to THE MAGICIAN c/o TAP





A Tale Told Out of School

Ann Arbor, Mich. (UPI) — Gerardine Clark, a High School teacher, was fired Tuesday night for kissing one of her male drama students. Ms. Clark, 35, was found guilty of the charge by the Ann Arbor Board of Education following a three-month hearing. The incident occured at the apartment of the student Robert Newman, 17, one day last summer.

Ms. Clark maintained that the relaxed atmosphere in the school had made close teacher-student relationships common place.

LIFE EXTENTION: SOD, super-oxide dismutase. A natural enzyme that eliminates free oxygen radicals. Available over-the-counter at many health food stores. May increase lifespan by one third.

OTC: Alpha-ethyl-tryptamine (AET) is a relative of the drug DMT and is also psychotropic. A speed like effect was reported at 75mg, a trip at 150mg, and a three day bummer was experienced by the jerk who took a gram dose. AET is available over-the-counter or by mail from chemical supply houses, and it's legal and inexpensive.

UNTESTED: Intravenous self-administration of nomifensine in rats--implications for abuse potential in humans. Reported that CNS stimulation is similar to cocaine. (Science, Vol. 212, 6/81, p. 1167.)

CUT: "The ideal coke cutter, in terms of snoot health, is a little-used, esoteric and nearly undetectable fine-powder version of silica oxide, which is, incidentally, a popular homeopathic remedy for nasal irritation." (OUI, August 1980, page 15--Dr. Hip.)

BOOK: Pleasures of Cocaine by Adam Gottlieb, 1978, And/Or Press, P.O. Box 2246, Berkeley, CA $4.95. Highly recommended. An excellent reference on solvent and colormetric tests to determine kinds of drugs and common cuts.

MARKET PRICES: Since the precursor phenyl-2-propanone became a Title 21 controlled substance over a year ago, the price has skyrocketed up to $1000 or more a liter. Because of the high price and general unavailability, home production is thriving. Also, let the buyer beware because cases are turning up in the law literature where the DEA is selling P-2-P to find clandestine drug manufacturers. The usual synthesis of the ketone is the Magidson and Garkusha method, Chem Abstracts, vol. 35, page 5868, para. 5. Chem Abs are found at better College libraries.

BETTER TO RENT: A Falls Township, PA, man was arrested with 7 lbs. of methamphetamine. Federal Agents confiscated the house and the surrounding 35 acres. An agent at the Philadelphia office of the DEA said they seized the farmhouse and property as a new approach to drug enforcement in which the government seizes assets it believes were acquired through illegal sales of drugs. (Courier Times, PA, reported by Patricia Wandling, Staff Writer.)

DR, ATOMIC'S UNDERGROUND DRUG NEWS

GOVERNMENT ATTACKS FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS: Gary Barnett, owner of United News Service (UNS), a company that sells drug manufacture formulae to counter culture chemists, was arrested for aiding and abetting the illegal manufacture of PCP because he sold a drug formula to a would-be chemist (see 507 F.Supp 670, for the details).

The case survived the preliminary hearing and Jury trial was set for March 24, 1981, in the Tenth Circuit Court; a continuance is expected.

Unlike the publication of pornography, the very publication of which is a crime, drug manufacture formulae are legal to publish and sell; however, the government contends that an act of criminal conspiracy happens when someone tries to manufacture controlled substances using the formula. (The UNS address is: P.O. Box 333, Bay Station, Brooklyn, NY)

CHEMICAL COMPANY EMPLOYEES ARE DEA INFORMANTS: It has been published in the Federal Reporter that certain employees of Buckeye Scientific Co. had an agreement with the DEA to alert them of suspicious chemical purchases. The FR, however, didn't state which Buckeye employees had the agreement or if the proprietor of Buckeye, the late Dick Hall, had any involvement. Also reported was that Precision Organic Chemicals in Alsop, IL, was a DEA sting operation. (See U.S. v. Gentry, 642 F2d 385, for the details.)

NEW BOOK: Michael V. Smith's new book Psychedelic Chemistry is now being sold by Loompanics Unlimited, P.O. Box 264, Mason, Michigan 44854. Loompanics will send price and information with a request and a s.a.s.e. This information may be sent with their General Catalogue, $2.00.

DRUGS OF INTEREST:

Longevity -- DHEA, dehydroepiandrosterone, an adrenal steroid, reportedly increases lifespan by 35 to 40 years and prevents cancer and obesity. (St. Paul Pioneer Press, 1-11-81, 8F.)

Legal Analogue -- methyl of Fentanyl. Morphine like in action and being sold as China White heroin. C(22)H(28)N(2)O. N-1-Phenethyl-4-piperidyl-propionanilide. (See Newsweek, Jan. 5, 1981, "A Deadly New Drug Passing as Heroin." Note that the above molecular formula and chemical name is for fentanyl, not for the methyl analogue.)

Crusty thieves

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP) — The burglars were selective. They broke into Margaret Winters' home while she was away, took a pizza from the refrigerator, cooked and ate it, and placed two dirty plates neatly in the sink.

And, she told police, they plucked all the leaves from a marijuana plant.

Nothing else was disturbed.

Chicago Jewelry Store Is Looted of $1 Million

CHICAGO. —Burglars using sophisticated tools took an estimated $1 million in furs and jewelry and $30,000 in cash today from a North Side jewelry store, police and store officials said.

The police said the burglars used a "black box" electronic device to bypass alarms at the Harry A. Levinson jewelry store, then cut through steel window bars with powerful cutting torches. Inside the store, they used the torches to open three vaults.

$50,000 Reward for New Bomb

There has been a great deal of controversy in recent years about the proposed development of the neutron bomb, which is designed to kill as many people as possible without damaging buildings.

Meanwhile, the San Francisco Ecology Center has offered a $50,000 reward to the first person who creates the *opposite* of the neutron bomb—the vivatron bomb.

The vivatron bomb would destroy high-rise buildings and freeways but do no harm whatsoever to humans, animals and plants. The new bomb would cause concrete, steel and asphalt to deteriorate—but at a slow enough rate to allow people to evacuate safely.

Entries should be sent to:

VIVATRON BOMB
San Francisco Ecology Center
13 Columbus Ave.
San Francisco, Cal. 94111

Ma Bell Shows Her Stuff

According to a reliable source at Mountain Bell Telephone, this ad had its phones ringing—with calls of protest. It seems the photographer inadvertently placed those two charming bells, which bear a strong resemblance to tits, directly in front of the model's similar apparatus. After the ad ran in such newspapers as the *Arizona Republic* and Denver's *Rocky Mountain News*, phone calls began to stream in with complaints about the ad's supposedly sexist nature. The phone company quickly withdrew the ad. Well, we never expected Ma Bell to have any balls anyhow.



TAP, Room 603, 147 W. 42 St., NY 10036

"Public money is like holy water. Everyone helps himself." — Anonymous

Bulk Rate
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 3
Keasbey, N.J.

Naked came the crook

A nude man who came in from the cold to rob a gas station early yesterday had a decided advantage, police said. The attendant was female. She fled, leaving the unarmed man free to empty the cash register, then stroll casually from the scene of the crime.

FREEBASING COCAINE by Dr. Atomic

Freebasing cocaine is basically a California phenomenon, but it's a practice that is popular with entertainers and with others who can afford to indulge in the pleasures of cocaine. Freebase cocaine is smoked in a special, glass water pipe called a freebase pipe, and after taking a toke the onset of the high is quick: it comes on faster than snorting and almost as quick as an i.v. injection -- it's like injecting cocaine without using a needle. After inhaling the freebase cocaine vapors, your hearing drops, and you get an incredible rush even before enough time passes to exhale the smoke. Unfortunately, the rush and the high don't last long, and the desire to smoke some more coke is compulsive. In fact, it is so compulsive that people who hang around the freebase pipe, impatiently waiting to get another toke, are known in the vernacular as "freebase vultures". But before the cocaine can be smoked, it must first be prepared.

The cocaine purchased on the street is usually cocaine hydrochloride (HCl), a water soluble salt of cocaine that is suitable for snorting or injecting, but not for smoking. Cocaine HCl burns at a high temperature, about 200°C, and if it's smoked, much of the cocaine gets carbonized, burned up, instead of reaching your lungs as vapors. But, by changing the cocaine HCl to cocaine freebase, you get more of the desired cocaine vapors and less carbon because the freebase vaporizes at a much lower temperature than the cocaine HCl does.

All it takes to change the cocaine HCl into cocaine freebase is a little home chemistry. It's easy: if you can bake brownies by following a cook book, you can freebase coke. The only supplies needed are some inexpensive chemicals and equipment that are easily obtainable at your local paraphernalia shop.

Equipment and Supplies

1 freebase water pipe, glass
2 screens, fine mesh, for pipe
1 glass freebase vial, 1 oz, with top[1]
1 mirror
1 single edge razor blade
1 box baking soda
1 bottle of petroleum ether or ethyl ether[2]
1 book matches or butane lighter

NOTE 1: Ethyl ether and petroleum ether will dissolve many plastics, so the tops of freebase vials are specially made of ether resistant plastic.

NOTE 2: Use caution when handling ether. The vapors of both ethyl ether and petroleum ether will ignite explosively near an open flame. Make sure that the room is well ventilated when extracting with ether. When freebasing in the kitchen, make sure the pilot lights are out on the stove and the hot water heater if they are nearby. Also, don't smoke or light matches while there are still fumes in the air.

The Freebase Process

1) To a 1 oz glass freebase vial, add 4ml to 6ml of warm water. Less than 1/4 of the vial is more than sufficient water.

2) Dissolve 1/4 to 1/2 gram of cocaine HCl in the water to make a cocaine solution. Shake or stir if necessary to dissolve the cocaine.

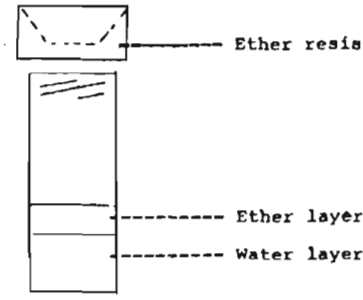
3) Add about 1/4 gram, more or less, of baking soda to the cocaine HCl solution. It is better to have an excess of baking soda than not enough. Next, shake well. This changes the cocaine HCl to the freebase.

4) Using a glass eyedropper, add 2ml to 3ml of ether. Shake well. The ether extracts the freebase cocaine from the water layer. As a rule of thumb, use half as much ether as water. Since ether and water do not form a solution, the ether will rise to the top and form a distinct layer.

TAP
1981

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Room 603
147 W. 42 St.
New York 10036

No. 70





Because the cocaine freebase is more soluble in ether than in water, the ether layer will contain most of the freebase; in effect, the ether has extracted the freebase cocaine from the water layer. This first ether extraction is known as the "first wash". The water layer can be washed one or two more times with ether to extract the small amount of freebase remaining after the first wash.

5) Siphon off the ether layer with the eyedropper, making sure not to take any of the water layer. Drop the freebase saturated ether carefully onto a clean mirror or glass surface. When the ether evaporates, a white powder should remain: this is the cocaine freebase, and it's ready to smoke. So what are you waiting for?

The freebasing process removes some of the water soluble contaminants (cuts) like mannitol and lactose, so the yeild, i.e. the weight of the cocaine freebase obtained will weigh less than the cut-coke that was started with; however, no significant amount of cocaine is lost; only the cut is removed. Thus, a gram of cocaine HCl that is only 25% pure is not a gram of cocaine but a 1/4 gram of cocaine, and the yeild of freebase cocaine, for this particular sample, will be slightly less than 1/4 gram.

The cocaine freebase, however, is nearly pure, compared to the starting material, and a smaller dose of the freebase will be just as potent as a larger amount of the cut cocaine. So, start with a small hit, a match size line or less (20mg to 50mg). Remember, just like snorting or injecting, you can consume too much by smoking. Be careful how much you smoke, and be careful, too, for police and informers: cocaine is still illegal. Have fun with your chemistry projects, stay high, and stay free.

Man nabbed in phone fraud

EAST BRUNSWICK — A man who described himself as an electronics engineer has been arrested on charges stemming from the use of a "blue box," a gadget the size of a calculator that emits electronic signals that bypasses regular telephone [illegible] equipment.

Tarkeshwar Singh, 50, of 16 [illegible] Place, is was freed on his own recognizance after be was arrested yesterday in a public phone booth at a Route 18 department store, Detective Donald Henschel reported.

Singh was charged with possession of a burglary tool, the "blu. box," and theft of $300 worth of services from New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. police said

Investigator James Witanek of the phone company's security division in Newark, said the investigation had been in progress for several months. During that time, he said, Singh used the device for $300 worth of phone calls to Japan and Hong Kong.

In addition to the "blue box," investigators confiscated a schematic design of the instrument which they said had been sent to Singh by an acquaintance in West Germany.

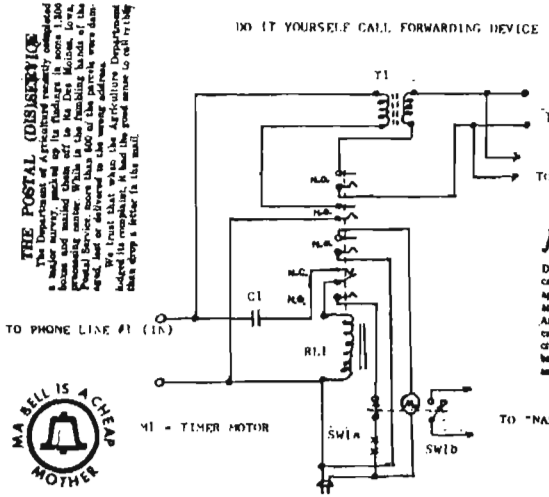
"These electronic devices are a continuing problem to the telephone company," Witanek said.

THE POSTAL (DIS)SERVICE

The Department of Agriculture has completed a major survey, mailed up its findings, licked some letters and mailed them off to Mr. Dey Moines, Iowa, Postmaster number. While in the plumbing hands of the Postal Service, more than 600 of the parcels were damaged, lost or delivered to the wrong address.

We trust that when the Agriculture Department lodged its complaint, it had the good sense to call rather than drop a letter in the mail.

DO IT YOURSELF CALL FORWARDING DEVICE



Dear TAP:

In response to several pleas from your pub, enclosed is some technical dope on the Pacific Telephones in Pasadena.

On Hook: 45 VDC
Off Hook: 7.5 VDC @ 60 ma Phone input res: 200 ohms

Ring: aprox 50 VAC (My cheap multi-meter doesn't read AC mils)

T1 (mic button) res: 600 ohms

U3 (ear piece) res: 20 ohms (leads feeding earpiece show 80 ohms across them)

Ringer coil res: aprox 3Kohms. Only one coil.

Ring Back # 6105-6: (Prefix)-1-(Prefix) gets a weird "ticky-tock" sound; (Prefix)-0002 gets a nice 1000 cps tone; (Prefix)-1118 gets a real loud tone; (Prefix)-0000 gets a central office recording which includes the unlisted phone number for the office (in this case 576-6119);

What was supposed to be the verifying number (Prefix)-1111, gets the "Aor in service" recording; (Prefix)-0000 gets the referal operator; (Prefix)-0119 is a private party's home fone;

I'm trying to come up with a design for a "Dial through Cheese Box" gizmo on a stick, but the best I've been able to come up with is enclosed, but it's not what I want. I could do it if we had T-T phone hereabouts, but we're stuck with impulse dials. Drat.

Any ideas?

DO-IT-YOURSELF CALL FORWARDING DEVICE

MATERIALS:

C1= 1.0mfd @ 400 VDC

RL1= 4P,DT Relay, 115 vac coil

T1= Audio isolation xmformer, aprox 600 ohms imped, 100 to 200 ohms DC Res.

M1= Timer Motor, 115 VAC 60 CPS

SW1a= First section of timer switch, set for aprox 3 min closed, 10 sec. open (due to circuit configuration, timer will self-index to "open" position of this switch).

SW1b= Second section of timer switch, set for minimum possible duration "on". Indexed to close After SW1a has come our of detent. This is the critical factor in choosing the type of timer. "on" duration must be less than time required for "name caller" to finish dialing.

ADDITIONAL ITEM REQ.IRED, BUT NOT SHOWN:

1, ea. battery powered "Name Caller" dialing machine or equiv.

NOTE: Over-ride disconnect switch (Tone Sens. Relay?) may be connected at point x-x.

Calling his buff

LAS VEGAS (AP) — What do you say to a naked burglar?

That's what police were wondering at 5 a.m. Sunday when they arrested Karl Hunsaker, 30, of Las Vegas, as he was climbing down a ladder in the buff carrying household goods from an apartment.

Hunsaker was booked for investigation of burglary. Officers gave no reason as to why Hunsaker had no clothes on.

Jail phone line busy

DELAND, Fla. — A defendant usually gets to make one free phone call, but for a few inmates at the Volusia County Jail that apparently wasn't enough. Using coin-operated telephones in the jail, at least six inmates made $32,000 worth of illegal calls, according to Assistant State Attorney Horace Smith. The inmates charged the calls to fake credit cards or to telephone numbers of unsuspecting citizens in this central Florida city, he said. Three inmates have been found guilty of charges in connection with the telephone case, and three others are awaiting trial, Smith said.

Michigan Bell Telephone Co., the giant corporate institution that touches all our lives and wallets, gets absolutely giddy whenever we reach for the telephone. Bell spends millions of dollars around the clock and calendar for advertising and public relations to persuade us to reach more often.

We are taught, however, stubbornly, that we are disadvantaged unless we have telephones handy in every room of the house and office, or if we do not see them to facilitate every kind of communication. Shop by phone; sell aluminum siding by phone; solicit and collect money by phone. Telephone your mother, lover, great uncle and your entire high-school graduating class at least once a week, just for the kick of it. Get a separate line for the kids! Get a car phone! Give a phone to a poor person! And, do invest in one of those recording devices so you will never, never miss a call, even a wrong number. That way Michigan Bell will never miss collecting for the call. We will all live happily ever after.

One ringy-dingy . . .

All this, and more, is the implied message of Bell's advertising. I have no argument with it. I would rather write than phone, or receive a letter than a call. Written words are special to me. Spoken words transmitted by electronic devices may be special to other people. The absurdity that intrigues is not in the advertising or even in the concept of the telephone as an extension of the human mouth and ear.

Here's the absurdity: In its ever-diligent determination to expand service, the telephone company has opened 35 new Phone Centers around the state during the past 18 months or so. These are retail stores, more or less, in which you can purchase telephones (Bell calls them "instruments") and also arrange for installation when necessary, straighten out billing problems and generally do your telephone business.

These places are designed as walk-in centers, however. Therefore — and here it comes! — they are not included in telephone book listings. This is not an overnight. The Phone Centers have unlisted telephone numbers. This is what I call absurd, remembering everything Bell has said about how essential telephone communication is to life itself.

I know about this because a fellow named Jerry Brown (I think) telephoned me to tell me about it. He had seen one of these Phone Centers near Telegraph and 13 Mile and wanted to find it up to ask telephonic questions.

Two ringy-dingies . . .

"I couldn't find a listing," he said. "So I dialed the information operator. It rang 20 times and I hung up. Then, I dialed Bell headquarters, and someone there told me the number is unlisted. The person said Bell doesn't want its people bothered by person calls. I swear to you that's what I was told."

I believe him. I confirmed it with a telephone company spokesman. He said, "The Phone Centers do have telephones, but we discourage telephone contacts. It's supposed to be a face-to-face operation. You know, a retail outlet to shop for phones."

He told me a lot of other things. He said Bell workers at the Phone Centers do not have access to central records and are not really set up to help with billing problems or repair problems. He said they have to refer all those things to other departments, which they will do, that that's a nuisance for them, and a hold-up for customers. He said the main job of the Phone Centers is to sell phones and to arrange for service, and that having an unlisted number helps. All that translates to me as the same thing as, "Bell doesn't want it's people bothered by phone calls."

I love it. Finding a giant absurdity is as gratifying as finding the great pumpkin. *Now*, it's your turn.

MA BELL IS A CHEAP MOTHER

Computer 'erases' phones

A malfunctioning computer board almost caused a total communications blackout yesterday at the Union County administrative complex in Elizabeth.

All 843 telephones at the county complex went dead shortly before 11:30 a.m. when a memory board in the telephone operations room burned out, according to James Delaney, director of central services.

Delaney said critical county operations, such as police and emergency communications, had been carried out over the country's radio system during the nearly four hours it took for the telephone company to restore service.

In the meantime, the county's work force neither waited until the telephones were operative, or opted to "send it" between various floors or buildings in an effort to maintain communications until the systems was restored just after 3 p.m.

Wrong line, indeed

TEMPLE, Texas (AP) – If you're one of those people who always seem to be caught in the slowest-moving line at the bank, you might understand the predicament a would-be robber found himself in recently.

The fellow stepped up to a teller at the First National Bank of Temple and demanded that she fill his sack with money.

"Give me the money, this is a stickup," the unarmed man told Lurabeth Holder.

Holder barely glanced at the convex bug on her counter. Instead, the teller, whose head was pronounced Sam Farrow described as "feisty and very quick-witted," informed the man that he was in the wrong line.

She directed him to stand in a line across the lobby, and while he waited meekly for service, she called police.

The suspect was arrested and charged with attempted bank robbery.

Army wants to find long-distance cheats

TACOMA — The Army wants to reach out and touch a few individuals who like to make illegal, long-distance calls at Fort Lewis.

One soldier phoned a number in the Dominican Republic and charged the $1,388 call to the base.

Another has been calling from a pay telephone on Fort Lewis to a pay phone outside the Homestead Johnson Restaurant in Trenton, N.J., and has been charging those calls to a number on the post. Worse yet, says Bill Ward, a base spokesman, return calls from Trenton are billed to the same number.

Ordinarily, long-distance bills going through the Fort Lewis communications center average $1,000 a month. In May, the bills came to $4,300. "Probably half or more of them are fraudulent," Ward says, "but we are checking and we will find those people."

Those making such calls could be imprisoned for five years for the offense.

ABUSE OF REMOTE ACCESS SYSTEMS

John Petrie has a problem. Petrie (not his real name) is the communications manager for a medium size company in the Midwest. His company has installed a long distance control system to monitor usage and get better utilization of long distance facilities. Because the company has a large number of people traveling, remote access to the company's long distance facilities was installed to reduce the number of credit card calls. A series of inward WATS lines are connected to the long distance control system at headquarters. When traveling, company representatives can simply dial an "800" number and then their personal authorization code to get access to the company's long distance facilities including toll and outward WATS.

The remote access system seemed to be working great. Credit card calls had been all but eliminated and the overall cost had been reduced. Then about six months ago, Petrie was in the midst of doing the detailed monthly billing of calls to station users when he noticed that one person had been making a large number of 800 number calls via the remote access. Petrie thought to himself, "This guy's got to be a stupid fool to dial our 800 number to place a free 800 number call!" When questioned about the calls, the man denied making any remote access calls at all that month.

Totally confused at this point, Petrie called several of the 800 *numbers listed on the billing report. In every case, when the call was* answered, the familiar tones indicating entrance to a remote access system were heard. A phone freak clearly was at work!

Petrie immediately changed all codes, pauses and methods of gaining access to the company's system. That night, the mysterious caller tried 60 times before he finally figured out the new procedures and codes. Petrie made another major change, but the caller cracked that in about 20 tries, and then placed a call to Germany. Petrie removed international dialing from the system and called the telephone company security department.

Meanwhile, he decided to have some fun by calling the 800 numbers on the billing report, contacting each company's switchboard operator and asking to be connected to the communications manager. According to Petrie, "The moments of silence were deafening when I told these managers how I had reached them."

After about a week, the telephone company security people showed up and after reviewing the documentation were amazed. They traced all of the called numbers, and came up with nothing but remote access numbers, "meet-me" conference numbers and services such as Time and Temperature in upstate Michigan. They did their best to trace calls back to the originating number, and came up with calls from California out of another company's remote access system.

Petrie says that to date his company has been hit with about 6,000 fraudulent calls, which cost about $10 an hour. "Even with all this," he says, "I don't feel we took too bad compared to companies I know who have been hit for in excess of $2,500 a month on international calls alone. He seems to take great delight in calling Hertz Rent-A-Car on Guam."

John Petrie's problem is not unique. An in-*formal survey by BCR reveals that a number of* large companies, although by no means all, have had some type of a problem with unauthorized use of remote access facilities. Indeed, at least one large consulting firm has been investigating this problem for several clients.

The difficulty in getting access to a company's long distance facilities via remote access varies considerably. The system used by Petrie's company is one of the more difficult to crack in that it requires knowing the proper inward WATS number plus a valid authorization code. The system used in AT&T's Dimension PBX may be less secure in that there is one common access code for everyone. In some systems, no access or authorization code at all is required. Simply dialing the special local or inward WATS number gives the caller immediate access to the long distance facilities. The communications manager of one large company says that his organization once used inward WATS to access long distance facilities through a Centrex system without any restriction. A caller simpler dialed "9" and got access to the world. In one month there was $5,000 to $6,000 in unauthorized calls to destinations such as Israel, Hong Kong and Portugal. Belatedly, the company changed the system to restrict remote access calls to the company's tie line network.

A consultant who has studied the problem believes that most abuse of remote access to long distance facilities involves insiders or other persons closely associated with the company. Often, it is a former or a supplier who finds out how to use the remote access. Sometimes it is just the difficulty in keeping authorization codes from becoming common knowledge within an organization. One company the consultant recalls was using MCI Execunet service, and the authorization code was supposed to be known by only a small group of persons. Eventually, it became known by a very large group. "I don't know how much security you can really put into it," the consultant says, "because once you tell the secretaries and they have to write memos to *someone else, it is very hard to clamp down on* it."

One of the country's largest manufacturing firms uses an operator-controlled system in which someone calling from outside wanting to use the long distance facilities must give the operator a four character code. The communications manager told *BCR* that while abuse it "not a significant problem for us, we know that there are people using the network who are not *authorized to do it. Some of them are retirees* from the company who have been around for a while and know the score. With 10,000 authorization codes, it is not too difficult to find a good one."

It appears that most cases of abuse are the result of people wanting to make free telephone calls. But there also seems to be an element of pranksterism involved. One company in the East, located near a large university, found they had a lot of students accessing their telephone system. Suspecting university students, they got permission to install a call data recorder on the main university Centrex system. The data they collected confirmed that the students were, indeed, living up to their reputation for technical wizardry. They had not only found out how to access the company's long distance facilities, but its computer systems as well. Fortunately, they had not yet found out how to obtain or manipulate data in the computer.

John Petrie says one of the pranksters' tricks "is to place a call to Company A's remote access. From Company A's system, they then call Company B's remote access; then call from Company B to Company C; then call from Company C back again to Company A and finally to a non-releasing Time and Temperature number that, of course, will never hang up. By doing this on a Friday evening (none of the companies being aware of it until Monday morning), they can tie up entire systems for many hours of overtime charges."

How easy is it to find a remote access number? If you have some association with a company that has one or with the telephone company, the answer is probably: not too hard. But if you have no inside information, the difficulty is much greater.

To find out how hard it might be for an out-*sider, we decided to become a phone freak, and* try to find an inward WATS line connected to a remote access. AT&T says that there are about 40,000 interstate inward WATS lines, of which about one-half have unlisted numbers. Presumably, a small percentage of these unlisted numbers are for remote access. Our experience suggests they are not easy to find.

Knowing nothing about how the telephone company assigns inwards WATS numbers, we *began by consulting a readily available directory* of listed 800 numbers to see if there was any pattern to how numbers are assigned. Our assumption was that unlisted numbers would follow the same pattern as listed numbers, an assumption that seems to be true.

It appears from the directory that 800 numbers do have some pattern: that the digits in the exchange code vary with the geographical area. WATS lines in New York, for example, have exchange codes that begin with a *different* digit than WATS lines in California. (We deduced the location from the fact that the listing said that the number was good anywhere except New York or except California.)

Knowing that a lot of company headquarters are located in New York, we selected some exchange codes that appear to be used very frequently in New York. We dialed these codes with varying combinations of the last four digits. After getting three answers and six recorded announcements saying the number was no good in the first ten tries (one number did not answer), we further analyzed the digits and dialed 30 good numbers out of the next 40. None of these numbers, however, was connected to remote access. After these 30 unsuccessful attempts, we got bored and gave up, deciding we were not cut out to be a phone freak. But had we more perseverance or an automatic dialer, perhaps eventually we would have found a remote access system. Of course, even if we had, we would be only half way home if the system required an authorization code.

It is this difficulty in getting through the security precautions that makes most observers believe abuse of remote access results generally from inside information. For the user being hit, this distinction might seem academic but it does suggest that a company can cut its losses substantially by concentrating on more internal security. The following are some effective measures:

1. Require a proper authorization code in addition to the access number.

2. Assign remote access authorization codes to a minimum number of people.

3. Provide enough digits in the authorization code so that you need assign only a small percentage of the maximum number of combinations.

4. Change authorization codes frequently.

5. When someone with a code leaves the company, retire the code.

6. If possible, install as system which tells you if a series of invalid codes has been dialed in.

7. Never give information on remote access to someone you do not know. A while back, an individual posing as an Action Communications Systems employee was calling WATSBOX users and asking for remote access numbers and codes, ostensibly to update Action's records. The caller was not from Action.

These precautions should minimize abuse of remote access, but they will not eliminate it. Ask John Petrie. He knows.

How To Cheat Your Ass Off In Skool

"I HAVE ONLY LEARNED BY COPYING" —PABLO PICASSO

MAKING IT: Nice people just don't cheat. This is a fact of life. If you do cheat, you are most likely a rotten no good stinker with commie friends, dirty underware and a host of social diseases. The Revolutionary 3 Stooges try to discourage this type of behavior. It is both tacky and unsophisticated. We suggest that instead, you follow the advice of our friends from Take Over, in Madison Wis., by just forgetting the entire mess. Fuck Skool! Forget cheating. Print up your own degree instead and get on with living.

(1) Borrow a friend's diploma, put your name on it and make a copy suitable for framing. You can take the signature from the old diploma, and get a facsimile when the new President is named-- he will probably have his signature in the papers or on all kinds of documents.

(2) If you have a Gemini friend, get the friend's transcript and put your name at the top--if the friend has a degree. Again, make a copy.

Or if you have been here one semester--and don't rush, you have 4 years to graduate the Take Over way--you can get your own transcript and simply fill it in with courses it might have been nice to take. Reduce-xerox your work to fit the form.

Consolidated Company in Chicago, a Saturn (discreet) firm will sell you a seal that works like a notary's seal for the transcript-- you must emboss your list of courses and grades to give it that official look. You design the embossing seal yourself: put your birth sign in the center if you like, some Latin on the outside, with the words "University of Wisconsin." For Latin phrases we suggest a little joking, such as PECUNIA LOQUIT ("Money talks") or OSCULA ASCULA ("Kiss my ass").

(3) Two-thirds graduated already, thank your lucky stars and proceed to the next part of your education: references. Choose or acquire three friends who are careful abut getting their mail. Appoint them Deans or Faculty members, depending on what stationery you can get or contacts you can acquire. Have them write glowing recommendations for you, and when your file is built, put it in an employment office. Some employment offices, such as the University Placement Bureau, will furnish forms for recommendations, so you won't have to get the stationery yourself.

After your file is put in an employment office, job offers will be sent to you, and, as you apply for them, the companies may contact your references-- let them do it by mail and you can write replies yourself.

Freed of the ignorance and cruelty of the Capricorns, you will have time to learn instead of just becoming passive. You can make life easier for yourself, too, by following your star on food stamps and welfare, or get a new name by writing for the copy of a birth certificate of someone your own age who died young. With this certificate you're on your way to a social security card, drvier's license, phones in other names, bills failing forgotten into abandoned mailboxes, etc.

You can have four years of life, not the living death of crawling from class to class.

But, some object, what about Knowledge?" The person who has spent time at the University may just turn ther eyes up at such a question, hardly able to believe, that someone who could think he/she would learn anything of the slightest use while sitting in a lecture is not an extra-terrestrial alien. The knowledgeable believe that Education, under the influence of Venus, is not at all lovely, but a sort of venereal disease, a cerebellic gangrene, for which this paper may be used as condom (more mundane disease prevention may be obtained at the WSA pharmacy or the Blue Bus on Spring St.)

SPECIAL NOTE - We NEED MUCH MORE INFO. FOR A MORE DETAILED CHEAT SHEET LATER ON - PLEASE SEND IT

FAKING IT: It was the morning after. After that is, dragging myself from the gutter in front of the Moonlight Bar to the back seat of my car. A bristly black hairy tarentula ran screaming from my mouth. Unknown substances mingled with cigarette butts in my hair. I had a mid-term exam in ancient Chinese history in 2 hours. You could say that I was unprepared. I asked myself, "What would Mao tse-fly do in a case like this?" But the Red Guards were nowhere in sight. I was on my own. I entered the class, paused and slowly labled my blue book #2. I took my time writing a single grandiloquent concluding paragraph and handed it in. The professor later apologized for losing my first blue book and gave me a B. A cheat must always be resourceful. 1)Change the answers on graded tests. Bring them back to the prof and say, "Hey, I had this answer right".2) Carry in completed blue books to the exam.3)At the end of the quarter professors leave graded tests and term papers in the halls for their students. Take the best ones and save them for future use.4)Keep all tests and papers to use again and again, use your friends' and visit fraternity files.5)Remember to never put down what you plagiarized from as a source. Use master theses from other colleges, the papers kept by departments at other colleges for the "serious researcher" and obscure books from other libraries.6)Despite propaganda, term paper companies are OK.

TAKING IT: I know of one student who walked into the school print shop as exams were being run off, sat down on a inked gally and walked of with a set of tests on his pants.1)Bribe or get friends who can get tests, such as janitors and print shop workers. 2)Go through waste paper cans for copies.

CRIBBING IT: What I have come to call the "Ethiopian Shuffle" was given to me by a foreign exchange student and has proven to be one of the best crib notes in the business. Taking a long narrow strip of paper that is folded like an accordion into a tiny book, you are able to write 10 times the amount of info that a normal crib sheet holds. It is then manipulated with thumb and forefinger.1)Magic shops have special pencils which write invisible notes that can be seen with special glasses.2)Intelligence is transmitted to several cheaters through an elaborate signal system. Pen point up is true, down is false. In multiple choice, fingers at chin level mean number of question- at waist level, number of answer.3)Put cribs on the seat near your crotch. Open your legs to see it, close them to hide it.4)Transistorized tape recorders can be camouflaged as hearing aids. 5)Be imaginative. Hide notes everywhere. On skin and fingernails. As scrolls in objects such as watches and pens. On kleenex, gum & cigarettes. Write on the sole of your shoe near the heel for easy reading when crossing legs. On tape in the folds of clothes and behind sheer nylon. VIVA LARRY, CURLY & MOE

REVOLUTIONARY 3 STOOGES BRIGADE Box 166, NIGHT BRASIA, DAYTON ON 45409

Pancho WhiteVilla

A TRANSIT worker who took it upon himself to tackle the TA's $1-million-a-year problem with slug tokens has come up with an ingenious $1 solution.

Thomas Costa, a 46-year-old turnstile foreman from Astoria, invented what he calls a "roll pin" device at home.

"We were having a problem at the Greenpoint Av. station" where thin steel slugs were showing up regularly in token clerk buckets, he explained.

"I came up with it for this one particular slug, but when I brought it in we found out it worked on all kinds."

The device works by measuring the width of the phony coins and dropping through those coins that don't fit the dimensions of legitimate tokens.

Forty copies of Costa's home invention were tested in several high-volume stations in Manhattan with "excellent success," a Transit Authority spokesman said yesterday.

This week, the TA ordered devices for installation in every turnstile in the system.

Slugs and foreign coins, which have plagued the subway system since it was opened nearly 80 years ago, have been used at epidemic proportions since the fare was hiked to 75 cents last month.

Nearly 30,000 fare beaters have dropped phony tokens into turnstiles every week since the fare increase, according to transit police.

A peak in slug use was reached in 1976 when 100,000 phony tokens a week were being used.

Costa submitted his invention to the TA through its employe suggestion program, which means he gives up all patent rights to the device.

"The TA couldn't pay [employes] for all the stuff they've come up with," Costa laughed.

"What did he get for developing this thing?" Costa's boss, Joe Spencer, was asked.

"I kissed him twice," Spencer said.

New electronic "watchdogs" are making it increasingly difficult to fool Ma Bell.

The watchdogs are computer monitoring systems that have been set up to fight telephone toll fraud, which cost New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. millions of dollars last year through phony credit card numbers, fraudulent third-party billing and the use of electronic devices to bypass automatic billing equipment.

The loss due to electronic fraud only can be guessed at, since the devices work by circumventing company billing, but Bell spokesman Ted Spencer said the company had lost $2.3 million through more conventional fraud schemes in 1980. The costs eventually are passed on to customers..

Company officials say telephone bill cheaters come from all segments of society, including college students, immigrants, middle-class suburbanites, businessmen and the poor.

• • •

For example, a 70-year-old Paterson woman recently was caught charging more than $7,000 in overseas telephone calls to Greece using a "blue box," a device that emits tones reproducing the signals that guide telephone switching equipment.

Last week, an Israeli couple was charged with making calls to Israel with a blue box from pay telephones throughout Union and Middlesex counties.

After an investigation by the telephone company, a computer analyst making $45,000 a year was charged with making fraudulent credit card calls on his lunch hour to Iran.

John T. Cox, Bell's district staff manager of security and investigations, said the detection systems for illegal electronic devices were getting better all the time.

"If you're using a blue box on a regular basis in New Jersey, you're going to be caught," he said flatly. "I can almost guarantee it."

Escorting a visitor through a seldom-seen computer room at Bell, Cox pointed out teletype monitors that can pick up the use of the device and immediately tell investigators where a call is being made from, so that cheaters frequently are arrested by local police while still on the phone

Those found guilty of using a blue box can be fined, jailed and forced to make restitution.

• • •

A blue box is nothing more than a tone generator that gives its user access to the telephone company's long-distance lines by fooling automatic equipment. Users generally dial an 800 toll-free number and send a pulse that allows them to dial anywhere in the world without the call registering as a toll call.

The device was named for the color of the first boxes sold through underground publications, but they have grown in sophistication. Cox displayed several confiscated boxes built into small, handsheld calculators and boxes the size of a cigarette pack. A young electronics engineer from Verona was arrested two years ago with a blue box he built directly into his telephone.

"The devices sell for up to $500, but it's not worth it," Cox commented.

Bell prosecutes every blue box case it uncovers and works with police departments to move quickly in catching users. Because the blue boxes show no record of calls, Bell has run across cases of criminals involved in drugs and prostitution using the devices.

Cox said the use of blue boxes was falling off, explaining, "People are realizing they're going to get caught."

• • •

Since January, Bell investigators have come across 32 cases that have resulted in 12 arrests and 11 convictions.

Computer monitoring equipment also can pick out the use of other devices, such as black boxes, which avoid charges for incoming calls to a phone, and red boxes, which generate the sound of coins dropping in a pay telephone. Cox said new billing control systems soon would eliminate the electronic boxes.

Of more concern is nonelectronic fraud, which Cox said was growing nationwide. It can range from charging a long-distance phone call to a stranger, to using a stolen credit card, but computers also are being put to use here.

Bell plans to introduce a special billing system that will need personal codes to operate, similar to autotellers being used by banks. Customers also will be able to stop anyone from billing a call to their number with an automatic computer block that signals an operator not to accept such calls.

However, it is impossible to stop all fraud, Cox pointed out. "The people who are perpetrating the frauds know our systems."



"Well, let's get busy. Where there's a tax law, there are loopholes!"

Simon Jester Issue

I have a little for all you computer phreaks out there. If you have access to a hardwire terminal hooked up to a mini or maxi system, not a micro, and want to collect a few passwords and account numbers belonging to other people, read on.

There is a very simple method of getting accounts and passwords called simulation. What you do is imitate the operating system, so that when an unsuspecting hacker comes up and sits down, the terminal types "ENTER USERID" or whatever, he types it in, it then types "ENTER PASSWORD", he types it in, the program records them in a file, and you have a new account.

The skill comes in here. You have to make your program simulate the operating system very closely, so that no one can tell that they are in your program, not the OS. You must make your program give all the appropriate error messages if the guy makes a typo, or if he tries to enter an OS command, or if he presses the break key (if your system uses break), or slips in some control characters. There are other ways someone might accidently find out that he's not really in the OS, so try to anticipate all of them. Most likely he will think the computer is just spassing out, and forget about it. But you might get a system programmer who will know what you are doing immediately.

Also, when you collect some guys (how come there are very few girl hackers?) password, you don't want him to know that you just got it, or he'll just go and have it changed. So, there is a trick called slipping back into the OS. If you are on a paper printer (TTY or whatever) you may have to slip out of the OS too. What it is,is this. You're program is supposed to immitate the OS so that no one call tell they're not in the OS. Now when you start you're program, it has to look as if you never left the OS. This sounds hard to do, but again there is a trick. You start you program, and then have it print out whatever junk your system prints when a program ends. Now it looks like your program has just finished, but it didn't really. Also, it is wise to have your program print something out before it pretends it finishes, so that it looks like your program does something legit.

Now you have your program running, but it looks like the OS. So the nect step is to pretend to log out. You type in "BYE" or whatever for your system, and have the program return whatever bullshit it prints when you log out. Then you leave. Don't stick around after this, you'll just look suspicious.

Now some hacker comes up and types whatever your system needs to give "ENTER USERCODE". (What if he doesn't type it right? Don't let your program ask for the usercode until he types it in correctly, after all, the OS wouldn't.) You collect his account number and password, and enter them into a data file, which you will come back and print up later. That's the simple part.

Now comes the hard part. The guy just logged onto his account, or he thinks he did. You can't imitate the entire system, in fact you don't want him to think he's even on his account, because imitating his account is a hell of a lot of work (I tried once). So, bump him off with an error, about how his password is wrong or whatever. Now he knows his password is right, he used it yesterday or whenever, but he'll think he made a typo. Once. Maybe twice. After that, he'll go get help, and the system operator will discover what you did pretty quickly, so you can't give him reason to go for help.

After you get his password and give some error, you have to let your program slip back into the real OS without letting him know, so that he can type it in again and really get into his account. This is the hardest part to get away with. There is usually some way for a program to log out on its own in every system, look it up in the manuals and have your program log out. The problem here is that the log out will look like a log out, and there is no legit reason why the system would print a log out message at this point. You can either try to cover up the log out message, or print some bullshit to explain it, or there may even be a way to suppress it. Every system is different, I can't give any specifics on this.

TAP

TAP
Room 603
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New York 10036

MA BELL IS A CHEAP MOTHER

JANUARY 1982 No. 71

Then you come back later and print up his account and password! This method will work, I have used a simulator on several systems, and I have always gotten good results. There are many other methods for breaking into computers, but most are specific for some particular system. If you have any other ideas, send them in!

Also, if anyone needs specific data on any aspect of a Hewlett-Packard 2000 system, especially the 2000/ACCESS model, send a SASE to TAP to be fowarded to me, and I can probably tell you whatever you want. I worked for several years as a systems programmer/system operator on one, and I know almost everything about it.

For all of you TAPpers into Sci-Fi and computer hacking, there is a fantastic book called "The Adolescence of P-1", by Thomas J Ryan. P-1 is a heuristic computer program, with a tendency to take over the operating systems (OS) of large computers, especially ones belonging to the Pentagon.(Ugh! Fuck the registration!).

One more note. If you would be interested in getting a lineman's handset, just find some nice cool phone man, go up, talk to him, ask him about a ringback or two to break the ice, and then ask him if he could kind of lose his handset for a small price. I picked one up from a really cool lineman for five bucks, and I got a Bell hardhat for $2.50. Also, they are glad to talk to you about all kinds of ANI's, test numbers, and such. Just make sure you get a lineman, not a supervisor.

Long live Robert Heinlein! This report from California is brought to you by:

Simon Jester

TAP RAP by TOM EDISON

Some good news and some bad news. First the good news. Starting with this issue, **TAP** will be published every month. Now the bad news. Due to inflation, printing costs, and the resent outrageous Postal Monopoly rate hikes, **TAP** must increase all subscription rates. A ten issue one year Bulk subscription will now cost $7. A ten issue one year First Class subscription will now cost $10. For those subscribers who like their issues delivered in a plain unmarked envelope but don't want to pay the new increased First Class rate, I have created a new subscription type which will be bulk mailed in a plain unmarked envelope. This new Bulk Envelope subscription will cost $8. All **TAP** back issues will be 75 cents each except issue #50 which will be $1.50. All of these new rates go into effect on February 1,1982.

You First Class subscribers may not like the following news but due to the expense of mailing every month, all previous First Class subscribers will now get their issues mailed Bulk Envelope. If you still want to receive your issues mailed First Class, you will have to send in an additional $2. It costs **TAP** $2.40 to mail out 12 issues and this does not include the cost of the envelopes.

I have heard about a book called the "Radio Engineers Handbook", which contains specs on all sorts of electronic stuff, including phone systems. They have info on frequencys, standard impedances, and such. I don't know who publishes it. Also, the IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers) and the EIA (Electronic Industries Assoc) publish handbooks of electrical standards, which include the same type of stuff, info on normal electronic circiuts plus sections on phone line standards. They may be of interest to TAPpers, and are probably available at the library of any large university.

I have heard that silver boxes are being used in LA, on an experimental basis only. I believe that they only let you tap into numbers in that exchange. One possibility that I thought of is tapping into data lines. You can record standard 300 baud digital data on a normal cassette tape, and later play it back into your microcomputer. You would probably be able to identify the machine they are using, and you would have a good chance of picking up some account numbers and passwords. Then just dial up the number you are tapping, log in, and the machine is open to you.

There are special computer data lines known as hard wire lines, like direct TWX lines I think. Does anyone know if you could use a silver box to tap into a hard wire line? Hard wire lines aren't given regular phone numbers, they have special numbers like [KAA1243. How do you convert that number into a standard number, or can you? Do they run through the same exchanges as normal lines? If not, can you dial into hard wire exchanges? If you could get in, there are many possibilities. Banks, among other people, run data over hard wire lines which they presume to be secure. If you know anything about data lines, please get off your ass and write to me. Simon Jester, c/o TAP.

Any of you who have apple micros might be interested in getting the apple-cat modem. It is like a normal modem, but has a few very nice features. It can dial numbers and has auto-answer, like most, but besides dialing in pulses it can use touch tone, and it can recieve touch tone data. This would allow you to use your computer from any phone without a terminal, by simply using touch tones instead of a normal carrier. Also, it would make it very easy to break into Sprint and the like. The only problem is that the apple-cat costs over $300. Oh well.

Any of you hackers might be interested in two good bulletin board systems (BBS). One is 8BBS #1 in Santa Clara, CA., at 408-296-5799. It is up 24 hours a day, and uses 110, 150, 300, and 1200 baud. (I have never figured out where 8BBS #2 is) It is hard to get a line because there are so many people trying to use it; so just have patience and call back again, And again, And-again. I promise it is not down, just very very busy. Another BBS it CBBS/NW also up 24 hours, in Portland, OR., at 503-646-5510. These both have phone phreak type of stuff on them, I've seen lists of Sprint codes on 8BBS. Don't put on anything too blatantly illegal, because the FBI has been known to log in occasionally and check these systems.

I have heard a rumor from Orange county, CA that sounds very interesting. It seems that they are testing some new system, where when you get a call and pick up your handset, just after the ringing stops and before the battery connects, the number calling is sent to in in binary pulses. I don't know if this is true as I don't live near Orange county nor do I know anyone there. But if you live there, check this out. The pulses are supposed to come down in "sideways binary", using a 5 bit word length, the digits represent 0,1,2,3,7 instead of the usual 0,1,2,3,4. This is so that there are never more than 2 bits set in any one word since you only go up to 9, not 16. There should be 7 words, and I have no idea what they use as start and stop bits, or if they do. The pulses could be from 5 to 50 ms long. If anyone in Orange county can detect these pules, let us know!

As I'm sure you all know, Bell is slowly but surely going to out of band signalling. This means that I will have to throw away my blue box in a few years, and if I had a black box I'd have to dump that too. In fact the only box that may be of any use will be the red box. Fortunately, Sprint and the other alternate calling networks are filling in gap caused by out of band signalling. There are four alternate calling companies, Southern Pacific Communications (sprint), ITT (citicall), MCI, and Western Union. They all offer two plans, one for business in which the code works all the time but costs a lot, one for home in which the code only works at night and on weekends. Sometimes home codes work during business hours but you get charged prime time rate. They all have lousy quality lines. By far Ma Bells lines are much better quality, with almost no hiss or clipping compared to alternate companies. In fact some of the alternate companies lines are so bad, that after stealing a code, I was unable to run computer data over it because my modem wouldn't hold a carrier on it. Sprint has the best quality lines, but even those are inferior to Bell long-lines. Also, you often have problems putting a call through, getting a busy signal when the other persons phone is on the hook and such. Again Sprint does the best on this, putting through calls more often on the first try. MCI appears to have the next best quality equipment, with ITT and Western Union behind. Much of the problem is because Bell won't give these companies the same quality connections that it gives its own long-lines dept. The quality will continue to go up as equipment is improved and they win more court battles forcing Bell to give them better quality connections on both ends. Another problem is that alternate calling nets don't go everywhere Bell does. None that I know of go international yet, although Sprint is planning to soon. Sprint goes to the most places in the US, 138 major cities. ITT goes to 105 major cities, MCI to 86 major cities and Western Union to 29. If you want a list of where each service goes, call their service rep (list in yellow or white pages) and ask. Also ask for info on subscribing, they'll send you a packet with all sorts of goodies in it, like lists of cities they go to and sometimes access numbers. If you want to read a good (but straight)

article on alternate calling nets. Consumer Reports wrote them up in its March 1981 issue, available at any library.

Alternate nets can be just as dangerous as a Bell if your caught. They often have automatic traps on all incoming lines, so don't call from home. (No shit!) If you go scanning a bunch of codes, you can be sure that you'll set off a bunch of flags in their office. If you can, try to conceal the number you are calling, because they will try to hassle the person receiving the calls if they can't find out who is making them, just like Bell. Call your friend through a loop-around, or better yet, call up to the city he lives in, then call the access number for another alternate net, and make a local call on it to your friend. For instance I call from San Diego to San Francisco on MCI, then I have MCI call Sprint in SF. I then go through Sprint and make a local call in SF. This way MCI can't find out where I called to, and Sprint isn't going to waste time worrying about a local call. Make sure you don't call through another access number of the same net, because that sets off a red light on a board somewhere in the office, and they will want to know what you are up to, also they can easily trace the call through their own net no matter where you run it. If you are caught, they may just make you pay for whatever they can get you to. MCI is known to do that. You could be busted though, under wire fraud and breaking FCC regulations, both federal crimes. Also in California, there is a law against computer crimes. It is very tough, and the way it is written, they can bust you for looking at a computer wrong. (The Fucking Legislature..) Alternate calling nets are actually just large computer networks, so guess what else the DA will charge you with. Many other states have computer crime laws too, I'm not sure which ones do. But don't worry, they'll get you on the federal rap anyway. So don't get caught. Ma Bell Security works with the alternate calling companies security divisions, they will trade numbers and info, Bell has even been known to makes busts for Sprint.

One thing you may want to try, it still works in a few places, is calling through on an alternate net, then blue boxing the line going out of the alternate company into Bell. You then get a Bell dial tone on the outgoing line, which you can MF through to. You can go overseas or whatever. There are 2600 Hz notch filters on most alternate calling inputs, but not all.

If you have a micro computer, you can break Sprint (and other) codes very easily. Hook up a modem or even an audio interface to your phone line and program your computer to scan through possible codes, until it finds a good one. A micro can scan more codes in an hour than you could in a day, and it doesn't make mistakes or get tired. If you don't have a micro yet, you will soon. They are the box of the future, and are quickly becoming the box of the present.

Have Phun Phreaking

Simon Jester



Getting wrong numbers

Fallacious mathematical reasoning is one of the most prevalent destructive forces in our society today. It has spread like a cancer through the highest offices in the Reagan Administration. This has not been a major source of concern to Americans, however, because faulty thinking has always been a hallmark of government.

What should be a source of concern to Americans is the spread of fallacious reasoning to a truly important and powerful institution — the Phone Company.

The Phone Company has been playing several commercials recently about the evarose of directory assistance. Perhaps you have heard them. One of the commercials has two people talking, *who, for convenience, will be called Lazy and Wrong.*

Lazy calls directory assistance to get a number which he could have easily looked up himself. Wrong chastises Lazy, saying that directory assistance is expensive. Lazy says that Wrong is incorrect and that directory assistance is free. Wrong says that directory assistance costs $40 million in Massachusetts alone last year, and that all phone users must share this expense. Not surprisingly, Lazy is so shocked by this figure that he readily agrees to use the phonebook next time and never again to use directory assistance.

So where is the fallacious reasoning, you ask? Suppose that everyone agreed not to use directory assistance. If directory assistance in Massachusetts (population about 5.7 million) costs $30 million a year, then directory assistance in the United States (population about 224 million) probably costs about $2 billion a year — a remarkable one tenth of one percent of our Gross National Product.

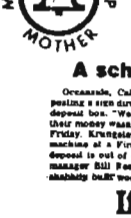
With no one using directory assistance, some 150,000 directory assistors would lose their jobs, along with some people who make radio commercials, and the resulting recessionary shock would be devastating to an economy already suffering from oppressively high interest rates.

Furthermore, directory assistors, like the former air traffic controllers, have a skill which is not of much use in other industries. They would have no choice but to go on the Federal dole. Since the Federal dole is being severely cut back, however, many ex-directory assistors might have to go without food (or at least touch-tone service). Riots could ensue.

Admittedly this is a worst-case scenario, but it does highlight the danger of fallacious mathematical reasoning leading to an incorrect economic policy. A policy of using directory assistance as often as possible, on the other hand, would put Americans to work, strengthen the economy, and maybe even bring about lower interest rates. Phonebooks would perhaps become obsolete, conserving a dwindling natural resource — trees. Clearly the Phone Company's reasoning was completely incorrect. The evarose of directory assistance is not a problem, although underuse may be.

Since MIT is presumably an institution designed to promote correct thinking, we must set an example for the rest of the state and the rest of the country. We must use directory assistance whenever possible.

Remember, all it takes is three little numbers. 411. America can become a great nation again, but only with the Phone Company's assistance — and yours.



A scheme you can bank on

Oceanside, Calif. —A lazy robber made some easy money by posting a sign directing bank customers to make their deposits in a bogus deposit box. "We won't know how much was lost until people realize their money wasn't deposited," police spokesman Bill Krungelevich said Friday. Krungelevich said the thief put a note on the outside deposit machine at a First California Bank branch. The note said, "The night deposit is out of order—please leave your deposit in the box." Branch manager Bill Feedy said two women who left their deposit cash in "a shabbily built wooden box" have complained to him.

If you want to cut your phone bills, cut out this chart.

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2) Plans and info. on antenna construction (any band).
3) Copies of material from Information Unlimited, Scientific Systems and Solaser.
4) Info. on the MAC-M10 (TAP #58) and a replacement for Special Parts Ltd. (defunct).
5) Books and back issues of publications covering electronics, defense and alternative technologies.

I have other plans available and will trade for above or will make other arrangements. SASE to Box L

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Hi there,
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I'm a 25yr old male radio-tech.
P.O. Box Midnight c/o TAP

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P.O. Drawer 537, Alamogordo, NM 88310

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"TOO MUCH OF a good thing can be wonderful!"—Mae West

71

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HOMEMADE FIREWORKS Pt. 1
By The Magician...

Of all of mankinds inventions throughout the ages, Fireworks must rate as one of the most spectacular and enjoyable. Unfortunately, due to a small percentage of people who mis-use fireworks (such as by throwing them at people, and using them for destruction) we all must suffer. In 1967 the federal government all but outlawed and class c firecrackers over 50 grains of powder. Thus no more M-80s, cherry bombs or block busters. On top of this, many states have outlawed the sale or pocession of fireworks entirely !

For those that still have a love for fireworks, there are some options. The first is to buy them illegally. M-80s etc. are still readily available on the blackmarket. Another way is to have phriends going on vacations etc. buy them for you in states were they are still legal and bring them back. (You will not be able to get m-80s etc. this way). A third possibility is to build your own, and have phun doing it!

In a divergence from our normal electronic discussions, I will tell you in this, and a subsequent article exactly how to build some of your own homemade fireworks devices.

First lets discuss VERY important safety procedures. IF YOU DO NOT HEED ALL OF THESE SAFETY PROCEDURES, YOU HAVE A VERY GOOD CHANCE OF BLOWING YOUR HEAD OFF !! If you follow them, risk is minimal, and relatively safe. Neither TAP nor the Author can take any responsibility for any injuries or damage resulting from the following information.

RULES:

1. Wear eye goggles to prevent eye injuries.
2. Keep chemicals in a cool, dry SAFE place.
3. Never smoke or have any flames around your work area.
4. have a fire extiguisher and water close by.
5. When mixing chemicals, do so very gently. Do not grind together
6. Mix only very small quantities of chemicals at any one time.
7. Use only paper casings. NEVER put mixtures in any metal or glass containers (such as c02 cylinders)
8. If you have a dud, leave it until the next day and then bury it. do not try to reuse it.
9. Several books on fireworks now available from publishers recommend mixing chlorates (Such as Potassium Chlorate) with sulfur for explosive compound. This can be SUICIDE ! The chlorates can react spontaneously with sulfur and blow up for no apparent reason. At best the mixture is extremely unstable and will blow up with only a slight jar or change in temperature ! So, NEVER mix sulfur and chlorates.
10. Last but not least, USE COMMON SENSE !

Now down to the good stuff. We will first discuss making M-80s. You will need four basic components. A paper case, end plugs, safety fuse, and powder. The case can be purchased (recommended) from one of the distributors listed later, or can be made by taking a grocery bag, cutting about a 1.5 inch width strip about 12 inches long, coating it with elmers glue, then wrapping it up around a wood dowel and allowed to harden.

The end plugs are easily made by cutting an approx. 1/4 inch length of appropriate width wood dowel (same size used to role case) The safety fuse is best bought from a distributor 3/32 inch being the standard.

The powder is made as follows:
In a non-metal bowl, grind either potassium chlorate or potassium perchlorate until it is very fine with no lumps, then weigh the powder. Take some black aluminum dust and weight it getting a proportion (by weight) of approx. 7 parts potassium chlorate/ perchlorate to 3 parts aluminum dust.

After weighing, very carefully thoroughly mix the two chemicals together in a non-metal bowl being careful not to grind or crush them.

Drill a small hole in the top of your casing (not anywhere near the chemicals) and insert approx. 3 inches or more fuse so that the fuse hits the bottom of the casing. Put a little elmers glue around the hole to seal the fuse. Coat one of your endplugs with elmers and insert it into one end of your casing so that it is flush with the end. Pour powder into the casing until it is about 1/2 full. Filling it only 1/2 gives the powder room to burn and will explode much louder than it would if totally filled.

Lastly, coat the other endplug with elmers and insert it, making it flush with the ends. Allow completed M-80s to dry thoroughly. After drying completely, they are ready to go. Never light and throw them, because there is a slight possibility the fuse will "flash through" or burn to rapidly and cause the M-80 to blow up in your hand. Always lay on the ground, light and run !

Block busters are made the same as M-80s, only with larger tubes. You may want to experiment with mixing in sawdust with the explosive powder as this can increase the loudness of the explosion. Also, mixing in about 1/3 (by weight) magnesium powder seems to add to the effect. Note: Commercial blackpowder powder burns to fast and does not work nearly as well as the above mixture in making M-80s blockbusters etc.

Cherry bombs are made the same as M-80s, but instead of paper tubes, you take two little half circle paper cones (available from distributors), put a hole in top, insert fuse and about 1/2 fill with powder. The halfs are glued together, the whole circle is then dipped in elmers and then rolled in sawdust. The assembly is then allowed to completely dry, forming a very hard outer shell. The shell can then be spray painted the traditional red, or black etc. if desired

The following are the suppliers of chemicals, casings, fuse etc. to make fireworks:

Westech Corp.
P.O. Box 593
Logan, UT 84321
(Catalog $2.00)

Pioneer Industries
14A Hughey St.
Nashua, NH 03061
(Catalog $1.00)

Pt. 2 of this article will discuss more advanced items such as whistle rockets, fountains etc. Have phun, but please be careful and use common sense ! Also remember the illegal nature of completed fireworks in many states.
Send any comments, questions, new formulas etc. to:
TAP C/O The Magician

TAP

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New York 10036

FEBRUARY **1982** **No. 72**

1982 Credit Card Code

For 1982, the Check Digit is keyed to the LAST digit of the billed phone number. The 1982 Credit Card Code

IF LAST DIGIT IS :	CHECK DIGIT IS :
1	6
2	4
3	2
4	9
5	1
6	3
7	5
8	7
9	0
0	8



TAP Credit Card Hints Fact Sheet #1 is still available. This How-To fact sheet costs 50¢. CHEAP!!!!!!!!!!!!

Random Ramblings No. 1

C O S M O S

BY: PAUL MONTGOMERY

It is said that by 1984 (unless you have some knowledge of computers) you will be unemployable. By 1984 computers will have proliferated into various aspects of all jobs. Back in the early 70's, a Blue Box was a big cumbersome device with many seperate oscillators. Now, one state of the art involves digital synthesis of MF frequencies. Analog tone generation is passé. In this column and seperate articles I hope to familiarize you with various computers, and their functions. TAP is here to help you delve ahead into expanding technological fields. This would be a good time to get your computer hacking friends to subscribe.

Before I explain the wonders of Ma Bell's COSMOS computer system, I'd like to make a few random comments (thus the name of this column). POWER BUSS UNINCORPORATED - Please get in touch with me via TAP!

MUSHROOM & SPOOL DRIVERS! Al Bundy, in #67, explained how to pick locks with mushroom and spool pins. His article was somewhat inaccurate. As a professional physical & computer security consultant, I can say that picking mushrooms and spools is almost impossible. To pick them, you must pick all the pins at once. To do this, you need a E-Z PICK gun, or the equivilent. These provide the best results. If the lock is a MEDECO brand high security cylinder, forget it entirely.

AN INTERSTING THING HAPPENED THE OTHER DAY DEPT.: A few weeks ago, I reluctantly operated on my 4900 modem, and wrote a computer program to dial numbers sequentially, and log for a computer carrier. I ran it in the middle of the night for two consecutive days. 2500 successful subscribers later, Ma Bell anonymously began cutting off my phone at night for the next three days. Finally, after I raised a little hell and threatened to call the local Bell security office charging employee sabotage (HA! Hear that Ronnie Rude??), they left my phone alone. I've been a bit hesitant to run the program since though...

DID YOU KNOW DEPT.: The billing computer center for all of Pacific Telephone and Nevada Bell is in Here in California. Was talking to an employee up there, and learned several interesting things. Number one: there is a big thick book chained down to the console in the computer room that lists virtually ALL computer dial-ups into misc. Bell System data processing centers. If any B&F people should obtain one, I will purchase a copy from you...Number two: one billing run prints bills with FICTITIOUS phone numbers! If you are an important person, you can request your bill to be printed with a fictitious phone number. That way snoopy mailmen can't get your phone number. Lets all call our C.O.'s and request fictitious billing numbers...Thirdly: one of the runs they do is to print out a HUGE street address directory for all of northern California...Non-Published numbers and all. Wouldn't you like one of those? Lastly: the Bell credit card you get is only one of about five other forms that are printed at the same time your C.C. is printed. I wonder who gets all the other copies??

C O S M O S: COSMOS is a computer system which is in use in many parts of the Bell System which handles main-frame operations. It contains everyone's phone number; Office equipment numbers; cable/pair numbers; class of service, etc. It is used to automate the frame in your local C.O. by printing a list at the beginning of each day, telling them what numbers to disconnect and connect. If you can access COSMOS for a particular area, you can connect/disconnect/change anyone's phone number, or just access the afore mentioned info. Cable/pair numbers are very handy to wire-tappers, or people who like to piggy-back modems to computer dial-ups. COSMOS is run on a UNIX system. Some typical accounts include: NE02, MF02, COSMOS, LA02, etc. The more important accounts used for service order entry are: BIN, ROOT, COM, COM1, COM2, etc. Some have no passwords, while others have 6 character passwords such as SWMDP, BSLAC, WETEST, RINGIT, etc. (As you can see, this text board uses COSMOS).

Well, I'm out of space. My next column will explain the use of COSMOS for devious things, and include a Southern California dial-up to practice on. If you have questions or comments, please write me at TAP.

If you want to cut your phone bills, cut out this chart.

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INTERNATIONAL LAW: JURISDICTION by Dr. Atomic

How far does the jurisdiction of the United States go? One would reasonably suppose that it covers all of the territory and out to sea for two hundred miles. There are, however, international situations where the question of jurisdiction is not clear cut.

For example, Mr. "A" sells 100 pounds of hashish to Mr. "B" (who is an American) at a bar in Kabul, Afghanistan. Later, Mr. "B" gets arrested in the U.S. with the hashish, and he implicates Mr. "A" as the supplier.

The question is, is Mr. "A" criminally liable for the sale of the hashish if the sale took place outside of U.S. territory, and in a country where hashish was legal? The answer, unfortunately, is Yes, he is liable. The jurisdiction of the U.S. extends further than one would reasonably expect because of its conspiracy laws:

From U.S.CA., Title 21 ss 963: 11. Overt Act. It was not necessary to conviction for conspiracy to import narcotics that it be shown that defendant committed an overt act within the U.S., where other members of the conspiracy did so. U.S. v. Canta-La Luz, CA Cal. 1971, 443 F2d 413.

And from Rivard v. U.S., 5 Cir. 1967, 375 F2d 882:

7. Criminal Law (Key) 97(3). Man who outside of a country willfully puts in motion a force to take effect in it is answerable at place where evil is done; acts producing detrimental effect within it, justify state in punishing cause of harm as if he had been present at effect, if state should succeed in getting him within its power.

If the state wants to prosecute someone for an act done outside of its jurisdiction, and if that person is located outside of U.S. territory, the State often succeeds in getting them within its power by kidnap, especially if extradition is not possible. The U.S. kidnaps people from all parts of the world -- both citizens and non-citizens alike. And there are many kidnappings, mostly for narcotics offenses. Government agents are known to pay off local police and body guards, whenever practical, to facilitate a smooth kidnapping. Also, Judges are not concerned how the defendants got brought before their benches, and they are not sympathetic to complaints of kidnap.

LETTERS



Dear TAP:
Recently the Rolling Stones played at the Collesium here in Los Angeles. Of course I "phone phreaked" my way backstage (see enclosed Xerox of The Pass...), but to fill the time between bands I brought along 100 copies of TAP to distribute amongst the masses. Taking whatever donations I could get ($13.40 is enclosed) I met alot of other phreaks this way.
It's a great way to help Fuck The Bell System and make new acquaintances at the same time.

F.T.B.S. *
Room 105
10528 Lower Azusa Road
El Monte, CA. 91731

*And we all know what F.T.B.S. stands for, right? If, for some reason you don't know, send a S.A.S.E. and I'll be happy to tell ya.

JOHN J. WILLIAMS
P.O. Drawer 537, 2011 Crescent Dr., Alamogordo, NM 88310
505-434-0234

TOM EDISON
TAP

Dear Tom,

How are you? I hope fine.

I hope that you don't have to go out of business. You are an inspiration to me and many others like minded folks fed up with big-shots ripping us off left and right.

I have been sending your return envelopes and flyers to a number of CONSUMERTRONICS CO. customers who ask about the kind of topics you are into and I have recommended in several times (and will do so again) in our National newsletter, REBEL.

I felt left out that you did not carry an ad for us. Can you do me the small favor of letting me know about one month prior to publishing TAP that you are nearing a deadline and for us to get our ad in. At that time, I will gladly do so. However, I do not like to tie up ad money for three months or so and sometimes we forget about when your publication is ready to come out. We will place an ad with you 100% of the time if you only let me know about a month in advance.

You should also raise your subscription rate. I am far more interested in you guys surviving then being cheap until you go out of business. There is nothing shameful in making a little money. Also, try producing a book - let's say, on all the different colored phone boxes articles you have published over the years in some kind of cohesive form. That makes a lot better sense than selling T-Shirts and ink pens. I am sure that many countercultural medias would give you good publicity and coverage if you could do so. You might try to interest a rich liberal to help you with financing the book project.

Thank you for your time.

Best Regards,

President, CONSUMERTRONICS CO.





Dear Tom:

I love you when you get tough! Your GODFATHER approach was original and well taken. Maybe TAP needs a commander instead of an editor-in-charge. Put me down for two bens and a renewal.

This is a stickdown

WAVERLY, Ohio — Sticky fingers were involved in a drug store robbery, but the victims had them, not the thieves.

Waverly police say two men entered the Waverly Drug Store just after closing time Monday and took an undetermined amount of money and drugs at gunpoint.

Before they fled, the men used epoxy to glue the hands of the store's employees to the floor to try to make certain they couldn't alert the authorities, officers said. But the employees pulled themselves loose and called police, said Capt. Mike Corwell.

No injuries or arrests were reported.

Dear Tap,

Well, I see you're starting to join the real world & exercise a small power play. Don't know about the rest of you're subscribers, but it worked with me! Heres 2 bucks for one of your "Machiavelli Anniversary Pens" and a "Ma Bell" patch. Remember,....threats always beat pleas!

Dear People of TAP,

A colleague of mine and I recently recieved all of the TAP (VIP) back issues. They are very hard to put down (like a good book). Even though some of the material is almost a decade old, it is still very refreshing. Many of the past issues have some harsh language directed at subscribers to get them to contribute in some way. This tactic is justified. Consider the work, time, energy, and motivation it took (and still does) to produce such material. No matter what we are charged (within reason) we are getting a bargin. If it were'nt for Abby, Al, Tom, etc., we the consumers of this invaluable informational service, would just be sucking our thumbs. Organization is the key to power, and that is what TAP does. I am a computer programmer & engineer at a midwestern University. At present I am constructing a small computer that will do "everything". I still have some more reading to do to find out what "everything" is. It shall be called the "OMNI BOX". Considering what it will do it will be small. There is a lot of work and debugging that will have to be done. Be patient, I will have it by Christmass '81! And when I do, it will be yours.

Thanks for existing

Dear Readers,
This is an open letter to all of you, especially those who have been reading TAP for a few years. Recently it seems that TAP has been publishing an ever-increasing amount of information on drugs!! I'm sure that this is because you people are sending this shit in, and not phone info...now, I certainly don't object to anyone's right to get high and fly, but fuckin' A, are we losing sight of what TAP was originally intended to be?
I feel this way: There are enough fucking newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals that publish shit on drugs! Why waste valuable TAP space on shit that can be found all over the place? TAP, as far as I know (correct me, please, if I am wrong...) is that publishes PHONE INFO on a regular(?) basis! So if you want to read about drugs, buy a drug rag. If you want to write about drugs, send it to your mother. And if you DON'T want to read about drugs, send in a goddamn phone-related article to TAP! And remember,

F T B S !!!!!

At every opportunity...in every conceivable way...
...for every possible reason...

Frank T.B. Schuster

Classified

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San Diego, California 92117, USA

HIGHLIGHTS — NOVEMBER 1981
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Random Ramblings No.2

BY PAUL MONTGOMERY

For those of you who were left hanging by my last column, I wont keep you waiting any longer. To access COSMOS, you must call up the COSMOS computer dialup which serves your area. Two dialups in the Southern California area are: (714) 549-4941 and 549-4954. When you call in at 300 baud, hit <RETURN> and the computer will respond: LOGIN:
You must type in an account name (NOTE: All user input is underlined. Computer response is capitozized), as described in my previous column.

The computer will then log you in, and print a message welcoming you to the system. If the computer asks for a password, guess it. If it gives you an invalid account message, keep trying different accounts. The computer will now say WC?. It wants you to tell it what Wire Center database you want to access. Wire Center codes are two letters long. You can obtain the WC Code for a prefix by calling the COSMOS number given when you sign on. Say you are at the Frame or the Test Board and the Janitor threw it away by mistake, or what ever. Here is what it looks like after you type it in:
WC? AA
AAX

AA is the Wire Center. X indicates that it is online. Now you get to type in a command. ISH and SIR are the only ones I will explain today. The other commands take up 400 pages in the COSMOS manual. Lets Say you wanted to find out what you could on 555-1234. Here is what it looks like:
AAX ISH
H TN 555-1234

H means Hunt (Through the database); TN stands for Trunk Number (Telephone Number); 555-1234 is the TN, and the . tells it to print out the info. You can give it Cable/Pair numbers, or Private Line circuit numbers instead of telephone numbers by typing:
H CP 11-4321 or H PL FBI4517JB
CP means Cable/Pair and PL means private line. The number following is the cable/pair and the private line number respectivly. This is all done following the ISH command.
SIR is handy when you want to find all of the telephone company numbers that never leave the Central Office. This is called House Cable. You can print out all these phone numbers by typing:
AAX SIR
H SE HOUSE-CABLE (or a variation like HSE-CA, it's up to the CO)

Don't forget the . (Period). Lets say you don't know your dialup, or can't figure out an account. Call your test board, Central Office, Line Assigner, and Frame. All these people have dialup numbers and account/passwords to COSMOS is in use in your area. Tell them you are So and so from the COSMOS Data Center and you've noticed illegal access attempts, and ask who is having the problem, etc. Then ask for the account and password so you can do an online check to see if the computer is maifunctioning. Make up a Good story. These people also know the WC codes.

If you manage to get logged onto BIN, ROOT, or SYS, type this, and it should print out all the accounts and encrypted passwords on the whole system (Thanks to Ronnie Schnell for this info):
X CATA /ETC/PASSWD

Untill next time, This is Captain COSMOS signing off, and wishing you the best of luck. Computer Technology is within our Grasp (with a little help from TAP!). If you have any questions, suggestions or information, drop me a line. I pay for juicy tid bits for this column, just like a regular magazine does, you know.

Traffic I: *This land is my land.*

Mrs. Clifford Burger of Unionville, Iowa, says she is willing to do some horse trading after the county accidentally sold her part of a highway for $5 at a tax sale.

"If they'll gravel over our lane at the farm I'll give them their highway back," she said. County officials say the sale should just be voided, but they can't figure out how to do it since everything was done legally. Mrs. Burger said a man from Missouri has offered $4,500 for her part of the highway.



Fone co. sorry: wrong number

San Diego, Calif. — Pacific Telephone, as part of a project intended to improve service, changed the phone numbers of about 850 residents in the Pacific Beach area Wednesday.

There was a problem. The company didn't tell the customers their numbers were being changed.

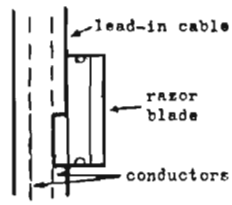
A Pacific Telephone spokesman blamed the mishap on the breakdown of the company's postage machine.

"We were supposed to mail out the final notices telling people their new numbers and about the change, but the letters couldn't be posted," a spokesman said yesterday.

TAP
Room 603
147 W. 42 St.
New York 10036 MARCH 1982 No.73

Rip-offs, Screws and Outright Swindles

Ma Bells Dimension PBX has opened a new dimension in PBX phreaking. All one needs in a t-tone fone and a buisness with a dimension PBX. Call up the PBX at a late hour in the night, and if you get a dial tone you are in buisness. The dial tone is a new feature in the Dimension system, called the auto operator. It enables employees with a code # to use the PBX to make calls. Because of a fuck up in the ROM you can dial 1-2-3-4 in rapid succesion and bypass the code #. Then dial 9 and you are on a regular line. If the area is equiped for international dialing you can even call over-seas. Another way to call for free is the old linemans trick of line hopping. If you have above ground lines and don't want to go pole climbing you can tap house lines by following the black lead-in wire from the pole to the house. Then use a pair of saftey razor blades to cut into the wire as shown in the diagram.



Now clip on your test set and dial away. If you have underground cables all you need is a ratchet wrench or large chain nose pliers. There are two types of underground terminal boxes (cans). Old and new. The old ones are semi-circular and opened by removing a screw on the front top of the can. Now grasp the top of the can and pull up. These old models do not have terminal blocks and are full of loose wires. The little white things are connectors, and can be tapped through the hole in the top. A VOM probe that has been filed flat works well. The new cans are rectangular and are made to discourage nosey people. You must have a ratchet wrench to be able to remove the screw, which is located on the lower right - hand side. There is a lip on the bottom of the can. After removing the screw, pull straight up. The front of the can will move up 2", now pull out, and the cover comes off. The terminal block inside is ready to be clipped on. There is a SPRINT type of thing at 800-521-84XX (XX= 00 to 50). It has an 8 dirit access code. When you hear the tone innut your #. If you fuck up push * to reset and start over. The kicker is that if you call from a rotary fone or pay fone you wait 3 seconds and a computer comes on and ask s for the #. Just say the digits and the computer will register them. The beep you here after each number you say indicates that it has been registered. Its fun to play with and impresses your friends.

Some people who thought Compuserve (Micronet) was too expensive visited a Trash 80 store and asked to see their Video-text software which includes a free hour on Compuserve and borrowed the password. After the free hour was up they used credit card#'s and names (that were obtained by finding the carbons of charge slips) to continue the accounts. It takes 2-3 months for these accounts to be found. Jensen Tools now sells 3 types of linemans test sets although they are rather expensive. They also sell line tracers and other interesting stuff such as linman's roach clips (alirator clips that bite through insulation) at $25 for a set, of 4.

The Stainless Steal Rat

Sex spray reportedly attracts women

VANCOUVER, B.C. — — A Canadian company has developed a sex-spray-in-a-can that it says will do wonders for men on the make.

The company, Bodywise Products, says that a two-second spray — a little dab on the hankie, shirt cuff or collar — of their British developed male-hormone derivative will make women want the wearer badly for the next several days.

The spray has a "secret ingredient," androsterone, one of a family of chemicals called pheromones, which "broadcasts a powerful subconscious sexual call to women in the area," the company says.

The spray is "normally odorless. A woman wouldn't know why she's attracted, just that she wants to know the man better," the company says.

A 2.8-ounce can costs $29.95 (three for $80) and should last for about five months, the company says.

Homemade Fireworks Pt. 2
By The Magician

BA-BAHHHHHHHHH

In issue 72, you were instructed on how to construct M-80s, Cherry Bombs etc. Pt. 2 of this article deals with more advanced firework construction. You are reminded to STRICTLY follow all the safety rules given in issue 72.

This article is for informational purposes only, and neither TAP or the author can take any responsibility for any damage or injury resulting from its use.

Let us start by discussing a fireworks phavorite- rockets. The simplest type of rocket is a simple match rocket which is very easily constructed as follows: Take a paper match from a match book and lay a pin flat and parallel on one side with the point resting about halfway up the head. Now take an appox. 1/2 by 3 inch piece of aluminum foil and roll it around the pin and match head with approx. 1/8 inch protruding beyond the end of the head. Now twist the 1/8 inch foil beyond the head into a little cone cone. Now, with your fingers form the entire aluminum foil VERY tightly around the pin and match, then slide the pin out leaving a little exhaust nozzle. Your rocket is now complete. In order to fire it, lay the rocket on a rock at an approx. 75 degree angle with the nose protruding in the air. Light another match and hold it under the nose, heating the foil. The match head inside will ignite, and with any luck (and practice) your cute match rocket will go 20 or more feet. Do not be discouraged by your first few being duds, it does take a knack, and a little bit of experimentation. Note: these rockets are very safe, just make sure you use them outdoors, and don't launch them into anything that can catch fire ! Also, be sure to wear goggles and resist the temptation to use more than one match head. Using more than one, will NOT increase the distance at all and forms a very dangerous concussion sensitive explosive when confined.

More complex than the match rockets, are bottle rockets. Bottle rockets are made as follows:
roll from heavy paper, or buy from a distributor (see issue 72) a paper tube approx. 1 1/2 inches long by 3/16 inch inside diameter. Take some modeling clay that hardens and, (using a dowel) on a hard flat surface push the clay down to the bottom of the tube forming an approx. 3/32 inch plug. Now fill the rocket approx. 3/4 full with a mixture of approx. 38 parts potassium nitrate (NOT chlorate !), 3 parts sulfur, 4 parts charcoal dust, 1/2 part aluminum dust by weight. (Note: potassium nitrate is used in place of Chlorate because rocket fuel mixture burns slower than exploding mixture, also it is ok to mix sulfur with potassium nitrate).If you wish the rocket to explode at its' zenith, put a little bit of flash powder on top of the rocket fuel. Now seal the top with a wad of tissue paper dipped in glue. Take a thin metal rod with a point on the end and poke a VERY small nozzle hole in the clay plug on the bottom, and a little into the mixture. Take an approx.3 inch piece of thin Chinese style paper fuse (available from distributors) and push it up into the nozzle so that it reaches a bit into the powder mixture. Prime the nozzle with a tiny bit of flash powder, and put a drop of dextrine type glue to hold the fuse in. Allow to completely dry then tape or glue an approx. 8 inch light stick (Balsa etc.) to the side inorder to guide the rocket in flight. The rocket is launched from pop bottles and is good for several hundred feet.

Whistle rockets are similar to bottle rockets except that don't use a nozzle, and use either potassium picric, or gallic acid for fuel. The construction of these rockets is difficult, and the chemicals involved are very hazardous, so best to buy them pre-built (where available).

The same goes for large sky rockets over 1 oz.their fuel is easy to make (variations on bottle rocket fuel) however their construction such as nozzle, center hole for fuel burn etc. requires special tools and is near impossible for an amateur.

Volcanos, fountains etc. are made as follows: Form a heavy cone by glue rolling paper (as described in Pt. 1 for cases), and leave a small hole on top. Insert 3/32 safety fuse in the hole, and put a drop of glue to hold it in. Fill the cone with a mixture of equal parts of magnesium powder, zinc powder, powdered iron, powdered charcoal, powdered sulfur, and a double portion of potassium nitrate. Seal the wide bottom with a heavy card board disc, and glue. When lit, this spectacular firework will start with a little spray of sparks, and gradually grow (depending on how large you made it) to an incredible pyrotechnic shower of sparks going up to 10 feet or more in the sky, and raining down.

A very common fireworks device is sparklers. They are made as follows: Prepare a mixture of 20 parts potassium nitrate, 8 parts sulfur, 6 parts charcoal dust, 8 parts iron filings (approx. 80 mesh), 1 part aluminum dust (by weight). Now add the mixture to some shellac solution forming a very thick paste that will stick to the wire. Dip a stiff piece of wire into the paste, and coat thoroughly. (Experience will show you how to get just the right coating). Allow the sparklers to dry. A great many sparklers can be made at once this way.

At this point, I should tell you that any of these show type fireworks can be made to have color by adding a little strontium nitrate for red, barium chlorate for green, or copper sulfate for blue etc. (DO NOT use a sulfate with a chlorate ! see Pt. 1.)

Dense military type smoke bombs can be made by the following mixture in a noncritical length paper tube either bought or rolled. Use relatively thin and loose paper and caps and safety fuse inserted. The smoke mixtures are, YELLOW: 5 parts potassium nitrate, 2 parts sulfur flour, 3 parts arsenic sulfide, red (very poisonous ! Do not get on hands !). WHITE: 12 parts potassium nitrate, 16 parts sulfur flour, 1 part charcoal dust. OLIVE: Same as white but add a little arsenic sulfide, black.

You now have been exposed to the basics of homemade firework making. If you are really interested, read as much as possible (Ignore any book that recommends formulas involving mixtures of chlorates or perchlorates and sulfurs or sulfides. This is a good indication that the author does not know what he is talking about (see Pt. 1.) PLEASE ! be careful. We do not need our elected officials to use you getting injured as an example for even stricter laws on fireworks. Lets keep fireworks a fun, safe tradition.
Any questions, comments,new formulas etc. Mail to TAP, C/O The MAGICIAN

The Polygraph Test

Today, more than ever, the polygraph test is being used to intimidate and investigate the allegedly free citizens of our country. Although the polygraph test has been ruled too unreliable for use as evidence in court, its use by employers continues. Many large retailers require periodic tests to deter employee theft. Though supposedly used to check honesty, questions like DO YOU LIKE YOUR JOB?or else ARE YOU PLANNING TO QUIT SOON? are frequently slipped in.

The first thing you should know is that the machine doesnt detect lies. All it can do is measure your blood pressure, respiration rate, and skin conductivity. The examiner watches graphs of these functions and tries to guess if youre lying. Guess is the right word too.

The best thing to do is avoid polygraph test if possible. Refuse on the basis of religion or ethical reasons. Tell the employer tests are unreliable (they are!) and use sources quoted here to prove it. The money he saves on polygraph tests could be used for better wages!

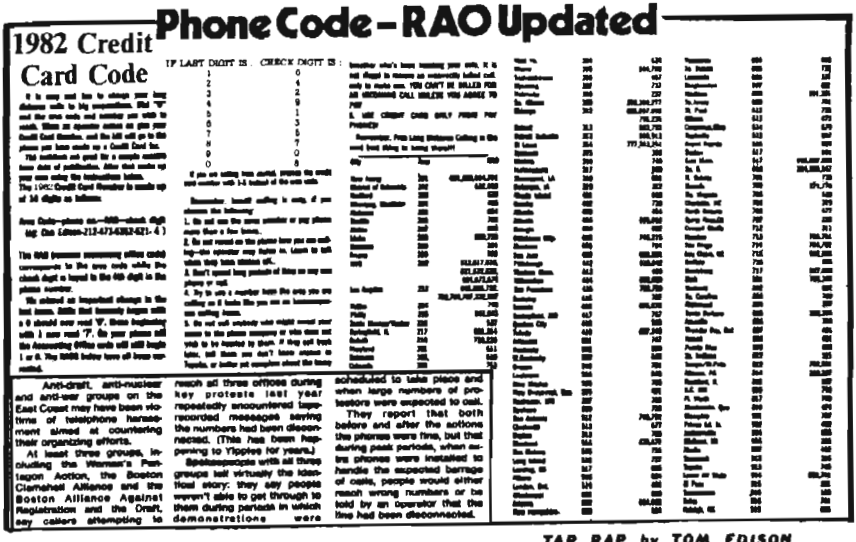
Second you might try to control your physical responses. This can require months of training, but even a dont-give-a-shit-attitude can help lower your reactions. The examiner will be serious and try to get you hyped-up. Try to relax and be as calm as possible, even bland.

Finally, use some chemical aide. Tranquilizers like Valium or Librium may be some help. Alcohol or pot won't help and might be detected. But don't go in like a zombie. SCIENCE magazine, April 3, 1981 has an excellent article on using Miltown (meprobamate) in 400 mg doses to beat the old lie detector. While youre at the library look up ESQUIRE, January 1978 for some examples of the worthlessness of the whole procedure. Show it to your boss; so he can see how he's wasting his money.,

If he doesnt agree, all you will need is a couple of Miltowns (meprobamate requires a prescription and is sold under other trade names). It works..... believe me!

M.M. Advisable Missions Force

Phone Code - RAO Updated



1982 Credit Card Code

IF LAST DIGIT IS : CHECK DIGIT IS :

1	0
2	4
3	2
4	9
5	1
6	3
7	8
8	6
9	7
0	5

Anti-draft, anti-nuclear and anti-war groups on the East Coast may have been victims of telephone harassment aimed at countering their organizing efforts.

At least three groups, including the Mobilization for Peace, Abolition Action, the Boston Clamshell Alliance and the Boston Alliance Against Registration and the Draft, say callers attempting to reach all three offices during key protests last year repeatedly encountered tape-recorded messages saying the numbers had been disconnected. (This has been happening to "hippies for years.)

Spokespeople with all three groups said virtually the identical story: they say people weren't able to get through to them during periods in which demonstrations were scheduled to take place and when large numbers of protestors were expected to call.

They report that both before and after the actions the phones were fine, but that during peak periods, when extra phones were installed to handle the expected barrage of calls, people would either reach wrong numbers or be told by an operator that the line had been disconnected.

FREEBASING TIPS by Dr. Atomic

Some of the readers who tried the freebasing experiment in TAP Issue #70 may have had the following happen to their experiment:

Water, cocaine, and baking soda were added to the freebase vial. Ether was added, and the vial was shaken well. Then, when the ether layer was drawn off and dropped on a mirror to evaporate, no white, crystal cocaine freebase remained! Instead, all that remained was a goopey, oil like puddle that refused to be scraped off the mirror with a razor blade.

This problem is probably caused by a synthetic "cain" such as tetracaine, procaine, butacaine, or tropacocaine, which freebase up as oils instead of smokable powder. It's a real drag to have spent a hundred dollars or more on a gram of coke only to end up with a puddle of goo.

If there is any authentic cocaine in the goopey puddle on your coke mirror, you of course want to try to crystallize it so that it can be scraped up and smoked. Try blowing warm, dry air on the oily puddle with a hair dryer. Lightly scraping a razor blade across the puddle may help bring up a white powder. If the puddle starts to turn white and crystallize, you're in luck.

On the other hand, if this doesn't work, what you have just purchased for cocaine may be some synthetic other than cocaine. Look in the pages of a current High Times magazine and you'll see a half-dozen synthetics being sold as "incense". There may be a small amount of real cocaine in the oily puddle, a token amount, but because there is a lot of synthetic cain (or other synthetic) present, the puddle won't crystallize no matter how much you dry it.

If you do get a good return of white powder back, this does not necessarily mean that you have a relatively pure sample: there are synthetics that will freebase up into a white powder; for example, lidocaine will base up. It has a characteristic taste when smoked (not too good), and it gives you a rush and a whistle, or hissing, in your ears when inhaled. But the rush doesn't last as long as coke, and it often will give you a sick feeling in the stomach. In contrast, cocaine in small amounts will almost always make you feel good -- not bad, and cocaine has a pleasant taste when smoked. Unfortunately, much coke on the street is cut with lidocaine and other adulterants, so practice more chemistry and separate the cut from the coke before smoking.

TAP RAP by TOM EDISON

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all of the people who helped and supported TAP in 1981. I hope that we'll continue to receive your support in 1982. Your comments, both pro and con, about TAP are greatly welcomed. We incourage letters to the Editor and informational feedback of all kinds. We are continually seeking new writers and incourage all our readers to submit articles and information. Please type all articles on a good typewriter using a five inch type column width. You can also help us by sending in those interesting filler news clip items and feature news articles that we reprint in ouf issues. TAP is still interested in publishing THE BEST OF TAP in book form. We'd appreciate hearing from any prospective publishers on this matter. TAP price increases went into effect on February 1, 1982. Orders received with insufficient payment will be prorated. Please PRINT your name and complete address with zip code whenever you write to TAP. Also include your number/letter code from the top right hand corner of your mailing label. Thankx.

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FCC ruling will mean telephone rate hikes

Washington — The Federal Communications Commission, moving finally to implement a key policy change approved more than a year ago, yesterday cleared the way for telephone rate increases across the country.

By a 7-to-0 vote, the agency authorized the nation's largest telephone companies to significantly speed up the depreciation of their equipment and facilities.



The decision is expected to translate into an additional $1 billion in local rate increases across the country as state utility commissions adjust to the companies' higher level of depreciation expense.

Without the changes being implemented today, the telephone companies would have been entitled to collect an additional $150 million in depreciation expenses in any event. With the change, the depreciation expense rises to $1.015 billion.

The effect of the new depreciation schedules on local rates in any given state will vary, in part because the FCC does not review all the depreciation accounts of each of the 36 firms every year.

In addition, state regulatory commissions must consider how rates for different customers—such as business and residential—will be affected.

But FCC officials say by the time the new depreciation schedules are reflected on the local level, the increases probably will average roughly 50 cents a month.

The process begun yesterday will affect all the local operating companies owned by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

ALTHOUGH THE faster depreciation schedules may ultimately become a factor in the break-up of AT&T, as proposed in an antitrust settlement reached two weeks ago, they were not prompted by that settlement or by efforts to deregulate the industry.

The key policy change now being implemented was approved by the FCC in November 1980. It allows telephone companies to depreciate their equipment using a so-called "remaining life" technique instead of "whole life."

While the change increases the amount of revenue needed in the short run—and thus raises rates—experts say it is designed to benefit consumers in the long run because the telephone companies won't have to turn to expensive money markets to finance construction and can introduce advanced equipment more rapidly.

Increases in telephone fraud causes NJ Bell crackdown

With the escalation of fraudulent phone calls on University campuses, New Jersey Bell Telephone, with the help of the University police, is conducting a campaign to discontinue such activities.

The investigation of telephone fraud began at the University in March of last year and continued through final exams in May, according to a representative from Bell's security department.

Telephone fraud deals with charging calls to an unconsenting third party, to phone booths, to stolen credit card numbers and 11 other means to avoid paying for phone calls," according to a Bell Telephone brochure which was passed out at phone centers on campus.

Bell is now signing complaints against persons suspected of phone fraud, said the representative. If a person is accused of fraud, Bell will prosecute the offender, he said.

People taken to court and found guilty will now have to pay a fine for their action, pay for the amount of their fraudulent calls, for court costs, and will also wind up with a criminal record, he said.

Previously, when Bell caught an individual in the act of phone fraud they would bring the matterto the attention of that person, and if he or she admitted guilt, they would be prosecuted on a lesser charge. The security representative added that in nine out of ten cases the offender would continue to defraud the phone company.

The criminal record an individual receives from a phone fraud charge is permanent, said the representative.

At the University last year 11 people were investigated for alleged phone fraud, according to Detective Robert Garrett of the University police. Three convictions were made last year in May by Bell, said Garrett, adding that complaints on the others were not yet signed by the phone company.

When University students charged with alleged phone fraud were taken to court, they usually pleaded guilty, said the detective. As the offenders kept coming to court, the judges got less lenient with them, first fining them $20 (not including court costs and the phone bill) and later increasing the fine.

Bell's investigation into phone fraud is not restricted to University students said the representative. Faculty and staff are also included in the investigation and this study is being conducted on college and university campuses throughout the state and the country, he said.

The cost of telephone fraud that New Jersey Bell incurred over a six-month period was $1,865,100, as of July 30, 1981, said the Bell representative, adding that the expected cost for this year amounts to $2.7 million.

"A good portion of the loss comes from college campuses," he said, adding that the phone company has "surveillance procedures" to track fraudulent calls in progress.

The security representative said that approximately 95 to 98 percent of the University community are not committing phone fraud, but on a large campus such as Rutgers, "it is at a point where it is getting out of hand."

"It may be a small portion (of the University community), but we have to stop it," he said.

Boy bandit 'settles' for $100

Don't ever let anybody tell you something is non-negotiable. Everything is negotiable. Look what happened yesterday at the U.S. Savings Bank on Broad Street in Newark.



About 11:30 a.m. a boy 13 or 14 years old comes into the bank and hands a teller a note: "This is a holdup. Give me $2,000 or you're going to get hurt."

There were 20 or 30 customers in the bank and about seven employes. There was no mask, no weapon, no real stir.

The teller didn't know what to do, and she said nothing.

"Okay," said the young robber. "Give me $200."

• • •

Teller still speechless, paralyzed.

"How about $100?" says the robber.

The robber walked out with five twenty-dollar bills.

Police are looking for a "baby-faced" suspect about five feet tall, with a yellow shirt. If you know anything about the crime, call the Youth Aid Bureau.

If you're the robber, turn yourself in. Who knows? You might be able to negotiate something.



NOVEL POSTAGE — Short of 2-cent stamps, Samuel Spector of Edison taped pennies to this envelope to make up the latest postal rate increase. The letter arrived on schedule, with the coins canceled by machine.

Mail-icious

FLORENCE, Ariz. — Three Death Row inmates at the Arizona State Prison have been using their idle hours to bilk outside firms through the mail, authorities report.

They said Saturday that the convicts' fraudulent schemes involved rare coin and stamp deals and the ordering of books and magazines from publishers without paying for them.

An unidentified inmate swindled more than $1,000 from collectors from New York to Taiwan in stamp and coin deals, investigators said.

Stamped out

STOCKHOLM — A 19-year-old would-be thief wound up in jail after trying to rob a man who was leaving a post office here.

"This is a holdup," the man told the intended victim, Police Commissioner Rolf Wikberg, who quickly overpowered the youth and took him away.

"Please remember that law and sense are not the same." — *Nehru.*

'Johnny Larceny'



Lately, I feel I'm not accomplishing anything. It's been months since I voted myself a pay raise!"

TAP, Room 603, 147 W. 42 St., NY 10036

73

Bulk Rate
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 3
Kearsley, N. J.

TELENET

BY Paul Montgomery

In TAP issue #61, A. Ben Dump set forth the basics of accessing timesharing computer facilities. In this issue I want to go into details, explaining how to login to various types of systems, and explaining what you can do one you are there. This and the other computer articles in this series are written in a style assuming you have read issue #61, or have a basic computer knowledge. If you don't have issue #61, BUY IT!

The best computer network to phreak around on is GTE TeleNet. They have local dial-ups in over 250 cities, and a million computers online. To obtain your local dial-up, call TeleNet Customer Assistance on their In-WATS at: (800) 336-0437, and ask them. They are happy to tell you.

When you get on TeleNet, as with any other computer network, you must give it the address of the computer you wish to access. The beauty of TeleNet is the fact that they arrange all the computers by Bell System Area Code! A sample address looks like this (the @ is the TeleNet prompt):

@ C 212164

The C tells telenet that the connection is Collect (the computer company pays for your connection!). The 212 is the New York City Area Code, and 164 is the actual identifying number of the computer system.

If you were to go through and attempt a C 21701 through C212300 (they never go above 300) you could map out all of the computers online in the New York City area. When TeleNet connects you to a system, and you get sick of it, and want to dump it and get back to the TeleNet prompt, type @ C/R (where C/R is Carrige Return or Enter key) and you will be back at the familiar TeleNet @ prompt. Now type D C/R. D is for Disconect.

If you get error messages while scanning, such as ILLEGAL ADDRESS, HOST NOT RESPONDING, REJECTING, etc, this means that there is no computer associated with that network address, or for some reason or another, the system does not want to accept any connections from TeleNet. Just ignore these addresses, and keep scanning. If TeleNet should hang, hit BREAK and you should be dropped back to the @ prompt. If all else fails, hang up and call back.

Some of the Companies which have computers on TeleNet are:
Dun & Bradstreet, TRW Credit, Wells Fargo Bank, CitiBank, Source Telecomputing, Dialcom Inc, Republican National Party, Democratic Party Computer, and thousands of other Large and small business and industrial firms, colleges and universities, commercial computing services, data banks, and government agencies.

For you techno freaks, TeleNet accepts any almost any parity/bit configuation you care to send. TeleNet dialups are for 110/300 baud. GTE TeleNet Customer Service can also give you a 1200 baud dialup if you need one. Because TeleNet uses the CCITT X.25 packet network protocol standard, all users appear the same to most computers, so no incompatabilities exists. TeleNet operates as a multi-level hierarchial network consisting of a high speed 56 Kbps backbone network, and local distribution networks. Everything is redundant, and each intelligent node is equipped with standby processor components ready to take over immediately if active components fail, etc, etc, etc. I'm Paul, your GTE representative.... If you have any specific questions, write me c/o TAP!

TAP
Room 603
147 W. 42 St.
New York 10036

TAP

APRIL 1982 No. 74

Dial-a-jury

DETROIT — Three years ago Bruce Power owed Michigan Bell Telephone $1,800. Now Bell owes him $28,000.

It started when Power's phone was disconnected for nonpayment. Power got mad enough to sue a year later when a phone company bill collector called the school where he worked as a custodian and said damaging things.

Power has since paid his bill. It took a jury of probable telephone company customers less than an hour to find in Power's favor.

CENTAPP

Central Texas Area Phone Phreaks

• Post Office Box 755 • Austin, Texas 78767 •

23 January 1982

Tom Edison, Editor
TAP
Room 603, 147 West 42nd St.
New York City, NY 10036

MA BELL IS A CHEAP MOTHER

The most certain way to succeed is always to try just one more time.
— Thomas Edison

Howdy Tom:

Please announce to your group, and to whoever you can send the word to, that Centapp, the recently created association of Texas Phone Phreaks, is sponsoring a Spring conference. The name of the conference is TexComm 1982, with a theme to dwell on our latest research into penetration of telco and other corporate communications and computer systems. The date of the conference is Saturday March 20, and will be held here in Austin. If you aren't familiar with the Austin area, then hang on; more information on this conference will be reaching you shortly.

Austin is quite enviable in mid-March. The weather is warm, the sun is bright, the city is green, and the chicks are hornier than a Texas longhorn. We have quite a few hot night spots that will introduce you to the real Texas. It's going to be an interesting day, but moreover, it will be a memorable night!

Admission is $3. Advance payment is encouraged. Address inquiries to Centapp, and info on hotels, etc. will be sent. It would be great for the whole TAP crew to make it down to Austin for the best time they'll have this year.

Austintaciously;

Mt. Bill
Mountain Bill
Director, Centapp

MA BELL GIVES BOXERS THE BLUES: American Telephone and Telegraph recently announced that it has developed a foolproof device for catching users of illegal "blue boxes." These ingenious electronic gadgets for defeating the phone company's long distance tone codes and making free telephone calls have been around for 16 years and cost the Bell System $5 million to $10 million a year. AT&T's new electronic marvel detects blue box calls immediately and notes the phone numbers at both ends of the line. The caller is immediately warned that he has been discovered and will be billed for the call. How the device will work when both caller and receiver are at pay phones was not explained.

COMPUTER-PRODUCED LETTERS thanking 4,000 Chicago-area residents for staying at the Oxford House outraged hundreds of recipients. They never stayed at the downtown hotel and demanded that their spouses be told the letter was a mistake. The letters resulted from a mixup of computer tapes. Hotel Manager Jerry Belanger said, "Some men called and demanded a retraction while their wives listened in on extension phones." Another woman said she was sorry to learn the letter was a mistake because she had hoped to use it against her husband in a divorce proceeding. Belanger sighed, "It's things like this that make you wish you were selling aluminum siding."

ANOTHER WAY TO "GET LOST"

Go to a post office, preferably one out of your regular habitat, and rent a box. ID, etc. will be required. Pay the box rent for a full year, or for the longest period they will let you.

Now, have all your bills and other undesirable mail addressed to you at this box number. Let the mail stay in the box. (It might be wise to empty the box now and then for the first week or so so the postmaster will have no cause to suspect your plan). Mail that accumulates in the post office box will stay there until the box rent next becomes due and until the grace period has ended; could be up to or more than a year. The postmaster will then mark all the letters "box closed, unable to forward" and send them back to the senders. By now you can be long gone and almost forgotten about. (Except by those poor suckers with red faces who just got all their bills back!)

Because mail addressed to PO boxes is handled in this manner it is wise to make official inquiry about any firm using a box and to whom you have sent money and heard nothing after a reasonable length of time. Most firms who use PO box addresses are legit. More and more firms are using boxes because mail is delivered a little quicker and it is more secure. However, don't feel a bit bad about making inquiry if PO box users tend to ignore you. Postal rules now permit you to get the name and home address of box holders upon verbal request. No special forms or written request is required any more.

- Nickola Testicle

Secret devices sold in error

WASHINGTON

The U.S. Navy said it is trying to get back three classified anti-torpedo devices it mistakenly sold as surplus about 14 months ago.

It declined to discuss details, including reports that a man who bought the devices for about $300 wants more than $150,000 to mail them back to the navy.

The navy said it would be inappropriate to discuss details while lawyers for the navy and Steven Snodenglass are "negotiating terms of the return of the items." Snodenglass owns a surplus business in San Valley Calif.

Blank IRS forms submitted

The Internal Revenue Service expects 200 to 300 Americans a year to fill in their names and addresses on income tax forms and leave the computation lines blank. Some protesters will send the IRS a message, such as "I plead the Fifth Amendment," says IRS spokesman Larry Bakkerf. Most arguments are not applicable, he adds. The Fifth Amendment, for instance, says no one shall be compelled to testify against himself -- but only in criminal cases. And an income tax return is not a criminal matter unless you cheat. Another popular claim is that the 16th Amendment does not specifically authorize an income tax. True, but it does give Congress "the power to lay and collect taxes on incomes." The courts have repeatedly held the language means an income tax is legal.

The naked truth

HUNTINGTON PARK, Calif. — Police say they caught accused bank robber Daniel Sims with his pants down.

When Sims allegedly robbed a bank Tuesday of $1,100, a teller included a packet of bills that contained an explosive dye packet with the money, police said.

Seconds after Sims ran out of the Security Pacific Bank, the packet exploded and his pants were covered with a bright red dye, investigators said.

Police said Sims ran into a nearby clothing store and began pulling off his pants, causing a startled woman to run out and wave down officers.

Accessing PRIME

BY: PAUL MONTGOMERY

Computers manufactured by PRIME Computer Corp. have rather insecure operating systems. But first: how do you know when you have come across a PRIME on TeleNet? Simple. Lets take an example. Connect to address 21465. This is Howe-Baker Engineers in Texas. When TeleNet makes the connection, their computer responds (the way all PRIME computers do) like this:

PRIMENET 18.1.003 HBAKER

PRIMENET tells you the system is a PRIME running the PRIMOS operating system, revision 18.1.003. HBAKER is the system name. In this case, Howe-Baker Engineers.

OPERATING SYSTEM: For those who don't know what an operating system (O/S) is, let me give you the definition: An O/S is a collection of computer programs that provides for the preparation and execution of the user's jobs. The O/S runs the show, chains to various sub programs.

NO PASSWORDS: To get on the system you must LOGIN. To do this you type LOGIN XXXXXX, where XXXXXX is a user name (called a UFD for User File Directory on a PRIME) from 1 to 6 alpha-numeric characters. Many UFD's have no passwords, and this is the major security weakness of the PRIME. The system administrator for a particular system just doesn't bother to assign passwords to all of the UFD's. It is your job as a crack computer cruncher to figure out a UFD with no password. To assist you, here is a list of system UFD's which have to be on all PRIMES: SYSTEM, SYSCOM, SYSOUL, PRIRUN, PRIME, CMDNCO, CMDNC1.

LOGIN: Just connect to the system, and type LOGIN SYSCOM. A <C/R> or <ENTER> must follow all commands on ALL computers. If SYSCOM is a valid UFD with a password, the system will respond: INSUFFICENT ACCESS RIGHTS. (LOGIN). If SYSCOM does not exist on the system, the computer will respond: NOT FOUND. (LOGIN). If SYSCOM is valid, and has no password, you will be logged onto the system!! If the system sits there and asks for additinal passwords, or project ID's, the system has additional security installed by the owners, and you should try hitting <BREAK> or <CONTROL-P> at appropriate moments in hope of escaping from the security program.

NAMES & INITIALS: Other that attempting to log into the system accounts, you should try names, such as: DAVE, DAVID, MARK, JOHN, JEFF, or initials: CVR, JAM, PGM, RSS, FLT or whatever. If you hit on an existing account, but it has a password (system responds: INSUFFICENT ACCESS RIGHTS. (LOGIN)) try the name or initials as the password. Lots of people use their names, or girlfriend's names, or whatever. For instance, UFD: JOHN password: JOHN. There are some really stupid people out there. Here is how to login when you think you know the password:

LOGIN DAVE FARRAH

Where DAVE is the UFD, and FARRAH is the password.

ALL THE PASSWORDS: The finest thing you want to do once you managed to login is print out a list of ALL the UFD accounts and passwords on the system. These are stored in a UFD called MFD. MFD (Master File Directory) has a stock password of XXXXXX. Many people never bother to change it. And they say programmers are smart! HA! Here is what to type to get it to print the list:

FUTIL

A MFD XXXXXX 0 (Then do MFD 1 and MFD 2 etc.)

L PASSWD

The computer will merrily print it all out. If it keeps saying things like ACCESS VIOLATION - NO RIGHT and not printing any passwords, the MFD password is not XXXXXX. If you can guess the correct one, you're in business!

COMMANDS: Some basic commands and their usage are:

LISTF - prints a list of all the files on that UFD

SLIST FILE - prints out the contents of that file

RESUME FILE - if file is a program, this runs it

A CMDNCO

LISTF - these two commands will cause the system to print out many of the available commands.

A UFD - where UFD is any UFD on system, attaches you there, and if you type LISTF you can find look at all the programs on that UFD.

Until next time, good luck, and take care. If you have any further questions about commands, etc. for the PRIME, please drop me a line C/O TAP!

PRECURSOR PRECAUTIONS by Dr. Atomic

FLUORESCENT: A new DEA ploy worth mentioning is the "glow powder" trick. The DEA will coat the precursor containers with a substance that is not visible until exposed to ultra-violet light. Even if one isn't caught with the precursors or other "contraband", glowing hands can result in convictions for possession and conspiracy.

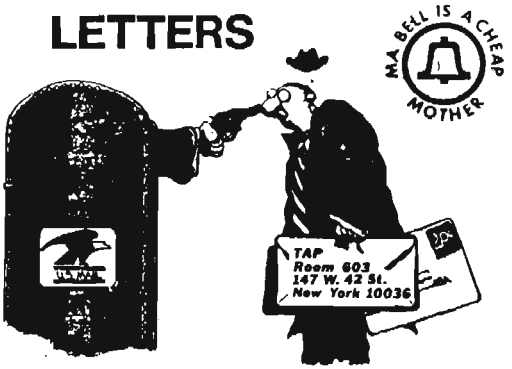
WATCHED PRECURSOR LIST: All precursors are watched. Any order that is at all suspicious to a chemical company "Customer Service Manager" or other sales person may send him scurrying to the phone to call in the report (and your license plate number) to the DEA. Rumor has it that the DEA pays them up to $2,000 per lab busted. Some things which arouse suspicion are new accounts, over-the-counter cash purchases, out of town customers, and large purchases, even large purchases of solvents such as ether, acetone, or alcohol.

STING: Buckeye Scientific Company, a well know DEA sting operation that sells "watched precursors", was advertising in Mother Earth News Classified recently--still stinging the unwary, I presume. The former owner of Buckeye, the late Dick Hall, was also, in my opinion, a knowing member of the DEA sting team: Hall was furnishing chemists, who were really undercover DEA agents, to unsuspecting technologists who needed technical help: one would not have to ask for the assistance because Hall was only too glad to provide a DEA agent: he'd make the offer. For more details see U.S. v. Katz, vol 509 Federal Supplement at page 998 (1981).

THE CONTROLLED BUY: This is a situation where an informant is sent by the police to make a purchase of precursors, druga, or other contraband. The informant is searched by the police before he goes to make the purchase; he goes along and turns over the evidence upon his return. Believe-it-or-not, the uncorroborated testimony of the informant is enough for conviction (U.S. v. Hopking, 354 F. Supp 634). The case cited isn't recent, but the practice of informer purchasing is continuing. This is a situation anyone can find himself in because informants hard pressed to provide an arrest for police may resort to providing the contraband themselves: they will leave a "package" with you only to come back later for it (with a cop outside).

And take it as gospel from Dr. Atomic that the government is selling piperidine, p-2-p, and other precursors on the black (free) Market to uncover clandestine labs. Take care, and watch out for "radio beepers" hidden in your precursor purchases.

LETTERS



DEAR TAP

Here's a few tips from a fellow reader and activist:

SMOKE BOMBS: 4 parts of sugar to 6 parts potassium nitrate (saltpeter). Heat over low flame until it melts, stir well. Pour into its future container (empty milk cartons do very well). Before it solidifies, embed a few wooden matches as fuses into the mixture. One pound fills a block nicely with thick white smoke.

CHEMICALS: A garantsed cool source to order any chemicals is CHEMTEX, Box 573, Hawkesbury, Ontario, Canada, K6A-1 2 They will fish around for anything and garantee anonymous replies to any order.

EXPLOSIVES: Petroleum jelly and potassium chlorate 1 to 1 by weight, is totally safe when wet but is highly explosive and shock sensitive when dry. Stir 3 gm potassium iodide and 5 gm iodine in a beaker with 50 ml water. Add 20 ml ammonium hydroxide (ammonia water 10%). Filter and the resulting filtered solid is called nitrogen triiodide. When wet is very safe but upon drying becomes very explosive and shock sensitive, to the point of a feather setting it off.

COUNTERFEITING: Hexamethylenediamine completely bleaches any ink to a perfect white without harming the paper in any way.

VANDALISM: Ethyl mercaptan and butylseleno mercaptan are the most evil smelling substances on earth. Mixed with kerosene for long-lasting effect they can be so annoying as to render a building inhabitable.

ALARMS: The alarm companies use the phone lines to link the premises under protection with its protector, wether it be the police station or in bigger towns a security office. Sometimes the owner is included in the warning list. The machine works like this: when the alarm is tripped, a dialing circuit dials the police, a security office and the owner in most cases. One can cut the outgoing phone lines from the building, and incapacitate the outside bells and horns, and upon entry the bells and horns will sound the alarm silently while the electronic dialer will try unsuccesfully to dial the police, owner and security office to warn them of the illegal entry.

GUNS: Canadian Tire sells a handy starting pistol, revolver type, the barrel and revolving magazine of which can be easily drilled to 22 caliber size using a simple drill, bit and a table vise to hold the piece. This makes a cheap and easy to get saturday night special.

TAP

THE MAD SCIENTIST

Those little "weather" radios offered at $9.95 to about $19.95 can be "tweaked" a bit to cover the DEA and FBI radio channels very well. Some will cover these frequencies without adjustment. Only problem is they have no squelch control and the hiss could drive you bananas. If you are in a fringe area you might have to improvise an outside or attic antenna to pull in the mobiles when they are not working through a repeater.

DEA is into CB pretty heavily along the coast. They monitor this service continually and on occasion switch to CB for 2-way work. A little listening on VHF (on your weather radio!) will teach you their lingo and pretty soon you'll be smarter than they are!

Nickolai Testicle



Counterfeit

A pair of fake $20 bills, above, were discovered after being passed at a South Plainfield tavern between Sunday night and early Monday morning. The counterfeits, which are actually $1 bills on which are taped the ends of $20 bills, are usually passed with the counterfeiters hand placed over the picture of Washington, police said.

Bogus $20 bills passed at tavern

SOUTH PLAINFIELD - Borough police officials are warning local merchants, especially bar owners, to be on the lookout for phony $20 bills.

A bartender at Norman's Bar and Grill, Oak Tree Avenue, accepted two bogus $20 bills sometime between 8 p.m. Sunday and 1 a.m. Monday, according to police.

At first glance the bills look real, accordring to Lt. Thomas Bullock. But closer observation reveals the two ends of the $20 bill have been taped to the ends of a $1 bill. According to Bullock, a counterfeiter will attempt to pass the fake bill by covering the picture of Washington as he hands over the bill.

Bars are usually dimly lit so it is difficult to spot the irregularity, he said.

This is the time of year, he said, that there is an upsurge in passing phony money because people are rushed and there is lot of cash around.

Abbie Hoffman



The former Yippie leader has been a resident in 21 different jails during his years in "The Movement," but now he's working to help young people from finding lodging the same way.

Abbie Hoffman sat down to a sparsely attended news conference yesterday in an unheated Manhattan brownstone to plug what he said would be "the hottest party in town" — one that would benefit young people trying to kick drugs.

The bash will be held Monday night at Studio 54 — the scene in the past of highly publicized drug arrests and investigations — from 8 p.m. to dawn, for the benefit of Veritas, a community treatment house for young addicts on 14th Street.

Hoffman said 1,500 tickets at $25 per have already been sold for the party, and the event should put Veritas over the top in the drive to raise half a million bucks to move into a roomier facility on an 18th Street.

Many of the Veritas residents were said there by the courts to be rehabilitated, and Hoffman, a counselor at the facility who is on a work-release program from Manhattan Correction, is self-avowed nine years ago. Treatment at Veritas takes 15 to 18 months.

He said progress took so that at Veritas he's "seen former crooks show simple compassion. In jail, "Prisoners sit there five years in a cage. You take the drugs away — big deal. You put them out on the streets, and five weeks later they're on drugs again."

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TAP Cassette Tape - $4. Hear Capt Crunch, Al Bell, Joe Engressia & Bell Security Chief John Doherty. Send CASH, check, or money order to:

TAP, Room 603, 147 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036.

Classified

The TAP Classified Ad Sheet is published as a service to our readers. All ads MUST be typed and camera ready. Ads will appear in the next ad sheet unless they arrive after printing deadline in which case they will appear in the following ad sheet. The cost per ad per issue is $4. If you wish to preserve your anonymity, TAP Box numbers are available at the cost of $5 per ad per issue. This extra cost is for the postage to mail you the replies to your ad. Full page ads cost $12 and half-page ads cost $6. Payment must accompany all ads. Send cash and get a 10 % discount on all ads. Address all ad requests to : TAP, Room 603, 147 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036.

Ladder to success?

HALMSTAD, Sweden — Anders Ranger, director of Halmstad Prison here, has admitted he is allowing his prisoners to make rope ladders in the prison shops, but only on one condition:

"They have promised not to use them to escape," Ranger said.

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Box 3125
Pasadena, CA 91103

Postal mortem

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Ever wonder how much junk mail you get?

Grandmother Betty Wilkinson made a new year's resolution last January to find out, and instructed her family not to throw out any "occupant-resident" mail delivered to the house.

"I've been wanting to do this for years and years but someone would get to the mail before me and throw it out," she said. "They figured I was a little kooky but they let me go ahead."

After the mail arrived each day she threw the junk mail into sacks on her back porch. By the end of 1981 she had collected 200 pounds of it — enough to fill four 30-gallon, heavy-duty plastic bags.

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TAP

11th ANNIVERSARY ISSUE No. 75

MAY - JUNE 1982

WATS EXTENDERS

By: The Magician

Many people think of phone phreaks as slime, out to rip off Bell for all she is worth. Nothing could be further from the truth ! Granted, there are some who get their kicks just by making free calls, however they are not true phone phreaks. Real phone phreaks are "telecommunications hobbyists" who experiment, play with and learn from the phone system. Occasionally this experimenting, and a need to communicate with other phreaks (without going broke), leads to free calls. The free calls are but a small subset of a TRUE phone phreaks activities.

Until several years ago, The phreaks main tool for free calls was the Blue Box. In recent years however, Bell has made GREAT strides in their security and detection of Blue Box's. While Box's still work, their use is becoming EXTREMELY dangerous. With the advent of CCIS, the places where a Blue Box will work are rapidly decreasing, and within several years the Box will be totally obsolete.

Thus for their communications needs, phreaks have turned to other methods, one being: WATS EXTENDERS.

Many companies throughout the United States have salesman in the field that must contact a large amount of customers long distance by phone. To pay for these calls, generally the salesman use the companies Bell credit card (Now called a "Calling Card") this is quite expensive to the company.

Several years ago, someone came up with a neat money saving idea. Since the company already has an INWATS (800) number for salesman to call in orders to the main plant, and since the compnay had a flat rate OUTWATS line to call customers during the day. Why not couple them together after hours so that the salesman calls the companies INWATS 800 number, then gets connected up to OUTWATS. This would mean he could call anywhere in the United States, from anywhere at no charge to him! This arrangement would save the company tremendous amounts of long distance charges since they had the WATS lines anyway, and the WATS was a lot more cost efficient than Credit Cards.

This arrangement was exactly how early "WATS EXTENDERS" worked.

During WATS (800) scanning (For how to do this, read "Napolean Solo's" EXCELLENT article in issue 55) phreaks discovered these WATS EXTENDERS, and found they could call anywhere in the country just by calling the extenders 800 number, then (Using Touch Tone of course) dial the number the wanted.

The companies soon realized that their extenders were being messed with and decided to add some security to prevent tampering.

It was set up so that when a salesman dialed the WATS EXTENDER, he would here what sounds like a dial tone. The salesman then keyed in a four digit Touch Tone secret access code. If the code was incorrect a high-low tone would result, and the extender would have to be re-dialed. If the code was correct, a second internal PBX dial tone would result. The salesman would then access the companies OUTWATS line by hitting an 8 or 9 (usually) and dial wherever he wanted.

The four digit access code posed a problem to phreaks since only 1 out of 9999 possible codes worked, and the 800 number had to be re-dialed each time to try another.

Many a Phone Phreak spent long nights breaking the four digit codes and then using the extenders themselves! Most companies change the code every few months so the phreaks would have to start over again. (Also company employees that were not authorized to know, but found out from "leaks").

Many of you have probably heard of the infamous computer "Charlie". For those who haven't, several years ago Charlie was brought to life by Capn Crunch (Now retired from the communications service) Charlie was an APPLE II computer with a special board which allowed it to Touch Tone dial numbers extremely rapidly (D/A) then "listen" to the results (A/D).

Charlie was put to use calling a given WATS EXTENDER, trying an access code, if the high-low tone was heard (meaning an incorrect code), Charlie hung up and dialed again, trying the next sequential code. Charlie would sit working for hours, and when it found the code, it would print it on it's display screen. VERY Effective !

Unfortunately the only problem with Charlie was that he was very noticeable to Bell. Every time an 800 number is called, an AMA record is punched at the C.O. thus it looks real phunny to Bell to see that you have called Dry dock orange shippers 800 number in Florida 3,750 times at 2:00 AM with each call lasting 1 second ! Since Charlie was not very easily portable to pay, phones this was a real problem.

There are many WATS EXTENDERS reportedly presently in service. Most working as described, with some taking more than a four digit code, and some even responding to voice input !

It should be pointed out however, that should any of you crack any WATS EXTENDER access codes and attempt to use them, you are guilty of Theft of communications services from the company who owns it, and Bell is very willing and able to help them nail you ! WATS EXTENDERS can get you in every bit as much trouble as a Blue Box should you be caught.

Most WATS EXTENDERS also record all numbers called from them on OUTWATS. If the company detects the extender being mis-used, they will usually first try to change the access code. If the abuse continues and they get mad enough they will contact Bell who will help them investigate all the numbers you called !

Thus, as in most things those of you who are determined to play with WATS EXTENDERS, do so from a pay phone and only to institutional switchboards, or people with short memories. By the way, on some "Money First" payphones (as opposed to "Dial Tone First") the Touch Tone pad is cut off after the WATS call is complete. (Because of polarity reversal) It can be re-activated by depositing a dime after the connection is made, which you will get back after you hang up.

Also please remember the opening of this article. DO NOT use WATS EXTENDERS just to make free calls all the time!, experiment with them and learn what they can do and how they work. I think you will learn a lot !!

Send any comments etc. to: TAP c/o The Magician

If you want to cut your phone bills, cut out this chart.

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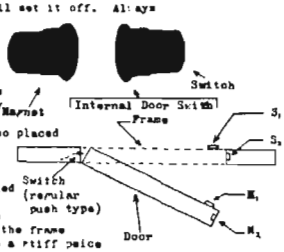
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ALARMS

I'm sure many of you have read about burglers ripping off a jewlry exchange or such and bypassing the alarm with a blackbox (not in our terms). In the following series of articles I will explain how (to the last detail) these alarms work and how they are fucked by the pros. This first article is about sensors.

Sensors are located in 2 general places. In entrance ways and in frequently traved areas. First lets take a look at doors. One type of door sensor is the magnetic switch, which is located on the side or top of the door. The illustrations show two basic swithes and their placement. To bypass them you must determine whther it is a closed or open circut. Take a VOM and test the terminals for a current flow. If you dont get a reading then test for an closed circut. Never test with an ohms range first because if it is on open circut you will set it off. Always use a voltage range first. If it is normaly open just cut one wire. If it's normaly closed short the wires. Never attempt to bypass them with a magnet as some of them are magnetically biased and you will set them off. Magnetics are also placed inside door frames and on the inside of garage doors. The best way to check for magnetic swithes is a modified metal detector.





Switch Placement

The second type of switch is a push button located in the frame of the door. To bypass them a stiff peice of metal is slid between the frame and door and is used to hold the swith down as the door is opened. By the way, this is also used in lavatories to automatically flush the urinals.

Windows are the next topic. They are usually protected against breakers only. This is done by placing a loop of thin metallic foil on the window. If it's smashed the foil is broken and the alarm is sounded. (To fuck it up take a razor blade and cut a line across it. It is invisible and the alarm sounds as soon as it's turned on.) Just use a glass cutter and cut a section out of the glass. Then reach in and short the contacts. An interesting way to break windows is to cover the glass with tape. Then the window is gently tapped with a hammer until all the glass is broken. Then pull the tape off in a single sheet and the broken glass will remain stuck to it. The latest in window and wall protection is the vibration sensor. There is no fool proufe way to fool them (yet). Vibration sensors are also used on fences to detect climbing. If possible it is always best to simply avoid the sensor than to try to bypass it. Another type of device is the old pressure mat. They are used under carpets or as door mats. Placement is in halls,stairways, under windows and in front of doors. The only way to avoid them is to walk along the edge of a suspected hall and avoid all welcome mats. Light beam detectors use a beam of light that sets an alarm off if the beam is broken. They use IR, UV and visible light. Look for small boxes with windows at about thigh level. They are now mounted in other fixtures such as sockets and books. The best way to locate a visible light beam is to get a can of dry powder deodorant and spray it in the direction you are going. The beam will show up, just like a flashlight in a dusty room. For UV get a "empty" spray can (a can that can be filled with any substance you choose) and fill it with flourescent paint (at any novelty store or Edmund Scientific).




Vibration Sensor

Vibration Detector. . .
Protects Walls & Ceilings





Most places use IR. The only way to IR is a IR scope which is expensive and bulky. There is another type of IR sensor called passive IR sensor. It notices a increase in IR energy in an area ,such as the introduction of a human body (live). They are disguised as wall vents or sockets. Ultrasonic and microwave detectors use the doppler effect to detect motion, just like sonar. The only difference is that ultrasonics are more prone to false alarms due to changes in weather and air currents. They look like small table radios with a large vent or two small holes. They are also put on wall mounting brackets as shown in the picture.

Bispy Passive Infrared
Disappears into Woodwork
• Virtually Undetectable as Burglar Alarm





The Stainless Steel Rat

IBM TIME SHARING OPTION (TSO)
- Nick Haflinger

I have seen articles about computer access but I almost never see anything about the GIANT of computing. IBM mainframe computers allow the knowledgable user to do almost anything he desires. These huge machines are used by most major corporations and nearly all utilities, insurance companies, and newer Social Security offices. Almost every computer has at least 1 dial-in port which can be called by anyone that knows the number. Some even have an Inwats line. CAPITALIZED words are keywords keyed in by the user. Lower case you. All system responses will be capitalized and enclosed in quotes. A dataset name on IBM systems must be enclosed in single apostrophes (') or belong to the user. Get a note pad ready and let's go.

IBM systems have a monitor program called TSO. This is what we will be accessing. After your terminal (110-300 baud) has made its connection type in LOGON or //LOGON. You should be prompted for USERID, PASSWORD, and maybe ACCOUNT NUMBER. If you know all the info just type *LOGON USERID/PASSWORD ACCOUNT NO.* Some installations allow the use of nonsense like LASTNAME/FIRSTNAME or similar for USERID/PASSWORD. Try calling the company and obtaining the names of some programmers under some pretext. Try these names or use more sophisticated wiretap procedures to obtain actual userid's.

Let's assume that you have gotten logged on. The system will reply with some messages and eventually say "READY". You are in! Here are a few commands that you can use to get your bearings. Copy down the reply to every command you try. If you have no experience with IBM command syntax the HELP command will be useful. You may want to route this output to a printer. Enter HELP HELP to get more information on the help command. Enter HELP by itself to get a list of available commands. Enter HELP COMMANDNAME to get specific info for a command. e.g. HELP EDIT will tell you about the edit command.

Now on to the real goodies. When you got logged on the system may have listed some data. This belong to your userid. We want to use these as a tool for breaking the system. Study the commands below and then we will discuss a general strategy for using the information that they will give us.

- LISTCAT - Lists all the datasets owned by your userid. The system will also tell you what catalog the datasets are in.
- LISTDS 'dsname' - Get the dsname from the above command and this will tell you the characteristics of the dataset.
- LISTALC ST - This is a good one. When you logged on the system allocated several datasets to your terminal. They may contain anything so they are the starting point. Copy down all of this. If you see "SYS1.UADS" in your list you hit the jackpot. SYS1. anything is a system dataset and usually valuable.
- STATUS - This will list any jobs that may be executing under your userid. Follow with a "?" for more info.
- PROFILE - This will display the characteristics of your userid. These can be changed during your logon session but should be changed back before you logoff. It will be helpful to have the options PROMPT and MSGID. If you don't have them just set them up by entering PROFILE PROMPT, etc.



That's all for this month. Try out these commands and if you can, get a listing of the command syntax via the HELP command. In future issues I will introduce more commands and teach you how to enter programs into the system. Our eventual goal will be to gain access to the password dataset and other goodies.

New Economic Policy

Tired of all that bullshit the government has been giving about how to reduce inflation? Well here is the real way to cut your bills.

I Super-Markets

The next time you visit your local food ripoff center that claims to have the lowest prices in town, you can make sure that they keep their promises. When you catch an employee loafing on the job borrow (permanently) his or her little price tag gun. After several minuets of examination and trial you can stamp your own prices just like the pro. Need I go further? Of course. Just for good relations take all those funny little rolls of stickers that are used to show when there is a special and all the blank rolls for the tag gun. Beware. Make sure that the product you stamp with your gun is the same as the tag is. Some tags are pre labled: Grocery, candy, milk item, etc. Make sure the tag matches the item. Never remark items that are common. Many times the cashiers know the price. Also, with your "special" stikers be careful. Many times they are distributed by the manufacturer of the product. If you are in a hurry just take the price tag off the cheapest bargin brand and put it on the best quality brand. This can be tricky if not impossible because some places have price tags that are pre-cut, so they fall apart if you try this.

II Counter Espionage and Other Tricks

For all you that shoplift (or about to begin) here are some tips.

- stay away from large Malls and Shopping Centers it's like narc city. The narcs like it there because they can bust little kids for shoplifting candy.
- keep your eyes open for mirrors, two way mirrors, cameras and nosey clerks.
- if you are with a partner keep your mouth shut They have hidden mics in those tall columns that seem to hold up the roof.
- Avoid all large silvered objects. In one place I know they put small cameras in large silver Christmas balls (Merry Christmas, huh?)
- Look for people that you always see in the same store and for people who walk around like zombies and pay more attention to the people in the store than the products.
- avoid all people with 2-way radios. They are most definitly not home with their 2 meter.

If you decide to shoplift (naughty you), remember all you have to do is remove the item from its package and take off all store markings and tags and they cannot prove the item is yours. Use display models if possible, because you can fiddle with them without suspision. If you think the risk of getting caught is too great or you cannot get it because of its size (I know a guy who shoplifted a 20" crock pot) you can still get it at a greatly reduced price. Many places use felt tip markers or pens to show reductions. When a store has a clearance sale just gum on in and make your own reductions (not too outrageous please). Sometime the cashier will be suspicious and go and chek your items price against one on the shelf. The only way to beat this is to mark all the items down. This way you can also buy several and you do a publik service for their regular customers. My last trick is to use a high quality eraser and erase the first digit of the price. I have done this one several times with chips and other expensive parts. Some of those clerks are as blind as riveted bulkheads. The real price was stamped on the package right next to the erased price tag. I still saved 10 Amirikan (worthless) dollars.

Happy budget cutting !

The Stainless Steal Rat

ATTENTION ---- ATTENTION ---- ATTENTION

The 8885 dial-up system mentioned in TAP #72 is no longer in operation. Last summer while the SYSOP was away on vacation his place was raided by the FBI, police, Telco security and others. The 8885 disk packs, user log printouts and a modem that some Philadelphia area users had sent out were seized as evidence and are being used to prosecute some people in the Los Angeles and Philadelphia area.

In issue #71, I talked about the four major alternate nets serving the country. I recieved some letters from readers with info and comments. I'd like to thank Mt. Bill and you others for writing to me. You were all helpful. SP Sprint, MCI, ITT citicall, and Western Union aren't the only nets, there are a lot of others. But they are the four major ones that serve the public. Since they serve the public, they are much easier for the average phreak to get access numbers and codes for. But there are many other nets, as was pointed out to me in a letter. If you have info on another net, send it in!

Also, I was told that I gave the impression that Sprint covered most areas. All the alt. nets are the same, in that they only cover the large metropolitan cities, and sometimes local suburbs. Thats where all the money is, and thats why they can sell line time cheaper than Ma Bell. Ma Bell has to charge higher rates in the cities to subsidize all the rural places where there is only one phone in 10 square miles. The alt. nets only serve the high volume areas, that is, large cities. Still, Sprint covers more cities than anyone else.

I have spent time since my last article breaking into various nets, and can report that MCI is by far the easiest. In fact, I was able to crack 3 codes in 30 minutes by hand, while talking to my roommate and listening to Pink Floyd. I had very little luck with Sprint, getting only one code. ITT is a little easier than Sprint, but I didn't get much there either. Western Union covers so few cities, its hardly worth breaking into.

If you have a computer with an autodial modem, you can program the computer to break codes. But there is no modem that I know of that can tell whether a phone is ringing or not, that is, whether the call went through or got stopped. But I got a great idea from a friend. Instead of sitting by your phone and listening as your computer runs through possible codes, program it to dial other computers through the net, and let it wait about 15 seconds after it finishes dialing each time, and see if it gets a carrier. Then the computer can tell by itself whether or not it has hit a good code, and you can go drop acid or whate ever you do in your spare time.

But whenever you are breaking codes, make sure that the number you put in is a recording or a big company computer (like TELENET), not your girlfriends house, as the nets may wonder what all this activity is and try to call the number you are using, to see who lives there, who would be calling them illegally, and generally hassle them.

I also wouldn't worry too much about the nets tracing you, unless you are in their exchange. I call in from home sometimes. What I would worry about is them paying a little visit to the person you have called, and asking who they know that would be calling them at a large discount. So only call instant amnesiacs, and not your grandmother.

If you really want to be safe, call through one net to another net in the city you want, then go through the second net to make a local call to your friend. The second net will only be making a local call, and so won't worry much about it. The first net will only be able to trace to the second net. Make the pigs work to find out who's screwing them over! But be sure not to use the same net twice in a row. Setting up various links of the call through various nets, sort of in series, is a great way to make alt nets safer. Unfortunately, it seriously degrades the quality of the final line you have to talk over.

To change the subject, I have noticed that some fire engines have big strobe lights mounted in the front, near the cherry lights. I found out that this is so that they can turn stop lights green. Any stop lights have photocells that sense incoming light to see if it is flashing at the proper frequency. If it is, then all lights on the side the strobe is coming from are turned green and all others are turned red. Anywhite strobe light should work, its the frequncy of the flashes that matter. I don't know what they are. But I do know that you need an awfully big strobe light, about the size of an airplane landing light it seemed to me. They are probably expensive, although you may be able to get them cheap in a surplus store. I've seen this system in Anchorage, San Jose, and San Diego. I'm sure that many other cities have installed it on their major lights too, but check to make sure your city has it before buying a light.

Have phun phreaking and P.T.B.S!

COMPUTER SECURITY

and the breaking thereof

By Simon Jester

FLASH!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

There is a new method to break into computers, and it has professional security consultants shitting in their pants! In september 81, some students at UC Berkeley discovered a way to break into UNIX systems. One of them must have been a real asshole, because he told the system operator who told the system manager, who hired SRI to look into it. SRI is Stanford Research Institure International, and among other things they specialize in computer security. At SRI Donn Parker looked into the matter. Donn Parker is one of the top security experts in the world. He looked into the matter, and promptly realized that it compromized all security on the UNIX. He also speculated that the method could be adapted to work on other systems, as well.

UNIX is an operating system for DEC computers. I'm not sure if it works on other machines, but I have heard that Ma Bell uses a lot of UNIX systems. The scam goes like this. On large computers, they use a technique called time-sharing to let a lot of people use terminals all hooked up to one central computer all at the same time. Each person is assigned a portion of on-line memory (as opposed to disk memory), which is called his work space. The system saves a work space for itself, too. The students discovered a way of having one terminal take over control of another terminal and the workspace that goes along with the second terminal. The good part comes in here. 'ost students and hackers have low security accounts. But when you take over another workspace, the person logged on may have a high security account. If so, you could go through his account and access all the high security stuff he has access to that you're not supposed to have access to.

Only a few technical details on how to do this are known. It is known that you somehow send control and/or escape characters from your terminal through to the other persons terminal and/or workspace to take over control. This will work on UNIX systems, and there is some very similair method that may work on many other systems. Parker has said that the only effective ways of fighting this scam are to either remove the control/escape keys from all terminals or to insert software filters to filter out control/escape keys before they reach the OS. These are pretty lame solutions. As Parker points out, removing the control/escape keys from every terminal is about as practical as installing MX missiles on underground railroads under Nevada. It won't work, because there are already over 3 million terminals in America, each with an escape and control key. And installing a software filter for control/escpae characters is a cheap fix too. Parker points out (and so do I) that operating systems are so complex that there will always be some way of slipping the characters around the filter and getting them to their destination. The proper way to fix this problem (from a cops point of view) would be to fix whatever aspect of the UNIX system allows the characters to let one workspace take over control of another. Since this idea seems to have been abandoned by Parker, and since he also points out that it would be possible to use this method on other operating systems, I come to the conclusion that the flaw is not in the UNIX code itself, but in the concept of time-sharing itself. I've read some of Parker's work, he isn't stupid. If there were a foolproof way of fixing this problem he would have found it by now.

So what does this mean? That we may be onto the biggest security system break in history! Almost any large computer is potentially vulnerable. But we need more information on how to do this. 'y information came from the LA Times. Tom has a copy of the article, and I'm sure he would send a copy to anyone who is interested, but it doesn't get too technical. It does mention two sources of more technical data about this. First of all, there was an article in InfoWorld during January about this (InfoWorld comes out weekly). So far I haven't been able to get a copy of this issue. If you have or can get a copy of it, PLEASE send it to me c/o TAP. The second source is from Parker at SRI. If you write to him on company stationary, and convince him that you are a security analyst or something similair, and give him a legitimate sounding address, he will send you a copy of his report on the subject, which tells every detail. His address is Donn Parker, SRI International, Menlo Park CA, 94025. Please don't write to him unless you have stationary and a business sounding address, and are sure you can convince him that you have a need to know. If he is deluged with requests for the report from phreaks, he will stop sending them out. I don't have either so I haven't been able to get the report. If you manage to get a copy, please PLEASE send a copy to me c/o TAP. Also, if you have any knowledge of UNIX systems, please write down whatever you know, system structure, security formats, whatever, and send it to me, as I don't know too much about UNIX. As soon as I know how to do this I will tell everyone in TAP, but I doubt I'll be able to find out unless you all help me by sending me whatever you do know.

Con game in the cards?

A New Jersey man was indicted yesterday on charges of spending more than $22 000 for goods and services through illegal use of credit cards obtained while in jail. The indictment by a federal grand jury in Newark charged Robert Lee Johnson with four counts of mail fraud and two counts of interstate use of fraudulently obtained credit cards.

The government charged that Johnson had 54 credit cards from 22 companies between Oct. 14, 1974, and March 6, 1978, while in jail.

The applications falsely stated that the defendant was employed by certain companies, making a substanial salary and receiving credit from several other sources, the indictment charged. The defendant gave the addresses of the Mercer and Union county jails, but claimed ownership of the buildings on several credit card applications, according to the indictment.

A Taxpayer Invents Ripoff

Hayward, Calif. — Bob Wister figures he can lower his property taxes by razing his house. He said that he is going to begin ripping his house apart board by board until it's worth $28,000 — what he paid for it in 1973. The latest assessment is for $38,000.

"I will rip down what is sufficient to get it down to the 1973 assessed value when I bought it," he said, vowing to stop only when a real-estate appraiser tells him he has reached the right value.

"That's what I can afford," he said. "I can't afford what it is now and I'm not going to stand for it. It practically doubles my taxes from what they were in 1973."

TAP, Room 603, 147 W. 42 St., NY 10036

75



"We have a serious oil glut on our hands, gentlemen . . . we'd better declare another shortage."

Bulk Rate
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 3
Keasbey, N.J.

MA BELL IS A CHEAP MOTHER

TAP

TAP
Room 603
147 W. 42 St.
New York 10036

JULY - AUGUST 1982 No. 76

LIFE & DEATH & DOPE

by Dr. Atomic

In response to Frank T.B. Schuster's letter of February 1982 (TAP Issue #72), wherein he complains about wasting TAP space on drug information, I wish to offer the following explanation: Altho TAP had a beginning that was narrow in scope, limited primarily to phone freeking, it has evolved to include all available technology. And chemistry is perhaps the most powerful technology that we have. Chemistry is the power of Life, the power of Death, and the power of Dope. What things are more important than these? What science is more encompassing? I will give the reader one example each of life & death & dope, and let him decide the worth of chemical technology.

LIFE: For many years, BHT (butylated hydroxytoluene) has been added in small amounts to many commercial food products as a preservative. It is an anti-oxidant and free radical deactivator, and statistical drops in gastro-intestinal cancer in the last two decades have been attributed to anti-oxidant food additives. (See "Secrets of Life Extension," p. 45, by John Mann (1980) $7.95 from And/Or Press, P.O. Box 2246, Berkeley, CA 94702.)

In addition to having anti-cancer properties, BHT is an effective cure for herpes and psoriasis, and has life-extending properties. Presently, the FDA has only approved BHT as a food additive -- herpes victims will have to suffer for about five more years until the FDA bureaucracy approves it as a medicine. Meanwhile, pro-freedom technologists are using BHT and other anti-oxidants such as Deanol as life extenders. Complete information on obtaining and using BHT is given in the Quarterly Journal of the Megahealth Society, Volume 2, No. 2 (Summer 1981) pages 8-9. The journal and other information can be obtained by sending $3 to the Megahealth Society, P.O. Box 1684, Manhattan Beach, CA 90266.

DEATH: Today's state-of-the-art poisons are the most horrible, deadly, insidious substances imaginable. Originally I had intended to give an example of one of my favorite goodies and how to use it as a self-defense weapon. But on second thought I've decided against it to spare the gentle reader the displeasure of having the necessarily unpleasant description of chemical mayhem burden his consciousness. Also, I don't want the legal liability when some technologist "neutralizes" an enemy, nor do I want the remorse when I hear that an uninstructed bungler in the ranks accidentally "snuffs" himself. Besides, anyone interested in pursuing the forbidden knowledge of the black arts of chemistry can do so by himself in the general literature of forensic chemistry and toxicology at a public or college library.

DOPE: Yohimbine HCl. An active alkaloid found in yohimbine bark. It is a mild stimulant and has an aphrodisiac effect due to its direct stimulation of the spinal nerves that influence erection, and it increases circulation in the pelvic region. It also has euphoric effects. Like Deanol, this may be a drug of the future. New drugs should not only get you high, they should be wholesome & healthy, too, with none of the addictive and psychotic side effects of earlier drugs.

Yohimbine HCl is available from the Inner Center, P.O. Box 362, Hermosa Beach, CA 90254. Send them 25¢ and a s.a.s.e. for their literature. Note that the Inner Center only sells these drugs to members of the Church of the Tree of Life as religious "sacraments." By making drugs that are not yet prohibited our sacraments, we can exercise our God given right to drug substances under our First Amendment right to religious freedom. Send a $1 or $2 donation to the Church of the Tree of Life, 405 Columbus Ave., San Francisco, CA 94133, and request to become a member of the church. They will send you a church ID card and their literature, and this will enable you to buy the sacraments from the Inner Center and make everything legal. Expect a 3-4 week wait on your ID card.

In summary, it is important to note that it is not the individual drugs that are critical; rather, it's the ideas behind the substances: life extension, self-defense, and chemical pleasure -- all incorporating chemical technology. Life extension can be practiced now; techniques are available. How much is 20 more years of life and staying younger longer worth? Or in a life-and-death survival situation where you have to defend yourself from some psychopath, what's the technology worth that will enable you to live? And if you seek pleasure, recreation, or religious experience with substances, what's it worth to know how to do it legally, to stay out of jail, and to know which drugs will get you high that are not deleterous?

Mr. Shuster recommends publishing chem-tec information in a druggie magazine rather than in TAP. First, what publisher would not be afraid to print it? As far as I know, TAP is the only free alternate technology forum for phone freeking, computer banditry, and underground chemistry. Chem-tec information is not meant for general audiences, but for people who have more than a casual interest in the sciences and the ability to comprehend it; it is meant for people who believe in the freedom to have this information. There are many alternate technologies, and TAP is the proper forum. After all, TAP is the Technological Assistance Program, and a broad exposure to many disciplines will enhance our scope and understanding.

The information in TAP is supplied by readers. I'm glad to share with TAP readers valuable information that many technologists would greedily keep to themselves. It is through sharing that TAP exists, and through sharing we all become enriched. It's my contention that sharing chem-tec information is valuable to us. If anyone is wasting TAP space, it is Mr. Schuster with his complaints about drugs; however, if he is willing to share his technology with us (if he has any), I for one would be more than willing to read it and would appreciate his generosity.

IN REBUTTAL

By Al Mundy

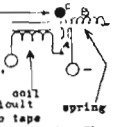
In issue #72, Paul Montgomery, a so-called professional physical and computer security consultant, takes exception to my article, saying, it was inaccurate. Let me answer his allegations. I would never retain Paul Montgomery as a consultant because he doesn't believe in the impossible. It is my belief that a real consultant has an open mind to the impossible: what may seem impossible is all but possible. The probability of the impossible occurring is not zero. Remember when people thought it was impossible to fly? Now, we have landed a man on the moon. It's the same for television, the electric light, portable computers, etc.

However, forgive this digression, the picking of mushroom or spool driver equipped locks is definately possible. Paul Montgomery's inability to pick open a lock with mushroom or spool drivers may be due to the fact that the tension or torque being applied to the wrench is too excessive. Another point I would like to add is that I hardly ever use a pick gun. I consider it too noisy and ineffective in certain situations. Also, one will not be able to attempt the picking of a Medeco cylinder if one doesn't master the art of picking locks with mushroom drivers first.

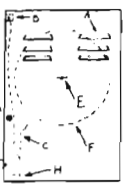
ALARMS (II)
Signaling devices and tamper prufing

Once an alarm is triggered it will respond in three different ways. Audibly, silently or both. There are 2 main devices used for alarm signaling, horns and bells. Bells use a feedback system to generate the armature movement since they run on DC.

striker



To disable a bell you can place a piece of thick foam where the striker(c) hits the bell, stick a wedge of metal in point A, or cut the spring(b). Or if you can, remove the bell off the ringer assembly. Horns are a bit more difficult to dispose of. My favorite way is to tape all the openings exept a 1" hole in the front. Then through this opening one pours plaster until the horn is full. After the plaster hardens the horn is useless. To stop this tampering most horns and bells are put in a metal box that has tamper switches.

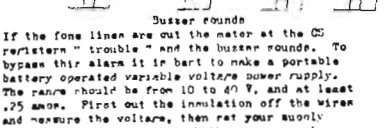


If the cover is opened switch B trippers the alarm.

A) vents
B) front tamper swt.
C) terminal strip
D) conduit
E) bell bolt
F) bell
G) lock
H) back tamp. swt.

If the box is pulled note: shown with cover closed off the wall switch H trippers the alarm. Switches B and H need not be exactly where I show them. They can be anywhere along the perimiter of the box. That why the best way to rat at one is to cut out the center of the box with a nibbler tool or large tin snips. Some of the most nonuler locations for bells are: attic vents on the side of the house, along the roof overhang, on the roof overhang of a porch or patio. Many alarm on-off switches are mounted on metal plates (like regular house switches) that are tamper prufed. If they are mounted in a wood base just cut a hole right next to it and reach in to disconect or short the wires.

Now its time for silent alarms. There are 2 types, primary transmission and secondary transmission. Primary is the one of leased fone lines by Ma. These lines are continuously open between the subscriber and a central station (CS). They receive no power from the CO. The current is supplied by the alarm subscribers system. It is in the range of 20 volts. If the alarm is trippers the current from the system reverses and trippers a buzzer in the CS. To better demonstrate there is a chart below.

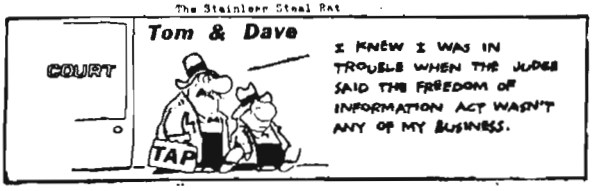


Buzzer sounds

If the fone lines are cut the meter at the CS registers " trouble " and the buzzer sounds. To bypass this alarm it is best to make a portable battery operated variable voltage power supply. The range should be from 10 to 40 V, and at least .25 amps. First cut the insulation off the wires and measure the voltage, then rat your supply voltage accordingly. Attach the power supply and connect it to the wires(+ to + and - to -) and then cut the fone line on the alarm side. Your supply is now supplying the CS with the supervisory current.

Have fun and be careful !

The Stainless Steal Rat



THE PHILADELPHIA STORY.
PART I

BY
SPENCER MICHAELS

THE FOLLOWING STORY IS AS TOLD TO ME BY BILL BELL AND SAM JUNKINS.

THIS IS THE STORY OF SEVEN GUYS WHO HAD SOME FUN AND GOT IN BIG TROUBLE BECAUSE OF IT.
THEY WERE: BILL BELL, SAM JUNKINS, CAP'T ZAP, STU FIREFLY, KEN W., LARRY F., STEVE P.

THE SEVEN OF US HAD MET DOWN AT DREXEL UNIVERSITY THOUGH OUR COMMON LOVE OF PHONE PHREAKING. KEN USED TO OPEN ACCOUNT STUFF FOR HIS FATHER, LEGALLY. SO WE CAME UP WITH THE IDEA OF OPEN ACCOUNTING STUFF FOR OURSELVES.

OPEN ACCOUNTING STUFF IS WHEN YOU PRETEND YOU ARE A COMPANY WITH A GOOD CREDIT RATING (GET A BOOK CALLED "DUN AND BRADSTREET") AND START ORDERING ANYTHING FROM A PLACE , AND HAVE IT SENT TO A MAIL DROP, WHICH GIVES YOU THIRTY DAYS UNTIL THE PLACE YOU ORDERED YOUR STUFF FROM STARTS GETTING SUSPICIOUS. BY WHICH TIME YOU HAVE CLEARED OUT OF THE MAIL DROP.
NOW WE DON'T RECOMMEND ANY OF YOU DOING THIS AS WE WERE PRETTY DAMN GOOD, BUT STILL GOT CAUGHT.

SO, CAP'T ZAP OPENED UP A MAIL DROP. THE FIRST THINGS WE ORDERED WERE 5 TEXAS INSTRUMENT TERMINALS, WHICH LISTED AT $2800 A PIECE, BY THE WAY.
THAT WAS ALL WE GOT FROM THAT DROP AS WE WERE PRETTY PARANOID AND NOT SURE THIS WOULD REALLY WORK. WHEN THOSE TERMINALS ARRIVED WE REALLY PHREAKED OUT!

THE NEXT FEW MONTHS WERE SPENT ENJOYING OUR NEW TERMINALS AND PLOTTING THE NEXT DROP. THIS TIME WAS DIFFERENT. WE DISCOVERED ANOTHER WAY TO GET WHAT WE WANTED. ----- CREDIT CARDS NUMBERS!! -----
NO, NOT THE KIND YOU CALL TOKUYO WITH AND BILL SOME SUCKER, BUT VISA, MASTERCARD, AND AMERICAN EXPRESS.

TO CREDIT CARD THINGS (AGAIN DON'T DO THIS) YOU SEARCH THE DUMPSTERS OUTSIDE OF ANY STORE THAT TAKES CREDIT CARDS. LOOK FOR THOSE PETALS OF CARBON PAPER THAT THEY USE WHEN RUNNING OFF A CREDIT CARD SALE. THIS IS CALLED "TRASHING". NEXT READ THEM! FROM THIS YOU CAN USE THE NAMES, NUMBERS AND- IF YOU'RE LUCKY, THE ADDRESSES TOO. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE BIG THREE CREDIT CARDS ARE:
MASTERCARD (MC) = HAS A 4-DIGIT NUMBER ABOVE EX. DATE
AMERICAN EXPRESS (AX) = IS MARKED WITH 'AX'
VISA = THE OTHER ONE
ARMED WITH THIS INFO, YOU CAN MAIL ORDER ANYTHING FROM ANYPLACE THAT ACCEPTS A CREDIT CARD. WHICH ALL MAIL ORDER PLACES DO. SOON WE HAVE STUFF SENT TO A MAIL DROP, AND YOUR FRIENDS WOULD TOO.
YOU HAVE TO BE CAREFUL ABOUT WHEN THE BILLS GET SENT OUT. SOMETIMES IT'S THE 15TH OF THE MONTH AND SOMETIMES IT'S THE 1ST. SO YOU HAVE TO WATCH WHEN YOU ORDER SOMTHING AS TO WHEN THE FIRM SLOBS WILL GET THEIR BILLS. IN GENERAL, START MAIL DROPS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH AND QUIT AT THE END.

NOW CAME TIME FOR THE SECOND MAIL DROP.
WE WERE HAVING A HIGH OLD TIME. WE OPEN ACCOUNTED 5 DIGI LOG TERMINALS ($2100 EA), WE CREDIT CARDED CAMPING EQUIPMENT, HAM RADIOS, TOOL KITS ($250), MORE CAMPING EQUIPMENT, AND MORE HAM RADIOS.
WE WERE AT THE PEAK OF OUR OUTLAWNESS, BUT SOMETHING WAS ABOUT TO HAPPEN...

WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN?
WHAT WENT ON AT THE END OF THE 2ND DROP?
WHO BLABBED? WHO RATTED? WHO'S A FINK?

WHAT WILL BECOME OF US!?!?

FOR THE ANSWERS TO THESE AND OTHER QUESTIONS TUNE IN TO THE PHILADELPHIA STORY PART II,
WITH MORE DETAILED INFORMATION AND HEARTBREAK.

Boys on the band

SHREVEPORT, La. — It was an easy drug bust for undercover sheriff's deputies. They bought the marijuana over their citizens band radio.

"We had been made aware of the fact that starting transactions for marijuana were taking place on the CB radio," Caddo Parish Sheriff Don Hathaway said.

"We simply sent an undercover agent out there with a CB radio and he was able to successfully make drug transactions on the radio."

Three men were arrested and charged with possession and distribution of marijuana. Only small amounts of marijuana were recovered in the arrest. The men were picked up last of $7,500 bond each.

THE INS and OUTS of SCC's

by Dr. PBX

This is my 1st of many articles to TAP. (Ihope) I work in the southwest region of the country, for a company referred to as an Interconnect phone Co. You've seen them popping up all over the country and I work for one of the best in the communications field! I will provide up to date fone info and digital switching. Any feedback would be appreciated.

Just what the hell is an SCC? This label stands for Specialized Common Carrier - a name given to those long distance companies in direct competition with AT&T Long Lines. Contrary to common belief, there are only a handful of SCC's out there. Some you know of; MCI, SPC(sprint), some you don't know of; RCA Sattelite(1st with voice and data on the same line or multiplexing in phone terms), and good 'ol Western Union. That is it, plain and simple. These companies own and maintain satellite space and microwave towers.

Then who are these"other new carriers" Well, there is a new buzzword in Communications-called a reseller. These companies such as; U.S. Telephone, metrocomm,United Network Service, etc. don't own any satellite space, but lease it from 2-3 carriers including Ma Bell lines. They resell the line at a slightly higher cost, still below direct dial day rates.(DDD) These resellers have it made, in that at least one of the SCC's services an area they wish to serve. They even send calls on Wats lines without you realizing it, and they rent the line for X# of dollars per month. The result-many new resellers in the market place with new codes to crack!!! Most use 5 digit authorization codes.

I'd like to concentrate on one SCC that I know th most about, Sprint = SPC= Southern Pacific (railroad) Communications. This particular carrier got smart about 4 months ago with the introduction of the "Travel Code" to stop fraudulent use of codes across the country. (very hard to trace and very costly) If you aren't familiar, sprint users dial a 7 digit local no. to access the computer, then a 6 digit Auth. code, then area code + number. (10 digits, no 1+ needed) This access code is good only in the area code location of your company or area code location of your home fone if an individual account. This is where the travel code comes in; Use other than in your home area code, requires the 2 digit travel code to be dialed after the normal 6 digit auth code. (total 8 digits versus 6 when in home area code.) This provides a great safeguard to keep random fone freaks from cracking codes that could be used outside their home area code. It has been my experience that the travel code is often a double digit (77) for simplicity and ease of memorization. So try 8 digits if you are close to breaking a code!

So, if you can, freak your local "Reseller", chances are he has a less sofisticated system that doesn't use this gimmick yet. They'll put up with it for a while, but don't be surprised if they all have a similar system like the "travel code".....

If you need a dial up for your local reseller, chum up with your communications manager at work or visit a resellers office and ask for a demo and watch what they dial. Once you have the local #, a fone freak can do the rest!....

In TAP # 70, an article on the abuse of dial up access was discussed. I agree with the author, to avoid getting nabbed on a SCC network, freak through several links before reaching the end party, if you can stand the loss on the circuits! Make sure you have a "smart" person on the other end who will dummy up if he receives a call about abuse to his home fone #. Use pay fones whenever possible, if you can find one that's quiet (getting impossible isn't it ???)

And as a special treat, below is a list of all dial up numbers to Sprint ! Happy Networking.....

Akron, OH	(216)	375-9240	Long Island, N.Y.	(516)	222-9106
Albany, N.Y.	(518)	462-8200	Los Angeles, CA	(213)	628-9902
Allentown, PA	(215)	434-2915	Compton, CA	(213)	637-8883
Anaheim, CA	(714)	778-4011	El Monte, CA	(213)	575-1411
Santa Ana, CA	(714)	973-2900	Inglewood, CA	(213)	645-9011
Atlanta, GA	(404)	525-2696	Van Nuys, CA	(213)	997-1031
Austin, TX	(512)	474-7773	Louisville, KY	(502)	589-0680
Bakersfield, CA	(805)	395-1301	Milwaukee, WI	(414)	276-1804
Baltimore, MD	(301)	659-5500	Minneapolis, MN	(612)	340-1100
Baton Rouge, LA	(504)	346-5900	Newark, N.J.	(201)	333-0250
Boston, Mass	(617)	482-3362	New Orleans, LA	(504)	566-8772
Bedford, Mass	(617)	275-5600	New York, N.Y.	(212)	732-4114
Melrose, Mass	(617)	662-2335	Queens, N.Y.	(212)	626-9226
Bridgeport, Conn	(203)	579-1525	Norfolk, VA	(804)	625-7495
Buffalo, N.Y.	(716)	854-9100	Oakland, CA	(415)	577-0200
Burlingame, CA	(415)	348-7700	Walnut Creek, CA	(415)	944-5000
Camden, N.J.	(609)	541-5028	Oklahoma City, OK	(405)	236-8991
Charlotte, NC	(704)	372-4900	Omaha, NE	(402)	592-6000
Chicago, IL	(312)	853-3920	Palo Alto, CA	(415)	856-1626
Elk Grove, IL	(312)	364-6300	Philadelphia, PA	(215)	561-4818
La Grange, IL	(312)	579-9160	Phoenix, AZ	(602)	257-9128
Oak Lawn, IL	(312)	857-8800	Pittsburg, PA	(412)	281-4925
Skokie, IL	(312)	675-9370	Providence, R.I.	(401)	274-8793
Cincinnatti, OH	(513)	241-5690	Reno, NV	(702)	322-1512
Cleveland, OH	(216)	696-5422	Richmond, VA	(804)	353-1081
Columbus, OH	(614)	224-3735	Rochester, N.Y.	(716)	262-5000
Dallas, TX	(214)	742-5114	Sacramento, CA	(916)	448-1361
Dayton, OH	(513)	228-8015	St. Louis, MO	(314)	342-8980
Denver, CO	(303)	623-3671	St. Paul, MN	(612)	340-1100
Detroit, MI	(313)	961-2430	Salt Lake City, UT	(801)	363-2294
Birmingham, MI	(313)	645-9080	San Antonio, TX	(512)	226-5664
Roseville, MI	(313)	775-8755	San Bernadino,CA	(714)	824-7430
Ft.Worth, TX	(214)	647-2002	San Diego, CA	(714)	231-0846
Fresno, Ca	(209)	445-9001	San Francisco, CA	(415)	781-9820
Glendale, CA	(213)	956-1391	San Jose, CA	(408)	279-4040
Greensboro, NC	(919)	373-8633	Springfield, Mass	(413)	781-1602
Harrisburg, PA	(717)	233-9031	Stamford, Conn.	(203)	322-0606
Hartford, CT	(203)	525-0155	Stockton, CA	(209)	943-2111
Houston, TX	(713)	225-1444	Syracuse, N.Y.	(315)	422-6341
Indianapolis, IN	(317)	635-0119	Toledo, OH	(419)	243-4227
Jersey City, N.J.	(201)	333-0250	Tucson, AZ	(602)	882-4484
Kansas City, MO	(816)	474-1850	Tulsa, OK	(918)	584-6030
Las Vegas, NV	(702)	383-6600	Washington, DC	(202)	861-9000
Long Beach, CA	(213)	637-8883	White Plains, N.Y.	(914)	997-1616
			Worchester, MA	(617)	752-5911

Phoney

BIG SANDY, Texas — Continental Telephone Co. apparently thought Cary Thomas reached out and touched a whole lot of people when it billed him for more than $35,000 in long-distance calls.

Thomas and his wife, Mary Kay, received 11 stacks of itemized calls this week that cost the phone company $7.60 in postage to mail.

"At first I could have cried, but then it got funny," Thomas said. "It had to be a mistake and it was — belonging to the telephone company."

A keypunch error prompted the long distance calls of more than 700 residents of this eastern Texas community to be corralled and sent to the Thomases.

"We're embarrassed," Continental spokesman Phil Campbell in Dallas said.

A telling tale

HOUSTON — An automatic bank teller machine, assaulted by a frustrated customer, turned out to be an excellent witness.

Lowell Clinton Craig, 33, lost his temper when the machine at the First Bank of Deer Park refused to give him money out of his account.

Craig said he decided to demolish the screen with beer bottle and vent his frustrations. But the machine automatically took a picture of the assailant, giving police the identification needed to make an arrest.

Damage used damages to the machine totaled $3,700.

Craig was charged with criminal mischief and bond was set at $1,000.

If you want to cut your phone bills, cut out this chart.

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Canada & Mexico First Class $10.
Foreign Surface $8. - Foreign Air Mail $12.
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TAP "Ma Bell" Patch - $1.50.
TAP "10th Anniversary" Pen - $.50.
TAP Cassette Tape - $4. Hear Capt Crunch, Al Bell, Joe Engressia & Bell Security Chief John Doherty.
TAP Fact Sheet #1 - $.50. Credit card call hints.
TAP Fact Sheet #3 - $.50. Free BELL phone calls.
TAP Fact Sheet #3 - $.50. Free GTE phone calls.
TAP Fact Sheet #4 - $.50. Dual Tone Oscillator, Displayed Red Box, & 2600 Whistle Perfector plans.
Send **Cash**, check, or money order to :

TAP, Room 603, 147 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036.

Classified

The TAP Classified Ad Sheet is published as a service to our readers. All ads MUST be typed and camera ready. Ads will appear in the next ad sheet unless they arrive after printing deadline in which case they will appear in the following ad sheet. The cost per ad per issue is $4. If you wish to preserve your anonymity, TAP Box numbers are available at the cost of $5 per ad per issue. This extra cost is for the postage to mail you the replies to your ad. Full page ads cost $12 and half-page ads cost $6. Payment must accompany all ads. Send cash and get a 10 % discount on all ads. Address all ad requests to : TAP, Room 603, 147 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036.

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Secret coding system used to keep behavior, conduct and opinion records. The codes appear in numbers on your discharge from the military. Large corporations, credit bureaus and the police can read codes and know what someone said about you. Now you can know, get new discharge paperr without the code numbers. $5.00 to: Declan Research, POBox 185, Harvard Sta., Cambridge, Mass. 02238

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GAS FO' ALL

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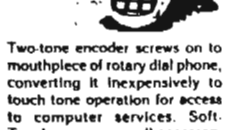
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An FBI-View of Computer Crime

• Abbie Hoffman said that during his fugitive days he hatched a plan to expose lax security at the Brown's Ferry (Ala.) nuclear power plant by posing for a photo essay inside the grounds, but he chickened out at the last minute. He reveals in his new book that he and his cohorts got past the plant's guardhouse, but felt the actual photographing would risk arrest.

By Mountain Bill

An FBI senior agent spoke recently about his agency's role in the investigation of computer crime. The agent gave his talk to a group of data processing majors, and even though it's possible that these students knew what a computer was, the fibbie assumed that his audience was harmless. His speech provided an insight into FBI activities in computer crime, and he described the different categories of computer thievery.

The FBI devotes one fourth of its energies to the area of white collar crime, which includes financial swindles, copyright infringements (bootleg records & video tapes), bribery (remember ABSCAM?) and computer crime. Within the area of computer crime, banks are a favorite target. Willy Sutton, the infamous bank robber of the thirties and forties, explained his preference for banks by saying, "That's where the money is." In 1981, $195 million was liberated from the banking system through fraud, while bank robbers were only able to withdraw $55 million. The average take in a computer caper is $600,000, and there have been a couple of really big hits, including Stanley Rifkin's $10 million prize from the Security Pacific Bank in Los Angeles. In desperation the banks have turned to the FBI.

When the FBI is called in to investigate computer fraud, it first tries to determine the complexity of the crime, which then gives them clues about who the crooks might be. The agency has classified computer crime in six categories, in order of increasing difficulty. The first two ways to screw a system are to either alter the data going into, or coming out of the computer, or to interfere with machine operations, like swapping disk packs or dropping power to the computer. These two methods account for 58% of known computer fraud, and can be done by any data-entry clerk or computer operator. The next two methods are more challenging, and involve hacking computer programs and modifying data stored in secondary memory (disks). These tricks can be done by any apllications programmer, and account for about 35% of known computer fraud. The last two hacks are the most elegant: penetration of operating systems and compromising telecommunications systems. These can only be accomplished by sophisticated systems programmers and analysts, and account for only 7% of known computer fraud.

The fibbie explained a few techniques which are popular among computer crooks. The first technique is wiretapping, either directly or inductively. By monitoring a data line with a printing terminal, you can watch transactions travel down the phone line. Then after you see a couple passwords sail by, you log into the computer and peruse the database at your leisure. Another technique is what the FBI calls "between the lines" entry into a timesharing system. Supposedly there is a way to sieze a computer port when a user is logging out, giving you access to the computer with that user's privileges (perhaps the FBI dude was confused, and instead had in mind the login simulator technique described in TAP issue #71). Once in the system, you could install "trap doors" in various programs to provide new system (mis) features. And there is the piggy-back technique in which a microprocessor-controlled device is spliced in the dataline. The device intercepts all traffic on the line, analyzes it, performs any necessary changes, and then sends the data on its way.

How long does it take for the FBI to catch the computer crook? Well, first of all the FBI isn't sure if the crime will even be detected. Unlike a robbery or break in, there is no physical evidence of the crime. Some security systems keep audit records, but even these "electronic" witnesses can be erased by the clever hack. A bank may not even notice the money is missing for several months, and then may be too embarrassed to report the crime. Also, the FBI is unprepared to investigate complex computer crimes, and must hire outside consultants to help them find the culprits.

In spite of the FBI's efforts, computer systems will remain vulnerable until banks and corporations cough up the hundreds of thousands of dollars needed to protect their systems. Congress is dragging its heels on passing a computer crime bill, which leaves the FBI powerless to prosecute those crimes that aren't covered by the old-fashiond "fraud by wire" statute. Computer hackers have been given a short reprieve before 1984 and Big Brother arrives, so wise hackers would do well to get their act organized. Then after you accumulate some not-so-hard earned cash, go into the consulting business and sell your services to those poor victimized banks, corporations, and the FBI.

TAP

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SEPTEMBER 1982 No. 77

LATE BREAKING RUMOR:

The FBI is reported to have put pen-registers on the phone lines of Washington D.C. area turists using the MIT-AI machine via the Arpanet. Although this report comes from an FBI agent in the Washington area, there is good reason to believe that pen-registers have been installed on phone lines in other parts of the country, too. Paranoid hackers should remember that pen-registers print a line feed every time the phone is taken off the hook, so you should minimize switchhook jiggling in order to conserve paper.

JUST ANOTHER BREAK IN THE WALL

by Oz. Y. Mandias

"Comfortably Numb" N-Ethylamphetamine and A-Methylfentanyl, mentioned in my last column, are now Schedule I (the former as of Jan/'82). Analogue enthusiasts are advised to move on to other variations. See "N-Ethylamphet. = Evaluation & Control Recommendations" by the DEA (availble by Freedom of Information request) for further information.

Also, chemists should always check for radio "beepers" in their chemical purchases especially in the packing material or boxes and hidden in solvent cans/drums.

Freebase: Methylene cholride is much easier to obtain, is non-flammable and works just as well as ether. (See Dr. Atomic's previous columns.) A simple home production method for freebase is as follows: Take a large (2 gram) vial, fill 3/4 full with water, add some coke and dissolbe by heating in a boiling water bath. Add some baking soda to the coke/water solution and return to the boiling water bath for another minute or so. Remove the vial from the boiling wather with tongs, and cool under cold running wather while shaking constantly to form the rock of freebase. The rock is filtered by placing it on a common paper napkin.

Remember, avoid all needle drugs. The only dope worth shooting is Alexander Haig.

"We Shall Overkill" If your state has restrictive handgun laws, you can often pick up your favorite roscoe without showing identification, and avoid the waiting period and other B.S. by attending your local gun show. Many dealers at these shows will sell you a piece for cash on the barrel, no questions asked. A good talking cash bearer can usually get (at least in California) the unregistered hardware of choice on the spot. A good throwaway is the Raven. Priced under $75, it is a .25 auto and the most popular Saturday Night Special (Second Amendment Special, if you will) on the market. It's no Colt Python, but kills just as effectively - almost as well as U.S. Foreign Policy.

The KTW is one brand of green tefton-coated "super bullet" that will pierce kevlar vests and engine blocks quite neatly. Moves are being made to ban these armour-piercing wonders, so stock up while you can. Anyone with a cool source should drop me a line.

The Ruger 10/20 is a 10-shot .22 semi-auto carbine and an excellent buy at about $100. Fit it with a scope and silencer and load with explosive or poisen-tipped bullets for sniping or other "tweps" (term w/ext. prej.). Or for close-up action and crowd work, take out the disconnector pin (see the diagram that comes with the rifle) for full auto, fit with a folding stock and 2 25-round Condor banana clip mags stuck together for 50 round capacity, (see your local gun shop or mail order ads for these accessories) and you've got a cheap, simple SMG that's quite effective for any "wet work" you may have in mind

"Hey you, don't tell me there's no hope atall
Together we stand, Divided we fall...."

This is resident false prophet, Oz, signing off once more

IBM TIME SHARING OPTION (TSO) - PART II
- Nick Hanlinger

I hope that everyone has experimented with the commands we learned last time because this month we are going to talk about SUBMITting jobs and running programs in the foreground (ie. inside the TSO region). Foreground jobs are helpful because snoopy operators will see very little of what goes on during your TSO session.

Important note- anytime you want to stop what you are doing hit the ATTENTION key. If your computer doesn't have one try the BREAK key. This should get the message COMMAND INTERRUPTED and *** which means hit the enter key to return to normal.

Now let's refer to your notes. Did you find some datasets to play with? When you type in "LISTD datasetname" it should reply like this:

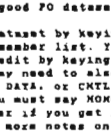
```
"datasetname"
--RECFM--LRECL-BLKSIZE-DSORG
   FB      80     6240    PO
--VOLUMES--
   XXXXXX
```

RECFM is recording format, FB is fixed block. LRECL is logical record length while BLKSIZE is block size. DSORG is the dataset organization. PO being partitioned organization or a "library" dataset that contains multiple members. Keep trying until you find some good PO datasets.

Now see what is in the dataset by keying "LISTD dataset M" to get a member list. You can select a single member for edit by keying "EDIT datasetname(member)". You may need to also specify dataset type - ASM, DATA, or CNTL. It is a nuisance but sometimes you must say NONUM for unnumbered datasets. Remember if you get in trouble, type in HELP. Some more notes on EDIT are 1) if you hit the enter key twice you go into INSERT mode, just don't key anything and hit the enter key to go back into EDIT mode 2) to end an EDIT session without saving any changes type END NOSAVE 3) if you try to SAVE or END you might be prompted for a password, just hit enter a few times and get back to where you can say END NOSAVE.

If you have been lucky enough to get into a system with SPF or ISPF the job of snooping and changing can be much easier. To find out if your system has this use the "LISTA ST" command. A sample output follows:

```
 --DDNAME---DISP--
 datasetname
   ddname    disp
SYS1.UADS
   SYSUADS   KEEP
ISP.TEST.ISPPLIB
   ISPPLIB
```



The important item here is DDNAME which is your clue to what your terminal can get away with. The ddname ISPPLIB indicates that your terminal is able to use SPF. Key in SPF and find out! If SYSUADS is present then you can use the OPERATOR command. Don't try it now. Use the HELP OPERATOR command first to find out how to use it. The OPER command is very powerful and can be used to set up new accounts, change passwords, change priorities, cancel users, etc.

What we are going to do now is find out what datasets the host system has online. This is done with a LISTCAT command and it is preferable to do this in "batch" rather than "foreground". If you found a PO library dataset earlier you can look at its member list for interesting material. Since all batch jobs must have a jobcard, find a library that has a name ending in CNTL or ASM. These usually contain JCL (JOB CONTROL LANGUAGE) statements for running programs. Normally the programmer has these set up to run with valid jobcards and such. If you have SPF then scanning the libraries will be easy, follow the menu and don't save anything. However most of you will only be able to use standard TSO so pay attention and have fun.

First find a valid member and write down the jobcard which will look like //XXXXXXXX JOB (9999P,XXXX,XXX) depending on the system. The first 8 X's are the jobname and you may want to use his jobname to minimize the chances of arousing the sleeping operator. The stuff inside the parenthesis is the job accounting data so don't try to improve on it.

Now let's create a member for ourselves. I will assume that you are using standard TSO. Enter "EDIT dsname(member)". Hopefully the dsname is one that you found allocated to your logon. Remember that dsnames might have to have apostrophes around them and pick a member name that is not being used. This is what your screen should look like.

```
   "EDIT TEST(NICK) ASM"     (you may this in)
  DATA SET OR MEMBER NOT FOUND. ASSUMED TO BE NEW
  INPUT
  000010_      (start keying following code here)
```

```
  //jobname   JOB (put the jobcard here)
  //STEP01    EXEC PGM=IDCAMS
  //STEPCAT   DD DSN=SYS1.VSMASTER,DISP=SHR
  //SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
  //SYSIN     DD *
    LISTCAT CATALOG(SYS1.VSMASTER)
  /*
```

Your catalog name may be different, see previous comments on LISTD and LISTC commands.

Of course if you find a member that you can use just CHANGE it as needed and then SUBMIT the job and then END NOSAVE. Before doing this use the HELP command to learn about the preceding CHANGE and SUBMIT commands. Also you must use the OUTPUT command to see the printout of any job you run. Make sure that the job says in the jobcard, "MSGCLASS=U" and all JCL cards say "SYSOUT=*" or the operator will get your printout.

Next time we will have a lesson in basic IBM utilities and what they can do for you. This is just kinda off-the-cuff, so write me and let me know what you need to know. I WANT SOME FEEDBACK. Send it c/o TAP. Maybe I can set something up on one of the computer networks.

DOCTOR ATOMIC'S UNDERGROUND DRUG NEWS

LIFE EXTENSION: Deanol. (Syn Deaner, Chemical name—dimethylaminoethanol (DMAE)). Active and water soluble in its bitartrate and hemisuccinate forms. Reported to be a safe, natural stimulant that elevates mood, increases intelligence, and increases lifespan. (See Secrets of Life Extension by John Mann, p. 40, And/Or Press 1980, available from Loompanics.) Deanol is available without prescription from chemical supply houses and is inexpensive. Life extension dosage is 100-150 mg per day; therapeutic dosage is 300-400 mg a day, and CNS activity is strong enough to require a warning to take it in the morning to avoid insomnia. In addition to promoting life extension, Deanol may also get you high. As a scientific courtesy, would someone who has taken a therapeutic dose let us know if it is any good?

UP: Fencamfamine. Chemical name N-ethyl-3-phenylnorboranamine hydrochloride. This is a stimulant and anti-depressant. It's available from chemical supply houses OTC since it is not a controlled substance. Fencamfamine produces an effect somewhere between cocaine and methamphetamine, but it is not as powerful as either; however, it is euphoric. In England it's a prescription drug called "Reactavan", and is sold in 10 mg pills. A larger dose, 30 to 100 mg, may be needed to produce euphoric stimulation. Sniffing fencamfamine is harsh on the nose like methamphetamine, so it's best taken orally. Some people take it dissolved in coffee. The price is affordable: $30 to $70 for 50 grams from chemical supply houses.

BOOK: The MERCK INDEX is a chemical reference book that will become as indispensible and as used as your dictionary. The "Merck" is more comprehensive in many ways than the Physician's Desk Reference (PDR) because it gives data for many household and food chemicals as well as for drugs. Available from the Merck Co., P.O. Box 2000, Rahway, NJ 07065. Price is about $25.00.

HIGH VOLTAGE: A high tech pot garden was busted in Novato, CA — the police claim that their attention was drawn to the warehouse mainly because of a suddenly high consumption of electricity needed for halide lights. (See High-Times, May '81, p. 20 for details.) Electric heating mantles also drain a lot of power and may, therefore, also draw the attention of the DEA. See the TAP Index "Free Electricity" for electric meter jumping instructions. Don't advertise your lab or indoor farm with a high electric bill.

MORE ON COMPUTER SECURITY

by Simon Jester

In issue #75 I talked about a new way to break into large computers that has the experts shitting in their pants. Well, I found out how to do it about a week after I mailed in that article, so here it is. This will work on almost all mainframe (maxi) systems, and most mini systems too, but it won't work on a micro. The scam lets one person on one terminal take control of another person operating on another terminal, so naturally it won't work on a micro.

The system you are using must have a function that lets you send messages from one terminal to another. This is sometimes called interterminal mail service. It must also have intelligent terminals hooked up, or at least the terminal that you take over must be intelligent. The scam takes advantage of two features in the intelligent terminal, first the ability to send data in "block mode". This is where you enter data into the terminal and it stays on screen, in the terminals memory, without being transmitted to the host computer. You can then edit it, and when you are ready to send it, press a "send" key. The entire block of data will then be transmitted. The second feature you take advantage of is called "soft keys". To control the editing of the block of data, there are special keys, which generate control characters when pressed. These are interpretted appropriatly by the terminal. The terminal can't tell if the control characters come from the keyboard or from the computer. So, the rest is obvious. You log on, and send some guys terminal a message putting it into block mode. Then you send the appropriate commands to put 320 million into your account. These are stored in the block of data to be later transmitted, since you are in block mode and the terminal can't tell it's keyboard from the host computer. Then you send the transmit signal. The terminal transmits the order for the extra 20 mil, and the computer, being stupid as a post, does what it has been ordered to by the terminal.

This lets you take control of another users workspace, and you can manipulate his data sets, copy out protected information, or generally get access to things that you aren't supposed to be able to get into. Now some of you are going to say "thats obvious, why waste TAP space with it?" But the point is, this scam isn't obvious. I knew about all the things that you need to do it for a long time, but I never thought of this until I heard about it. And the beauty of it is, it's so simple that there are almost no ways to protect against it.

There are several suggested ways of protecting against this scam, One is to disable the intelligent terminals. If you do this, you lose all the features of the intelligent terminal, so this isn't very practical. Another suggestion was to disable the interterminal mail service. This is also kind of a stupid idea since you lose the entire mail service capability. There was one practical suggestion by the security experts. Put a software filter in the computer that doesn't allow control characters to be sent from one terminal to another. This will keep you from taking control of the terminal at all. I have a suggestion to get around this. The set of ASCII characters range fror 0 to 127. Most filters will take out the control characters in that range. But there is also a duplicate set of ASCII characters from 128 to 255, with 128 corresponding to 0 and 255 corresponding to 127. These characters are identical to the first set, but they are called the high order characters because they have their highest priority bit set. They will do the same thing as the first set, but you can't generate them from your keyboard, you have to write a program and use the CHR$ function or its equivilent to generate a character from the high order set. Another suggestion is to try to find a different mail utility, one that might not have the filter. There are usually several. One usually lets two users talk directly. Another lets you leave messages for another user, who will look at them later. Then he logs in, it may print out his messages, or inform him that he has a few. When he reads them, he gets blown off. The advantage of this is that you don't have to be logged on when he gets blown off his terminal, everything is prerecorded.

A few more hints. There is usually a function to lock the keyboard on a terminal, you may want to use this to keep the guy from trying to interfere as his account is getting fucked over. There may even be an option to supress printing on his screen. If there is, you may be able to do the whole scam quickly, then return control to him by unlocking his keyboard, and he might not even notice that anything happenned for a while. Another hint towards this end is, if you are doing the whole scam while you are on-line, to write a program which will do the whole thing. Then you just start it up, and sit back. The whole thing should be done in less than a second. If you can keep anything from showing on his screen, or clear his screen afterwards, he may not know anything happenned. Of course, you may want to set up a batch job or use the delayed message so you can say you weren't even logged on when the breakin happenned.

There is a report from SRI (Stanford Reasearch Institute), which I have sent to Tom, I'm sure he will send you a copy, but it isn't too good. (Thanks for the report,Donn. -Simon) There is also info on this scam in one of the January issues of InfoWorld (it comes out weekly), I don't know which issue, and in either the January or February issue of Science magazine. If you can get either, please send it to me c/o TAP. Keep on Phreakin' and don't get caught! -Simon

More Confusion About AUTOVON

by

Fred Steinbeck

After following the controversy about AUTOVON throughout the history of TAP, I thought I'd try a couple of military friends of mine and see what I could see.

After a little bit of digging, I came up with a Navy guy, who I shall call Jeff, for sake of argument.

Jeff told me what little he knew about AUTOVON, and much of it came as a surprise. First, he does not have a touch-tone phone on his desk; it's a rotary dial type (not only that, but he says he has never seen a touch-tone AUTOVON phone!). Second, I asked about the FOFIP signals (Flash Override, etc.) and he came back with a very surprising answer: AUTOVON no longer uses the FO signal, and it has changed the names of a few others. The new signals are:

> FLASH: This signal seems to take the place of Flash Override. The official definition of this signal states that it is only to be used when there is a situation which is "immediately detrimental to the security of the United States."
>
> IMMEDIATE: Immediate calls are the next lowest priority - they are calls whose information must get through in two hours or less.
>
> PRIORITY: These calls carry information which must be put through in six hours or less.
>
> ROUTINE: These calls are the normal type of calls which are made by AUTOVON users. That is, they are just calls which don't have too much to do with national security, etc.

According to Jeff, when he wants to make a call to another place on his base, he simply dials the four digit number. If he wants to use the Bell outside lines (to call home, for example), he dials '9' first, and then the number.

Now, for AUTOVON calls, he dials '8' first, and then the 7 digit AUTOVON number. Note that this only allows him to make ROUTINE calls - no Flash or other kinds of calls.

Assuming he were to want to make a call with a priority above Routine, he dials '0' for operator and says, "Operator, Immediate priority call to so-and-such, please." Now remember, AUTOVON numbers are seven digits. He says the operator then dials (with touch-tone, not rotary) two digits, and then what he thinks are his seven digits. So, assuming the operator were to have to dial '8' to access AUTOVON, then next digit should be the extra one - the one which tells what priority the call is!

I don't know how much of this is applicable to all AUTOVON systems - Jeff has only had experience with his phone, and I don't know how much he really knows, and how much is speculation on his part.

If you have any comments or questions, send them to me, Fred Steinbeck, c/o TAP, or better yet, write an article!

OK, BUDDY, LETS SEE YOUR REGISTRATION

By Cheshire Catalyst

As the Bull System begins its reorganization, we Phone Phreaks also have to start getting our act together as well. One thing that has come about in the wake of the new de-regulation of The Phone Company is the FCC Registration program.

Under this program, the FCC registers equipment that will be connected to the telephone line. This is so that TPC will be aware of what equipment may be connected to its circuits in case the big bad customer owned equipment blows up, and causes damage to nice, sweet telephone network.

If you are like most of us here at TAP, our equipment is Genuine Bell (as the new ads say), but comes to us via the Manhattan Pothole Company. The Manhattan Pothole Company is the outfit that digs the potholes in the streets around New York. The Phone Company then drives its trucks over the potholes, and equipment then, "Falls off the truck," as we say in the trade. Accordingly, it may be inconvienient to give TPC a registration number from the bottom of one of their phones. Therefore, It's time to begin the TAP Registration Program. We will publish the registration numbers of non-Bell equipment as a service to our readers. Please turn over any device you see connected to a phone line, write down what it is, what it does, and the FCC registration number, and ringer equivilance number. We'll publish them in future issues of TAP. Here's the first batch:

ITT Slimline (Touch-Tone)
FCC Reg # AS293P-70038-TE-T USOC # RJ11-C
Ringer Equivilance 1.0A

Tel-A-Tone Ringer (Auxiliary Ringer)
FCC Reg # AZ389g-62695-OT-N
Ringer Equivilance 0.4B

Stromberg 2500 Desk Phone (Touch Tone)
FCC Reg # AS293P-70088-TE-T
Ringer Equivilance 1.0A

Crest Two Line Electronic Phone Model # E2-2500T
This goodie handles two phone lines.
FCC Reg # BL-685L-69731-TX-N USOC # RJ41-C

Northern Telecom Rendevous (Touch Tone)
FCC Reg # AB6982-68817-TE-T
Ringer Equivilance 0.7A

Inmates build helicopter

CARSON CITY, Nev. — A plumber, a welder and an electrician locked in a maximum-security prison almost managed to build a helicopter because the staff "didn't see the significance" of parts scattered around the prison shop, an official says.
The inmates were short only the big rotor blade when their one-seat creation was found yesterday at the Nevada State Prison, officials said.
"We do have people in here who are journeymen, who are skilled craftsmen in their trades," said Vernon Housewright, the state prisons director.

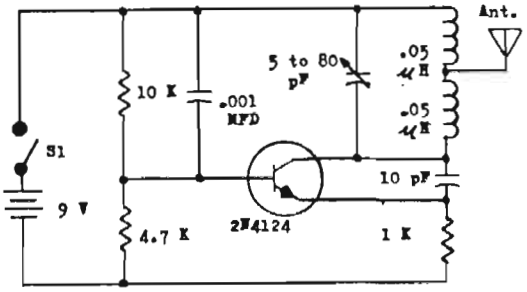


"Its time to get back to the *real* business of government . . . getting reelected"

Fussbuster

Tired of those half-assed cops always reporting you on their little radios? Well this ultra-simple circuit will jam all communications using FM such as FM radio, TV, 2 meters and of course cop radios. Its output ranges from about 50 to 900 MHz. The circuit needs from 9 to 16 volts and draws about 5 ma. The transistor can be any NPN general purpose such as the 2N3904 or 2N4124. The coil can be made by winding 9 turns of 18 or 20 AWG wire around a ¼" DIA paper tube. This circuit can also be used as a mic by putting a carbon microphone (such as a telephone mouthpiece) in series with the battery.

The Stainless Steal Rat



If you want to cut your phone bills, cut out this chart.

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FREE PAY TV "LEGALLY"

BY: *THE MAGICIAN*

There are presently many companies which provide uncut, almost first run movies, major sporting events, and assorted specials on a pay TV subscriber basis. Some of the largest are Home Box Office, Showtime, Cinemax etc. Subscribers pay a monthly fee either to the cable company which they are hooked into, or to the broadcaster himself when no cable is available (IE. Channel 68 in NYC)

Pay TV over a cable can usually be easily decoded using a home built box. This practice is illegal, (Though hard to trace !), and you could in theory go to jail for theft of services.

There are however, three "legal" ways to get pay TV at no charge. They are:

1.) Satellite TV
2.) On the air UHF decoding (IE. Chnl 68)
3.) Multipoint Distribution Systems (MDS)

Lets first talk about satellite TV. HBO, Showtime etc. each have a central location in the U.S. where all of their shows originate. In order to get the shows to the many cable companies throughout the world, they beam the signal up to a satellite in synchronous orbit around the earth at approx. 22,300 miles above the equator. These satellites, the most popular being the SATCOMs and ANIKs (both having multiple satellites in orbit) then beam back the programming in an omnidirectional pattern toward earth on approx. 4GHz, allowing cable companies using large dish earth stations to receive them.

It is possible for anyone at home to also receive these programs via a home earth station. Because the satellites transponders are relatively low power, a great deal of amplification is needed for the received signal.

Due to present day technology limits on the signal to noise ratio of transistors used in the low noise amplifier (LNA) at earth stations, a minimum of approx. 10 feet in diameter receiving dish is necessary. The cost of the dish, plus associated electronics puts the cost of your own earth station at several thousand dollars, even if you build it yourself.

You will get a perfect picture, and for those in areas were TV reception is not good, or not available this might be just what you need. In suburban areas however, you could pay for an awful lot of legit cable TV fees for that money, and not have to worry about your dish antenna blowing over in a storm. Also, HBO has announced that soon they are going to start encoding their satellite transmissions meaning you will only see garbage on the screen when receiving it. (Though I am sure someone will come out with a decoder soon thereafter)

There are some strong legal questions as to whether reception of pay TV via home earth station or other methods presented in this article are within the law.

Section 605 of the Federal Communications Act of 1934 forbids the "unauthorized interception or use of radio signals" However it also specifically excludes "Radio communication which is broadcast or transmitted by amateurs or OTHERS for use of the general public".

Since pay TV is broadcast for viewing by the public, reception of the signals appears to be totally legal. Cable operators and pay TV operators sorely disagree with this. They contend that the signals are part of their internal network not meant for the public, and thus reception is illegal.

So far, the public seems to be winning the argument. Unless you start selling tickets to see the movies you are intercepting (Which would be blatantly illegal) no one will probably bother you.

Another method of getting pay TV for free "legally" is through the use of on the air decoders for UHF channels which broadcast pay TV scrambled for subscribers with rented special decoders attached to their sets. Last year Radio Electronics magazine published a complete article on how to build one for yourself ! There are only several stations which provide this service in the country, therefore the decoder boxes will not work in many areas.

MA BELL IS A CHEAP MOTHER

TAP

TAP
Room 603
147 W. 42 St.
New York 10036

OCTOBER 1982 No. 78

Perhaps the best and cheapest way to get free pay TV is through the use of signals transmitted by multipoint distribution systems (MDS). In many areas there are several small cable networks to cover the entire region. It would be quite expensive for each to buy their own satellite earth stations in order to provide customers with pay TV. Instead, someone (The most popular being Microband Associates) sets up an earth station and then retransmits the pay TV signal on 2.1 GHz microwave. The signal is usually omni directional and is received at the local cable company with special microwave receivers and then sent out to customers.

An MDS downconverter which will receive these signals and convert them to channel 2 or 3 on your home TV can be built for approx. 50 to 75 dollars, or bought complete for approx. 150 dollars. Articles describing how to build MDS down converters have appeared in Ham Radio magazine as well as other publications. An excellent book on the subject which gives complete schematics is "Microwaves & Radar, A handbook for Video Pirates, Signal Snatchers and Radar Jammers" By Tom Howell and published by Dilly Publications, it is available in book stores.

There are two basic types of antennas used for MDS downconverters. An approx. 3 foot dish, or a 3 foot spiral. Both work well, but the dish is better.

Since the locations of MDS transmitters are not well known, following this article is a list of all presently licensed MDS stations in the U.S. If you live within 25-30 miles of any of these areas, and have no major obstructions in the way (Like a big mountain !) you should be able to receive MDS and have a perfect picture.

Pre-built, all set to go MDS receivers can be found at many electronics stores in major cities. If you can't find one, just buy an issue of CQ magazine (a ham radio mag.) and you will see loads of companies that will sell them to you mail order.

Happy viewing, and if you have any questions, comments etc. send them to me at TAP C/O THE MAGICIAN

LOCATION AND CALL SIGNS OF MDS TRANSMITTERS

ALBANY, NY	- KPK28	NEW YORK, NY	- WQQ79
ANAHEIM, CA	- KPL79	NORFOLK, VA	- WSL33
ANCHORAGE, AK	- KPU63	OK. CITY, OK	- WJL99
ATLANTA, GA	- WQR43	OCEAN BEACH, MD	- KUB43
BALTIMORE, MD	- WPP46	PHOENIX, AZ	- WPP47
BOSTON, MA	- WSL33	PHILADELPHIA, PA	- WPE97
BURLINGTON, IA	- WKH62	PITTSBURGH, PA	- WPP46
CHICAGO, IL	- WOP49	POMPANO BEACH, FL	- KPJ28
CLEVELAND, OH	- WQQ66	PROVIDENCE, RI	- KNV65
DENVER, CO	- WPI32	RICHMOND, VA	- WQQ39
DETROIT, MI	- WJM22	SACRAMENTO, CA	- WSL68
HONOLULU, HI	- KPA43	ST. LOUIS, MO	- WQQ64
HOUSTON, TX	- WOP76	SALTLAKE, UT	- KEW74
INDIANAPOL, IN	- WPK33	SAN ANTONIO, TX	- WJA80
JACKSONVIL, FL	- WDU633	SAN FRANCISC, CA	- KPP87
KALAMAZOO, MI	- WKS29	SEATTLE, WA	- KPI61
LAS VEGAS, NV	- WKN65	SPRINGFIELD, MA	- KEW79
LOSANGELES, CA	- KPF79	TAMPA, FL	- WOP43
LOUISVILLE, KY	- KOA06	TUCSON, AZ	- WLJ78
MIAMI, FL	- WLJ79	URBANA, IL	- KEW94
MILWAUKEE, WI	- WKB27	W. PALM BEACH, FL	- WPY36
MINNEAPOLIS, MN	- WPE99	WASHINGTON, DC	- WQI93
NEWORLEANS, LA	- WKM26		

The UNIX Security Problem
by
Fred Steinbeck

In the May-June issue of TAP, number 75, Simon Jester writes about a new method of breaking into computers, a method which was developed on the UNIX system by a group of students at U.C. Berkeley.

After a little thought, and some talking with other UNIX hackers (I, too, am one), we managed to find out what the method was. Simon is right - it should work on just about any system, and it probably does have security experts shitting in their pants.

The idea revolves around a nasty premise - the one that most intelligent terminals have a "transmit line" or "transmit page" control character or escape sequence. Now, the trick to this idea is very simple. Write what ever command(s) you want executed onto the other person's terminal, after sending his "clear screen" control character to his terminal. Then send the command to tell his terminal to send those commands to the computer. So it looks to the computer like he just typed those commands.

It seems, then, that all this is good for is for issuing commands from other people's terminals. But if the person whose terminal you're having do the issuing is the (gasp!) super-user (the system operator - "super user" is a UNIX term), one could access the password file. So, if the following commands were sent to the SU's (super-user's) terminal, the password for root (another name for the SU) would be set to nothing:

```
<DEL>  (the DEL character code, to break
        him out of whatever he's doing)

ex /etc/passwd      (edit the password
                     file...)

1       (goto line #1, the entry for root)

d       (delete the line)

i       (insert - add a new line...)

root::blahblah.........

        (tells "ex" that you're done with
         the text you're adding)

wq      (write and quit)

logout      (log root off the system)
```

In the lines above, "root::blahblah........" should be the first line of the /etc/passwd file (accessible by typing "cat /etc/passwd" and following it with return), without the encrypted password, which is between the first to colons (":"). The commands above such as "i", "d", and "wq" are U.C. Berkeley editor commands, for the editor known as "ex".

Anyway, the "logout" command logs the super-user out, and then you should log out and try to log in with the account "root". If all has gone well, the system will not ask for a password - you will be logged in as root. Be sure to then use the "passwd" program to change the password to something other than nothing.

I see I have forgotten how to get stuff onto root's terminal. Well, there are a number of ways to do this. One is to use the "write" command. Simply say "write root" and then hit return. The problem with this is that it prints "message from so-and-so on <terminal name>..." so root will know who did it.

The methods below all require you to know the name of root's terminal. To get this information, give the "who" command and hit return. It will print out the users on the system, and their terminal names. So, if it printed "dialup0" next to root's name, the name of the terminal below would be "dialup0".

Another method is to use the "Mail" program to mail into root's terminal. The form would be

```
Mail /dev/<root's terminal>

<the control characters and commands you
want to send to the terminal>

Control-D
```

This, too, will print "From so-and-so" on root's screen. Not too good, but it will get the job done.

The final way is to create a file with a text editor that has the necessary control characters and commands in it. For sake of argument, let's say the file name that has all this is "test". Once you have this info in the file, type:

```
cat test | /dev/<root's terminal>
```

This will accomplish what we want, without leaving your name on root's screen, but will not work if root has set it so that he can't receive messages *from other terminals. If this is the case, one must* use the "Mail" method as outlined above.

There are other UNIX tricks I will write about in the future... If you have any questions or comments, please write to me c/o TAP.

Alarms (III)

Continuing on the subject of silent alarms we come to secondary phone transmission. This is the use of a device known as an automatic fone dialer. At the triggering of the alarm the fone dialer is put on the line and a preprogramed number is dialed, such as the cops, friends etc. As soon as the destination number is picked up a prerecorded voice hysterically screams " Help, my house is being ripped off." and also states the persons name and address. (Actualy it should do this every time you pay taxes.)

To defeat this system just cut the fone line. Placing incoming calls and lifting extension fones will not always work because some units are equipped with a line seizure system that places the call no matter what you do.

There is also a radio transmission system that sends a digital signal to a central office via a small transmitter. These are very difficult to defeat and you would not encounter one unless you plan on robbing a major diamond exchange.

Now that I have covered all the parts of a system you must wonder " How the fuck does it all work together?" Here's how. Every system has a central box. This box is the brain of the alarm. It monitors, activates and coordinates all of the components. In a typical box there are one or two terminal strips. This is the place to disable the alarm. (Be careful what you touch because some of these strips carry 120 V house current) Most of the strips are labled. To disconect the alarm you can A.) disconect the battery backup and then disconnect the power (never on a direct fone transmission system!) B.) disconnect all the signaling devices or C.) short all the closed circut sensors and cut all the open circut sensors.

In general if you must attack an alarm system first figure all the ways to defeat it. To do this you need information on the system. Visiting the building, buying alarm company catalogs, writing the company on a bogus letter head requesting info on that alarm system and being friends with a company worker are all good ways to get information.

The "in" thing now is the portable home alarm. It is a cheap ultrasonic sensor attached to a built in horn. Any shlock store sells them. They go by all sorts of names such as The Bat, The Protector, Big Brother etc. but they are all the same thing. An unusualy novel way to disarm of these things is to get a silenced pistol and upon entering blow the thing apart before it emits that squeal that might even be damaging to your ears (that's why you silenced your pistol right?). Or just walk up to the thing and smash it with a sledge hammer.

A new device called Burglar Mist emits a cloud of tear gas upon entry. They are activated by a trip wire. If you get caught by one of these just wait a few minuets for the gas to clear (you did disconect the alarm didn't you?!). If you run into an unused unit do relocate it in a more useful place such as the owners bedroom. This concludes this series of articles, good luck!

The Stainless Steal Rat

CN/a

JUDAS GERARD

CN/A is the acronym for Customer Name/Address. These bureaus exist so that authorized Bell employees may obtain the name and/or address of a customer anywhere in the Bell System simply by giving the operator the customer's telephone number. All numbers, including businesses and non-published numbers, are maintained on file. Here is the way an employee might go about using CN/A once he has looked up the CN/A number for the area code of the target number:

"Hi, this is Jim with the Residence Service Center in Pasadena. I've got a customer on hold and claims not to have made a rather lengthy call to (212) 555-1212, so I need the customer's name on that please. That was (212) 555-1212."

When the employee sounds natural and is cheery, the CN/A operator doesn't ask any questions. The CN/A list for the Bell System is printed either in this issue or the next, sorted by area code. The list is copyright 1982 by "Judas Gerard" and license to reprint granted exclusively to TAP.

To close this tutorial, allow me to explain the name change. My previous articles were published with the pen name of PAUL MONTGOMERY. I have been informed that there is an ex-convict in California by that name and resents my pen name. Unable to convince Him to change His real name, I changed my pen name. Hence forth I am JUDAS GERARD.

201	(201) 676-7070	517	(313) 223-8690
202	(202) 384-9620	518	(518) 471-8111
203	(203) 789-6800	519	(416) 487-3641
204	Not Available	601	(601) 961-0877
205	(205) 988-7000	602	(303) 232-2300
206	(206) 382-8000	603	(617) 787-2750
207	(617) 787-2750	604	(604) 432-2996
208	(303) 232-2300	605	(402) 345-0600
209	(415) 546-1341	606	(502) 583-2861
212	(518) 471-8111	607	(518) 471-8111
213	(213) 501-4144	608	(414) 424-5690
214	(214) 948-5731	609	(201) 676-7070
215	(412) 633-5600	612	(402) 345-0600
216	(614) 464-2345	613	(416) 487-3641
217	(217) 525-7000	614	(614) 464-2345
218	(402) 345-0600	615	(615) 373-5791
219	(317) 265-7027	616	(313) 223-8690
301	(301) 530-1188	617	(617) 787-2750
302	(412) 633-5600	618	(217) 525-7000
303	(303) 232-2300	701	(402) 345-0600
304	(304) 344-8041	702	(415) 546-1341
305	(912) 784-9111	703	(804) 747-1411
306	Not Available	704	(912) 784-9111
307	(303) 232-2300	705	(416) 487-3641
308	(402) 345-0600	707	(415) 546-1341
309	(217) 525-7000	709	Not Available
312	(312) 769-9600	712	(402) 345-0600
313	(313) 223-8690	713	(713) 658-1793
314	(314) 436-3321	714	(213) 995-0221
315	(518) 471-8111	715	(414) 424-5690
316	(816) 275-2782	716	(518) 471-8111
317	(317) 265-7027	717	(412) 633-5600
318	(318) 227-1551	801	(303) 232-2300
319	(402) 345-0600	802	(617) 787-2750
401	(617) 787-2750	803	(912) 784-9111
402	(402) 345-0600	804	(804) 747-1411
403	(403) 425-2652	805	(415) 546-1341
404	(912) 784-9111	806	(512) 828-2501
405	(405) 236-6121	807	(416) 487-3641
406	(303) 232-2300	808	(212) 226-5487
408	(415) 546-1341		Bermuda Only
412	(412) 633-5600	809	(212) 334-4336
413	(617) 787-2750	812	(317) 265-7027
414	(414) 424-5690	813	(813) 228-7871
415	(415) 546-1132	814	(412) 633-5600
416	(416) 487-3641	815	(217) 525-7000
417	(314) 436-3321	816	(816) 275-2782
418	(514) 861-6391	817	(214) 948-5731
419	(614) 464-2345	819	(514) 861-6391
501	(405) 236-6121	901	(615) 373-5791
502	(502) 583-2861	902	(902) 421-4110
503	(503) 241-3440	903	Not Available
504	(504) 245-5330	904	(912) 784-9111
505	(303) 232-2300	906	(313) 223-8690
506	(506) 857-3855	907	Not Available
507	(402) 345-0600	912	(912) 784-9111
508	(206) 382-8000	913	(816) 275-2782
512	(512) 828-2501	914	(518) 471-8111
513	(614) 464-2345	915	(512) 828-2501
514	(514) 861-6391	916	(415) 546-1341
515	(402) 345-0600	918	(405) 236-6121
516	(518) 471-8111	919	(912) 784-9111

Phone-y tale isn't to Burt's credit

Sorry, folks, but Burt Reynolds will not be paying for your long-distance telephone calls. A tall tale that the movie star had invited the public to make calls against his telephone credit card number began circulating last summer.

In August, the rumor was responsible for $110,000 worth of calls, according to the tiny southern Illinois telephone company caught in the middle. Most of the 16-digit credit card numbers spread in the rumor carry codings that bill nonexistent customers of the Wabash Telephone Cooperative of Louisville, Ill., a rural independent company serving 4,800 subscribers in Louisville and surrounding towns.

Larry Coffin, an American Telephone and Telegraph Co. spokesman, recently told the tale of the rumor:

"The story, which is false, is that Reynolds recently won a $1 million judgment in a lawsuit. And since he is so rich and such a good guy, he wants to share the wealth with his friends and fans.

"So, he supposedly said on the Johnny Carson show, or on the Rona Barrett show or in The New York Times, that he's letting folks use his telephone credit card until Oct. 8."

FIREARM DISCHARGE RESIDUES — By Doctor Atomic

Have you ever been around the scene where a firearm has been discharged when the police show up? The police take the people suspected of shooting the gun and check their hands and clothing for traces of firearm discharge residues. They use two main *procedures for collecting residues.*

In the first method the hands are swabbed with cotton pieces soaked in nitric acid solution. The swabs are then subjected to neutron activation analysis at the lab. Other chemical analysis of residues is directed toward discovering nitrite and nitrate groups of unburned powder residues and reaction products of the charge.

In the second method, the "Film-lift" method, an adhesive tape is applied to the web regions of the hands. (Common test.) Then the tape is sent to the lab for investigation in a scanning electron microscope. In this test they are looking for particles of metallic elements (especially Pb, Sb, and Ba) from the detonated primer. These particles are small, 20 to 30 micro meters, and they are not visible even at moderate magnification with a regular microscope.

For this TAP article, I had an exclusive interview with firearm expert Marvin Galapagos. He said that he would not be caught by leaving residues on himself. First, after quickly leaving the scene, he would dispose of the clothes that he wore when he fired the gun. Note that the police are especially interested in shirt sleeves. Next, he would shower and wash his hands well with soap and water.

Then, to get rid of the micro-particles that remain after the soap-and-water washing -- particles that were blasted into his skin when he fired the gun -- he would prepare a dilute solution of nitric acid (5% or less) and dip his hands in it for a few seconds. After this, he would rinse his hands in a baking soda and water solution to neutralize any remaining acid solution.

The logic here is that if nitric acid solution on swabs is used by the police to collect particles, then it can also be used by the technologist to clean his hands of these particles. However, if a nitric acid solution were not available, he would scrub his hands and change his shirt immediately.

Also, Marvin G. said that if he found himself in a situation where there is no soap and water, and where fast action is called for, he would pour gasoline on his hands. When gas evaporates, it leaves lead and other residues behind that would confuse lab tests. Then, when the lab tests turn up lots of micro metal particles and the police question him about it, he would tell them that he was working on the carburetor of his car. A very nice alibi.

For a more detailed presentation, I refer the reader to "Chemical Criminalistics" by A. Maehly and L. Stromberg (1981), published by Springer-Verlag, N.Y. Also covered in detail are the analysis of drugs, explosives, fibers, and fire investigation. If your library doesn't have this book, see if it is available on inter-library loan.

Since our right to bear arms is being slowly legislated away, this well known bumper sticker slogan is an appropriate note to close on: "If guns are outlawed, only outlaws will have guns."

GAS FO' ALL

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Blue Box Equipment And Usage
by
Fred Steinbeck

For all you blue box fans out there, here are a number of parts and part sources for your little devices that you may be interested in. Also in this article are some comments on Nick Haflinger and Ted Vail's blue (green) box in issue number 68, and the use of blue boxes in the Bay Area.

Speakers

Many phreaks are fond of using telephone earpieces as speakers for their boxes. This has some advantages, as the high resistance (~100 ohms) causes less power to be drawn. However, getting the little SOB's out of pay phones is close to impossible.

Fortunately, **Trinetics, Inc.** (55807 Currant Road / Mishawaka, Indiana 46544 / (219) 259-8535 (yes, they accept phoned COD orders)) makes what they call the PC-48 inductive coupler. This is a thing which fits around the earpiece of your phone, and with a four foot cord to an 1/8" phono plug, gets hooked up to your box. Tones are then played into the phone with little or no fuss or muss. The PC-48 can also be used to record calls, and costs $10.00. As some of you may remember, this was first mentioned in an earlier issue of TAP.

There is, however, a problem with the inductive coupler. In order for it to be loud enough to be heard, you need a great deal of power. This is probably just because inductive couplers are not as efficient as speakers.

Keyboards

For me, finding a good 4x4 matrix keypad was a bit of a problem. However, **Advanced Computer Products, Inc.** (P.O. Box 17329 / Irvine, CA / (800) 854-8230 or (714) 558-8813 inside CA (No COD orders)) has solved my problems, if only temporarily. They offer, for $10.00, a FlexSwitch 4x4 keypad (black with white unmarked keys) which is only 0.03 inches thick! Unfortunately, the beastie measures 4" on a side. Too large, in my opinion.

Another solution may be on the horizon, however. **Grayhill, Inc.** (569 Hillgrove Ave. / La Grange, Illinois, 60525 / (312) 354-1040) manufactures a number of 4x4 (and other) keyboards which are only 2" on a side. A vast improvement. I don't know if Grayhill sells directly, as I haven't talked with them yet, but I am sure they would be happy to tell you who you could buy their products from.

The Green Box in #68

In issue number 68, Nick and Ted's article on the green box was printed, along with a set of schematics for such a creature. There are a few comments I would like to make on this schematic.

The LM 747 Output Pin

In the schematic, one of the outputs of the LM 747 op-amp is not numbered on the diagram (i.e., there is no pin number going with that output). Just to set the record straight, it should be pin number 12. If you have issue #68, you might want to make the correction now, to save time later.

Op-amps In General

For my version of the the green box, I'm using an LM386 op-amp. This produces 400 milliwatts, which is more than the LM747 can produce. The LM386, however, has a problem when it comes to biasing correctly. Why, I don't know.

Parts For It

I have had trouble finding 40103's around here. Again, **Advanced Computer Products** (address above) saved my neck. They carry 40103's, they just don't advertise them. They cost $4.25 each. If someone could find a better (pronounced "cheaper") place, please let us all know.

MA BELL IS A CHEAP MOTHER

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NOVEMBER 1982 **No. 79**

Fred Steinbeck Issue

I managed to get a couple 27C16 CMOS PROM's from National Semiconductor. I think these might be the only PROM's that would take a small enough amount of current to make the project practical. My fully assembled green box takes 42 ma standby current, and 47 ma when producing tones.

For those of you who don't like wiring crystals (me - I **hate** buying capacitors), **Jameco Electronics** (1355 Shoreway Road / Belmont, CA 94002 / (415) 592-8097 (COD's accepted)) makes a little package which has four pins, but fits in a 14 pin socket. Give it +5 VDC on one pin, ground on another, and a third will produce a 1 MHz square wave. It costs $9.95, part number OSC 1.000. The only problem with this device is that it draws 20 ma typical. So use the conventional circuit and you just about halve the current consumption.

Plea For Parts

The places I have mentioned above are relatively expensive...I know that there are cheaper places out there. However, having more money than brains, I'm too lazy to find them. If someone else would, it might make a good article.

Boxing From The Bay

In using a blue box around here (East Bay), WATS numbers and information don't seem to work too well. Or more accurately, at all. So, the method I have been using is this: call a long distance number, one that you **know** can be bleeped off. Then, as the phone on the other end starts to ring, bleep off. Unfortunately, if the number you call supes, your money will be gobbled at the end of the call.

Also, I boxed off of a 415 number the other day, but when I played my tones, **every** time I got a 120 ipm reorder signal. Does anyone know if the 415 NPA use automatic equipment? I know the tones are correct (i.e., it works from other area codes).

Another possibility is boxing from terminal boxes. Park your car next to one, open it, and use your handset (you do have a lineman's handset, don't you?) to find a working pair. Then use about 20' of wire (which the terminal box may have - MS boxes have a big spool of wire inside) to bring the line to your car. Hook up the handset and box away! This brings up the point of "Why box when I can just dial with my handset now?" In my opinion, putting 'em through yourself is more phun, that's why!

Comments, suggestions, bitches, ideas, etc., should be sent to Fred Steinbeck, c/o TAP.

Cheats won't ring Bell any more

The telephone company is cracking down on cheaters who make long-distance calls from pay phones and bill them to someone else's number.

Operators in some parts of the nation are now required to verify any numbers given for billing by calling the referred to phone number and confirming with whomever answers that the caller lives or works there.

If no one answers at the number to be billed, or if someone answers and says the person calling is unknown to them, the call is rejected.

Tricksters using the confidence game cost American Telephone & Telegraph Co. more than $44 million last year, the company said.

The ARPANET
(Part I: An Introduction)

by Fred Steinbeck

What It Is

The ARPANET, also referred to as the ArpaNet, is one of the largest governmental computer networks in existence. It was established in the late 1960's purely as an experimental network. It was so successful, however, that more and more computers were added to it, and now it is the main government computer network. It was originally sponsored by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA - the people who brought you the M16 rifle), but now it is run and sponsored by the Department Of Defense (DOD) and the Defense Communications Agency (DCA - Note that their military counterpart, the Defense Communications Command, or DCC, are the folks who brought you AUTOVON and AUTODIN).

Access to the ARPANET is given only to people who "need" access. That is, if a person has a government project which would require use of the net, they would be granted access. As it is now, many institutions have access to the network via computers known as TAC's and TIP's. Most (if not all) TAC's and TIP's have dialup ports (without passwords, I might add). Because of this, Joe Nobody can get onto the network - all it takes is a little know how.

What It's Good For

There are basically two things you can do with the network. First, if you have access to a computer connected to the ARPANET, you can probably send electronic mail over the network. This is fun, but not truly anything to get overheated about.

The second thing you can do with the ARPANET is use it to connect with remote computers, called hosts. This is much like Telenet (see Paul Montgomery's article in issue 74). Once you can connect to the remote computer through your dialup, you can attempt to login (not that you'd ever do that, of course...)

There are two basic ways of getting access to the network. The first method is to find the dialup number of a TIP or TAC in your area. Then call the number and use it to connect to the computer that your interested in (I realize that's not very specific. Parts II and III of this series will cover doing just that...)

The second method is just as good, but it works only if you already have access to a computer connected to the ARPANET. If you do, look for a program called, curiously enough, "tip". This is a program which allows your computer to simulate a TIP. Because the program "TIP" is different on almost every machine, I can't explain exactly how to use it - you'll have to look up the information in the computer's manual.

Getting A TIP Or TAC Number

Most major universities and colleges are connected to the ARPANET. Also, large corporations or companies doing business with the government may be connected. Here are some specific places that have TIP's or TAC's:

Gunter Air Force Station, AL; Hanscom Air Force Base, CO; Andrews Air Force Base, Washington; Kirtland Air Force Base, NM; Army Communications Electronics Command, Fort Monmouth, NJ; Bolt, Beranek and Newman, Inc., Cambridge, MA; Massachusetts Institute Of Technology, MA; MITRE Corp., VA; Moffett Field, CA; National Bureau Of Standards, Washington; Rockwell Intl., Richardson, TX; SRI International (our favorite!), Menlo Park, CA; Stanford University, CA; The Rand Corp, Santa Monica, CA; University Of Southern California; and the University Of Utah.

My, all those Air Force Bases. While you're there, perhaps you could ask about AUTOVON, too! In any case, as far as getting TIP/TAC numbers, use common sense and bullshitting techniques. First, ask computer science students at the university or college in question - they'll probably know, and won't mind giving them out. As far as government places (i.e., Air Bases), well, just have a good story. I saw the other day at a National Guard Armory a notice about how a guy posed as a military intelligence officer and walked into the Arms room of the armory and took an M16A1 rifle. The military isn't all that tough...

So, for now, your mission is (If Jim Phelps will allow me to borrow his line) to find out the TIP and TAC numbers in your area. Later issues will have parts II and III, which cover actually using the net. Stay cool 'till then.

The ARPANET
(Part II: Use Of The Net)

by Fred Steinbeck

Dialing The Net

Ok, now you've got a TIP or TAC number and you're just waiting to find out how to screw with the ARPANET, right? Well, first thing is to call the TIP/TAC number. It will give an answer tone, so your modem (presumably 300 baud) should be set for originate.

Nothing happens! Nothing is printed on the screen! Fantastic. The TIP or TAC is waiting for a **hunt character**, a character which will tell it what speed you are running at.

If you have the dialup for a TAC, type a control-Q. You should then get the message...

<Sitename> TAC <version #> <port #>

If you don't, or if the message is garbled, hit the break key (for people without "break" keys, try hitting the "#" sign button on a touch-tone phone) and then type another control-Q. If this doesn't work, let me know by mail, and I'll see if I can't figure something out for you.

TIP's are another story entirely. They are a general pain in the ass to work with. The hunt characters for TIP's vary depending on the baud rate and the device that you are using to connect to the TIP.

If you are ASCII 110, 150, or 300 baud, the hunt character is "E" (upper-case). If you transmit ASCII 300 baud, but receive at 1200 baud, the character is "D". ASCII 1200 baud doesn't need a hunt character. Assuming you get the hunt character to TIP ok, you should see the TIP signon message, which is like the TAC signon. Note that ASCII 1200 baud people don't get a signon message.

Using The Net

There are two commands we are concerned with. The first is "@o host/imp", which tells the TIP/TAC to open a connection to the specified host and imp address. The second command is "@c" which stands for "close", and is used for (surprise!) closing the connection. The "o" and "c" do not necessarily have to be in lower-case.

A host/imp address specifies the computer that you wish to connect with. The computer you will most probably want to connect with first is the Network Information Center at SRI International. The host/imp address for this is "0/73", so the command to connect to it is:

@o 0/73

The Network Information Center (SRI-NIC) will require an account - when it types "@", type either "NICGUEST" or "NIC" and hit return.

The NIC system is pretty straightforward, but obnoxious to use. It allows you to get information on other computers on the net, how to order (by U.S. Mail) manuals from SRI, internet protocols, etc. In short, after screwing with it for a while, you will learn enough about the net to go off on your merry way.

Oh, when you get tired of a connection, simply type "@c" and hit return. This will close the connection and bring you back to the TIP/TAC command mode.

This is really a bare-bones course on the ARPANET, but it should be enough to get you out there, mathacking to your heart's content. Next month will be part III, general netnotes. If, in the meanwhile, you have questions or comments, send them to Fred Steinbeck, c/o TAP.

Gibberish
by
Fred Steinbeck

This column of mine will cover many topics, some of which I have dealt with before - in short, it's a potpourri of various things...or, gibberish.

Books to get: An excellent book I have just finished looking over is **Signalling In Telecommunications Networks** by Samuel Welch. This book, although rather technical, covers SF signalling, MF interoffice signalling, CCIS (common channel interoffice signalling, also known as plain ol' common channel signalling, CCS), and many other topics. Highly recommended.

Books I'd like to get: In issue number 68, The Magician wrote about the Bell book **Notes On Distance Dialing**, mentioning that it used to cost $12.95. He also said to send a SASE for more info on getting it. Would it not be easier to tell how in TAP? Or is it one of those things that is better left to a limited readership?

Along the same lines, how does one get a copy of the CCITT Green book, or the Bell **100 Series Test Codes**? I'd like to get these, but I have not been successful yet...perhaps somebody will take pity and send some info in, huh?

Articles: The July **Penthouse** magazine has an article on computer crime. Believe it or not, this article mentions our good friend Donn Parker, as well as Susan Thunder, the 8888, and the COSMOS computer system...worth reading, perhaps.

Sprint: In the last issue, number 76, there was a list of Sprint dialups across the nation. However, one I used to use in Oakland, (415) 832-5015, was omitted. While I appreciate the effort that went into compiling such a list, is it possible there are more additions?

Garbage: Garbage can provide an excellent source of information...dialups, passwords, computer logins, etc. Try going through your local ESS dumpster late at night and see what's there. Or perhaps a stock market place. Or bank (be careful, though). I think you'll be surprised at what you'll get (besides fleas and the plague)!

Newslines: Here are a couple in the Pac Tel area, from Bell's own newspaper, **Update**:

(415) 545-8800	San Francisco (or)>-i
(800) 882-1061	(from California)<--i
(408) 491-7777	San Jose
(714) 237-3111	San Diego
(714) 835-5111	Orange-Inland Empire

The San Jose number in issue number 65 is disconnected.

AUTOVON: I talked with another guy, this one an electronics tech with the Navy. I got the following from him.

AUTOVON is sponsored by the Defense Communications Command (DCC). They are the military counterpart of the Defense Communications Agency. The Air Force are the main AUTOVON users, and the Navy uses it a good deal too. There is another service similar to AUTOVON called AUTODIN, which stands for AUTOmatic Digital Information Network. It is used only for connecting computers together.

At any given time, the military controls / uses 3% to 7% of the nation's long distance lines. However, in an emergency, at the press of a button, a computer called SCAN in Omaha will grab onto **90%** of the civilian long distance lines for military use. Could be cute to get the dialup to SCAN!

Last, more and more AUTOVON traffic is being put through government computers called STEAMVALVEs, which are essentially over-grown voice encrypters.

I seem to have run out of things to write about. Comments or questions should be directed to me c/o TAP. Or, like I said, write an article!

Gibberish II
by
Fred Steinbeck

Welcome again to a collection of oddities and bizzareness in the phone phield. Much of this month's material comes straight from the horse's ass, so to speak (i.e., the Bell System).

ESS's

Ah, yes, the infamous ESS, or Electronic Switching System. The very word strikes terror into the heart of a phone phreak. First the bad news, I guess. I was reading a few days ago in the May / June '82 issue of Bell Lab's **Record** magazine, and found that 51% of all switching centers across the U.S. are now ESS's. It took Bell 17 years to get the first half done, and it is expected to take another 10 years to finish the job. 1992, phriends. * Sigh *

New Payphones?

In the March '82 issue of **Record**, I saw that Bell is working on a new pay phone. This one is known as the "electronic" model (as opposed to the old one?) In any case, the thing is a little better armored, and is alleged by Bell Labs to produce the 2200 & 1700 Hz more accurately. It's also supposed to detect slugs and foreign coins better. We shall see, as it is supposed to appear in 1983.

Automated Coin Toll Service (ACTS)

Around here (Bay Area), we have a new computer called ACTS. This computer runs under stations which have TSPS, and basically tries to impersonate an operator. ACTS is used with pay phones, for long distance calls. For example, you put in your dime and dial a long distance call. You hear a voice (with an 80 word vocabulary, no less) come on and say, "Thirty five cents please. (2 second pause) Please deposit thirty five cents for the next three minutes." If you talk for more than the three minutes, and then hang up, ACTS will call back and demand your money...

More bad news - ACTS, being a computer, can detect coin toll fraud (i.e., red boxes) better than operators. I would assume it would measure the duration and frequency of the tones. You can flash the switchhook, however, or dial "0" and get the operator. Why you'd want to do that, I don't know. She'd probably just turn you over to ACTS again.

If you want a document on ACTS (a promotional / quasi-technical one), or have any questions or comments about this article, send a SASE to Fred Steinbeck, c/o TAP.

If you want to cut your phone bills, cut out this chart.

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UNIX Wizardry
by
Fred Steinbeck

In this column, I shall try to show a few tricks I have picked up while hacking on the UNIX operating system. This is not meant to be a tutorial; I assume you are relatively familiar with UNIX. Enough to know what I'm talking about, in any case.

I use the UNIX systems here at U.C. Berkeley, so a few notes about them: First, they run Version 7 UNIX, and generally run under the C-shell. I think that most systems around use the C-shell today, though, and are version 7, so that shouldn't be any problem.

Directories & Terminals: Some good directories to mess with are /etc, /usr/doc, /usr/spool, and /dev. This last directory, /dev, contains all the devices (peripherals) on the system.

UNIX treats all I/O devices as files, which means that there are some special things you can do with them. First, all terminals hooked into the system have a file associated with them. At UCB, most of the terminals are /dev/dz##, /dev/bx###, or /dev/mx##. The "#" signs are digits.

In any case, the "who" command prints out the names of the terminals people are on. So, let's say that a friend of yours has logged on, using terminal "dz28". Well, the filename which corresponds to terminal "dz28" is /dev/dz28. Following this to it's logical conclusion, if we type

```
cat /usr/dict/words > /dev/dz28
```

and hit return, we will cause the entire 50,000 word dictionary (in the file "/usr/dict/words") to be printed on his terminal. If he happens to be on a 300 baud dialup, well, so much for him.

You can probably see the difference between this and the "write" command. "Write" prints "message from so-and-so" (your name where it says "so-and-so") on his screen. Well, "cat"ing into other people's terminals doesn't reveal your identity to them, so it is less likely that they will be able to retaliate.

Another good command, when used in conjunction with terminal filenames, is "stty" (set tty). The command

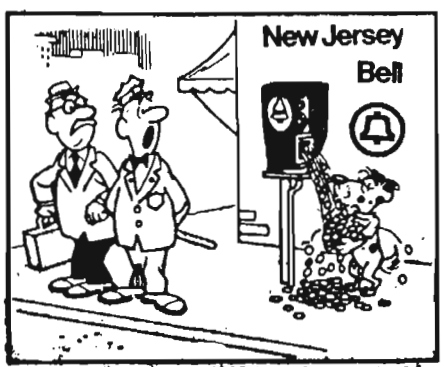
```
stty 0
```

causes you to be logged off. But, if we specify a terminal to send this command through, it will effect the user of that terminal. Therefore,

```
stty 0 > /dev/dz28
```

will logout your aforementioned friend (boy, you sure treat your friends rotten, don't you?)

Well, it's 2 in the morning right now, so I'd best leave you to your UNIX wizardry, and me to my sleep. But there's more...soon: anonymous messages in the system bulletin board program.



ACTS Update

by Fred Steinbeck

I wish to apologize for some misinformation in a previous column of mine (Gibberish II). In this column, I mention ACTS, the Automated Coin Toll Service computer which is replacing operators for accepting money at pay phones. I gave the impression that ACTS would be hard to use red boxes on, as it, being a computer, would be able to detect timing differences between red boxes and the pay phone.

I have **never** been more wrong. I have witnessed successfully boxed calls using a manual red box - one where the length of the tone is determined by how long the switch is held down. In other words, the button is pressed twice to simulate a dime. ACTS happily accepts this, so I conclude that it doesn't know a milisecond from a hole in the ground.

I should mention another possibility, however. It could be (and I have no proof of this at all) that if ACTS suspects toll fraud, it allows the call to go through, and then notifies an operator. This probably isn't so. Occasionally an operator will come on the line and ask for money, but this only seems to happen when the "money" is deposited too fast.

On a related subject, I have found what seems to be the best way to blue box from the Bay Area. Call a number you know can be blue boxed off of, **from a pay phone**, using your red box. Then disconnect and re-route your call with your blue box. The most it will cost you is a nickel.

I know a girl who did this the other day. A few days later the person she called got a call from Bell Security. They knew the number she called, the number she called **from** (which is why you should use a pay phone), the time of day the call was placed, and the length of the call. So it might be prudent only to do this when scanning for operator codes, etc., unless you **know** the person you are calling won't talk.

Q. In his fascinating book "Russia," Robert Kanet claims that there are no telephone switchboards in Russian hotels. If that is true, how do telephone calls get through?—Mildred Davis, Austin, Tex.
A. Each hotel room in the newest Moscow hotels has its own phone, its own separate phone number, its own outside lines. In creature comforts the Soviet Union lags 50 years behind the U.S.



Curling up in front of the fire
Book Review
by Cheshire Catalyst

As a Phone Phreak, we are all called upon from time to time to explain to our less technical friends "How it all Works." Now there is a book you can hand them, (or tell them to get) called All About Telephones, by Van Waterford. The book glosses over the history of telephone service in the U. S., and then explains the workings of the insides of the phone. His explanation of the network inside the phone left much to be desired, and he didn't explain fully why there were so many harmonics available from the ringer. Then again, that wasn't what the book was really about.

Most of the book seems to discribe what telephone hardware is out there in the marketplace, and how to hook it up. It goes into modular connectors, cordless telephones, decorator phones, repertory dialers, caculator phones, scramblers, security alarms, facsimile, and mobil radiophones.

It includes a glossary, which is pretty good for the new comer. Most important, it has a list of suppliers, including addresses, of all the companies mentioned in the book.

The blurbs on the back of the book Also mention The Handbook of Telephones & Accessories ($9.95 paper, order #997) which I hope to review in a future issue.

All About Telephones (order number 1097) is available for $5.95 from Tab Books, Dept Tap, Blue Ridge Summit PA, 17214.

MA BELL IS A CHEAP MOTHER

TAP

TAP
Room 603
147 W. 42 St.
New York 10036

DECEMBER 1982 No. 80

Getting In

There will cum a day when you are locked out of your own house.

In the following article I will show a number of interesting ways to get into your own house. I would never dream that you might use this article to break into someone elses home (gasp!).

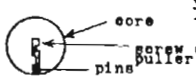
The first topic of course is doors. Since this is where a break-in is most likely to occur it is the most heavily protected.

One solution to door locks is picking. Always look for an easy look to pick. Why waste 15 minuets on a super pick proof look on the front door when there is a look that you can pick easier than your teeth on the garage? A pick gun helps but it needs skill just as regular look picks.

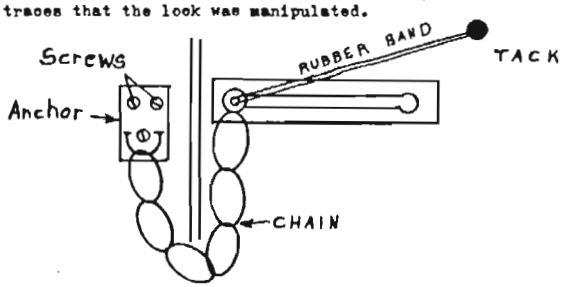
Many doors can be jimmied with a knife or a set of credit cards. A door can be jimmied only if the bolt is exposed so that you can see it. Jimmying will not work on deadbolts or double looking doors. To jimmy you need two thin knives or a pair of credit cards. Put your first knife in the crack with the blade facing the bolt. Put the blade as close to the frame side as possible. Now push down on the bolt with the knife while moving the blade towardthe door. The bolt will move with it. Use the second knife to keep the bolt from sliding back as you move the first knife back to the frame. Repeat this process until the bolt pops from the door frame. If there is a large gap between the doorand the frame it can be opened by prying the door away from the frame until the bolt pops out. If the door is too well protected or you are lazy just cut a hole in the door. Be sure the hole is big enough for anything you might be leaving with. Wouldn't you feel stupid if you spent all that time cutting a hole you couldn't use?

Another old trick is to remove the hinge pins and pull the door out.

An interesting way to open most pin tumbler locks and wafer locks is to get an automotive dent puller, the type with the sliding hammer (the heavier the better, 5 lbs.) and sheet metal screw tip. Screw it into the keyway and rip the core out. Now you can reach inside the look and throw the bolt manualy.

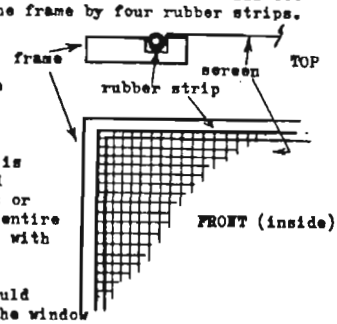


Some doors have a small chain lock as an extra measure of protection. There are three easy ways to defeat these: 1.) give the door a good kick 2.) reach inside and unscrew the anchor 3.) use the rubber band and tack method. This last method has the advantage of not leaving any traces that the look was manipulated.



Open the door antil the chain is tight. Now reach in and place the tack and rubber band. After the tack and band are in place slam the door closed. As the door closes the rubber band pulls the sliding knob to the other end of the slide and the door slamming pops the knob out of the slide.

Sometimes it is better to enter through a window. Most houses have storm windows or screens durring the summer. The only way to open storm windows is to break them or look and see if the frame can be unscrewed. Screens are much easier. It can be cut with just about anything. It can also be pushed from the frame. If one looks closely at the inside of a screen window he will see that the screening is held to the frame by four rubber strips. By pushing in the corner of the window with a blunt object (such as a black-jack, gun barrel, etc.) the tubing will be forced from the frame and the screen set free.



We still have the problem of opening the main window. If it is looked we (We? I'm not involved in any break-in.) must break it or cut it. To breakk it cover the entire window with tape and then tap it with a hammer until it is all broken especialy around the frame. We wouldn't want any sharp edges would we? Now pull the tape off and the window will come off with it. To cut the window dip your cutter in a light oil and cut a square in the window. Before cutting use a suction cup so that the piece you cut will not fall inside and make a sound. Cutting takes some practice but once you learn it's lots of fun.

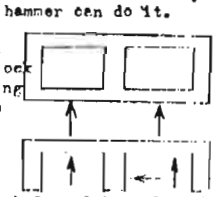
Many schools, stores and other institutions (mental?) have windows that are held in place by a frame that can be unscrewed.

Casement windows generaly have no locks because of the ratio of the gears. However if the window is slightly open it can be forced open comenletly by pushing back and forth very violently.

Our next topic is padlocks. You can use the standard picking methods just like any regular lock. Many padlocks use a warded key system for which it is very simple to make a skeloton key. Of course there are the standard force methods such as cutting hammering and using the automotive dent-puller. Combination locks can be onened by stealing a code book or bribing one from a friendly lock-smith (the more you pay him the friendlier he gets).

If a door has magnetics on it or is otherwise protected it is better to cut a hole in the wall next to the door. Be sure to check for gas and water pipes and electical conduit or other obstructions. After finding a clear area get a circular saw and cut the area out. Get a crowbar and rip the plasterboard out. You will need a saw with at least a 5" cut depth. 4" is needed for the 2"x 4" studs that hold the wall up, and the remaining inch for the plasterboard.

Contrary to popular belief cinder block walls are very easy to break down. Anyone with a sledge hammer can do it. Looking at a cinder block from the top we see a large portion is hollow. To make a hole we first strike the block in the areas shown in the first drawing. This area will cave in and expose the inside. Now hit the block as shown in the second drawing and you have a small hole that can easily be enlarged by the same process.



If the wall is poured concrete or reinforced then forget it.

Sometimes it is more convenient to drop in through the roof. If the roof has vents that is the best place to enter. Or you can use a saw to make a hole. Remember that you may be confronted with a large drop after you make your hole.

The main thing to remember is to think unconventionaly. Most places are only protected in the areas where they think someone will try to get in.

The Stainless Steal Rat

S.F. Inmates Made Big Use of the Phones

Prisoners at the Hall of Justice have bilked a communications company of thousands of dollars by making illegal long-distance telephone calls from the jail, San Francisco sheriff's deputies said yesterday.

Undersheriff William Davis said maximum security inmates broke the codes used by MCI, a Midwestern telecommunications firm that offers long distance calls over its microwave circuits.

Deputies said the prisoners made calls all over the country and were even believed to have succeeded in calling friends in South America, although that continent is supposedly inaccessible via MCI.

The calls were made from 16 telephones installed in the felony section on the seventh floor where 250 prisoners await trial, Davis said.

"At least 12 inmates have access to each of the 16 phones," he said.

Davis said he learned of the illegal calls from MCI, but no suspects have yet been identified. "They (the inmates) are better than MCI," said the undersheriff. "The company ought to hire these guys."

An MCI spokesman said at least $3800 of the calls were billed to a small firm in the Midwest which uses the MCI service. Other sources said the total value of the calls may reach $100,000.

Investigators said the code numbers could have been obtained from stolen credit cards.

BUILD AN MDS DOWNCONVERTER

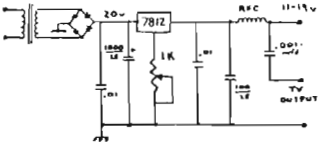
by: THE MAGICIAN

In issue 7d, I wrote of several ways that you could 'legally' receive MDS etc. first run movies, sporting events and other programs free of charge.

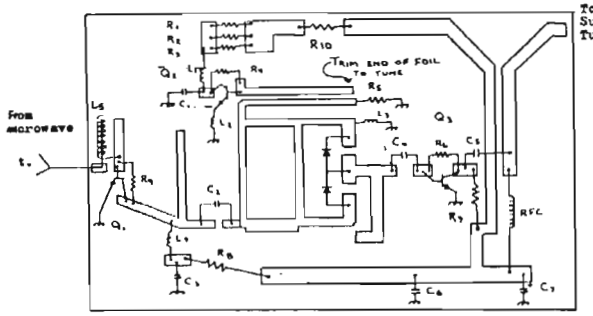
One of the most methods is to use an MDS receiver, and intercept the MDS signals. (See article)

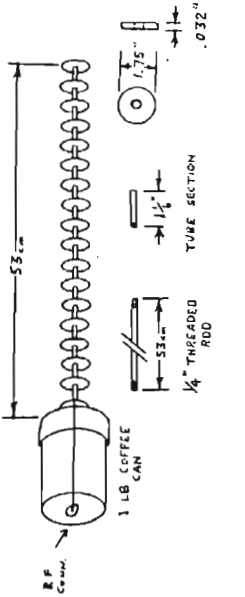
Several persons have asked me for schematics for an MDS downconverter, following are schematics for the actual converter, and how to hook up antenna. Two antenna should be connected to the converter with a length of 75 ohm RG59 coaxial cable with suitable RF connectors on each end. Mount the antenna as high, and clear as possible pointing toward your nearest MDS transmitting site.

Have fun, and enjoy the movies !!



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Q1, Q2, Q3 MRF901, 2N6603, MMT2857

R1	1.5K thermistor	C1	1000 pfd "chip-cap" mounted thru PCB.
R2	1K ohm	C2	1000 pfd "chip-cap"
R3	1.5K thermistor	C3	same as C1
R4	16K ohm	C4	820 pfd "chip-cap"
R5	47 ohm	C5	820 pfd disc
R6	75K ohm	C6	0.1 mfd disc
R7	470 ohm	C7	33 mfd/25-50wvdc
R8	470 ohm	RFC	10 uh choke
R9	100K ohm	D1 & D2	MBD101 or HP5718
R10	270 ohm		

L1 thru L4 3 turns #22 solid, 1/8" spacing, wound on .08" dia. form.
L5 12 turns #28 solid close wound on #18 solid (center conductor of coax).



2 GHz DOWNCONVERTER

DOCTOR ATOMIC'S UNDERGROUND DRUG NEWS

HOME GROWN: Several years ago, I read a magazine article that said that the common variety of poppy seeds sold in grocery stores were opium poppy seeds from papaver somniferum. It also said that the seeds were fertile and that 90% would sprout. Although the seeds from a box with yin-yang and dragons on it sprouted, I haven't been able to confirm that the grocery store variety of seed and papaver somniferum are one and the same. If anyone can help to clarify this, please let us know.

NEW SACRAMENT: MDM, N-methyl MDA, 3,4-methylenedioxy methamphetamine. Drug Survival News, April 1982, reported that MDM is being sold as "XTC". MDM is a relative of MDA, but it is more mellow and less like speed than MDA. It provides stimulation and relaxation at the same time, and is only mildly hallucinogenic. To date, it is unscheduled and is therefore a legal substance.

RUMOR: Ethyl ether may soon be made a Title 21 controlled substance per DEA pressure -- the excuse being that it should be controlled because it has ahastetic properties. Big Brother wants to give us the gift of "felony ether".

FREEBIE: A chemistry/science newsletter, Chem 13 News, is offered free from: Department of Chemistry, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2L 3G1. This is a monthly publication geared to high school chemistry teachers. Once in a while there's some interesting trivia in it. It's worth the price of a stamp for a subscription, so write to them and ask to be put on their "mailing list".

MORE FREEBIES: Get something of value back for your tax dollars by sending for the publication list on aging and longevity chemistry from: Information Office, Box FL, National Institute on Aging, Building 1, Room 5C35, Bethesda, MD 20205. When you get the publication list, just check off the publications that you want. I highly recommend 1) Biochemistry of Aging, 2) Special Report on Aging 1980 & 1981, and 3) Our Future Selves. To look professional, always type your requests for publication lists and for freebies.

FORMULAS: Have you seen the ads for formulas that are being sold in High-Times and other magazines? (Might any of them be DEA sting operations?) Formulas are available for free at university libraries in the Chem Abstracts and in chemistry journals. And by going directly to the literature you're sure of the information that you're getting, sure of the integrity of the source, and you are gaining experience in using the chemistry reference books.

BY JOHN SHAVER

This is the first of many articles that I plan to write for TAP about a subject that is very dear to my heart... DOPE. I have been reading TAP for a while and absolutely LOVE Dr. Atomic's Underground Drug News. Like most "dopies", I read all of the mags devoted to the world of drugs and drug related objects. Not to undermine Dr. Atomic, but my articles will consist mainly of how-to information about drug related objects and drug smuggling. Correct me if I am wrong, but Dr. Atomic writes mainly about the how-to aspect of the chemistry-drug field.

In my first article, I would like to tell you about an incident which happened to me while I was overseas in Europe. Anyone who wants to get his hands on some cheap hash or coke should consider making a trip to Europe. Many CHEAP charter flights fly out of New York and a major haul could more than pay for the trip.

In Berlin, I purchased ten grams of hash on the street for eight German Marks per gram. For those who are not up to date on the exchange rate of US dollars to Marks, the price translated into $3.85 per gram! But how good is the hash you ask? Well, a friend and I smoked a rolled up cigarette laced with a small amount of hash while on the return flight to New York and in a matter of five minutes, we were knocked out. When the plane began to fly upside down, we knew we were stoned off our asses. Incidentally, one should smoke hash in the lavatory of the jet, not in one's seat!

And now for the real shocking truth...coke sells in Berlin for the amazingly low price of $50 per gram. This coke is as good as any here in the USA and is the best I have found for free-basing. Other good deals include heroin and an occasional hit of LSD. All of these harder drugs are extremely cheap and surprizingly cheap.

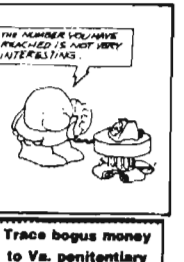
How can I smuggle the hash, etc. into the US of A? Here are a few suggestions I know to work very well. First, when going through customs in the US, wear a business suit and a tie. The customs officials will be less likely to ask you to open your suit case if you look presentable. Another suggestion is never to make jokes and laugh while standing in line at customs. Those SOB's have been known to strip 80 year old women who joke around in line... just make yourself as status-quo as possible.

What if the customs officials do decide to examine your luggage? One way which I smuggled in some great hash was by cutting a bar of soap in half, hollowing it out, and packing the dope inside. Then, put the bar back together and use water to seal it. Even the best dog couldn't smell through that type of packing. For Larger "shipments," conceal it in any type of regular container and put it in a plastic garbage bag. Then put all of your dirty clothes on top of it and top that with your dirty underwear. No self respecting customs agent will root through a bunch of smelly clothes to the bottom. If you want to hide the drugs on your person, the best place is in your crotch. Be sure to go to a male agent and hope that he isn't queer if he decides to frisk you.

Fine, I know the city and the means of getting the drugs back, but how the hell do I find the street where the drugs are located? Berlin is a large city and one needs a map to find the areas I am talking about. If you write to me here at TAP, I will be more than happy to send you a map with the areas marked and even send you info on where the cheapest airlines are located. Roundtrip to Berlin can be as low as $450 from New York!--SEND A SASE.

Look for my next article about the lowest prices in the world for drug related objects. I promise, these places are cheap and are in the USA!

regards...SHAVER



Trace bogus money to Va. penitentiary

Richmond, Va. — The Secret Service has traced counterfeit $100 bills to the printing shop at the Virginia State Penitentiary, the state Corrections Department said yesterday.

One inmate is suspected of printing the bills but no charges have been filed, Corrections Director Ray Procunier said. He did not identify the suspect.

Corrections Department investigators have evidence linking bogus $100 bills received by Secret Service agents to "one or more inmates" assigned to the prison print shop operated by the Bureau of Industrial Enterprises, Procunier said. The amount of counterfeit money involved was not known.

Q: Does the New York Telephone Co. make any money out of those dial-a-joke things where you dial and hear a joke? Is it all just for publicity?
—D.H., Brooklyn

A: The company won't say but perhaps are that the idea is a little gold mine netting about $1.6 million a year. The company gets about $ cents a call and guess who gets a big share of the take? Most of the calls are made on office phones. Not very funny fringe benefit—for employers, anyway.



Front and back of a bogus $10 bill which a News Tribune employee received yesterday in Fords.



Bogus bill surfaces in Fords

Phony $10 first for bank

FORDS — The problem of bogus bills has surfaced AGAIN.

An employee of The News Tribune received a phony $10 bill after his paycheck was cashed Wednesday at the Fords branch of the National State Bank, headquartered in Elizabeth. A bank official said the customer, Stanley Kosinski, would receive a legitimate $10 bill in exchange for the not-so-legal-looking one.

The official added this was the bank's first experience with this kind of bill.

Bogus $20 bills turned up in South Plainfield last December and again in January of this year.

Yesterday's bills were actually one dollar notes to which were attached the ends of the larger denomination bills. At a quick glance, the bills look real.

"One of the guys (co-worker Larry Tagliabarchi) cashed my check," said Kosinski. After placing the envelope in his pocket, Kosinski said he did not notice the fraud until he stopped for gasoline on his way home in Elizabeth. The cost came to $10 and "I took it out of my pocket and gave it to the attendant. Even the attendant didn't see it. I saw the "One Dollar" across the back of it."

Tagliabarchi said he simply cashed the checks for his co-workers. "Even if I scanned it I wouldn't have noticed it. I would've returned the counters (sic) it's a perfect match."

Robert Thompson, deputy police chief for Woodbridge, said he knows of no other such incidents here.

George Hollenbeck, special agent in charge of the Secret Service office in East Orange, said the office receives about $4,000 worth of bogus bills a week from banks throughout the state.

"It is not one group doing it," he said, seeing fraudsters including everyone from youngsters to senior citizens. The craftsmanship varies he said, with some bills sloppily done. Some of the artisans "alter with typewriter, while others go with pens and inks."

Those arrested are referred to local authorities for prosecution, Hollenbeck said.

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On TAP

by

TOM A. EDISON

On behalf of myself and the TAP staff let me wish all our readers a healthy, happy, and prosperous 1983 NEW YEAR. As has been my policy for the past few years, my initial column is geared primarily for all of our new subscribers, however, all of you long-time subscribers should read it too. The TAP office is being swamped with what I call "error" mail. This mail is wasting the valuable time of the TAP staff. To help ease the situation, let me again state TAP policy. Free subscriptions are available to prisoners ONLY, providing they list a prison address. Free back issues are NOT available to prisoners. The postage is very expensive and most prisons won't deliver them anyway, especially after they've opened them up for inspection and seen the type of information that is in them. Our current number of free prisoner subscribers is large and the cost for this service is being shared by all. If you are unemployed and cannot afford a subscription, send for your issues one at a time. If you cannot afford $.75 a month for an issue, you are in even worse financial shape than you realize!

Payment MUST accompany all orders. PLEASE print or type your name and address. We cannot read your scribbling and chicken scratching which you call handwriting. If we can't read your order, don't complain to us that you didn't receive your order! And please write your name and address on your letter. A number of you lazy bastards are just sending in a check with no other letter of instructions. How the hell are we supposed to know you want? If your check is sent to our bank before we've had a chance to get your name and address off of it, your order is lost! We are receiving a lot of mail with no addresses on it. Again, if you don't list your address, how the hell do we know where to mail your order?

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1983 TAP subscription rates are $8 for a Bulk Envelope sub and $10 for a First Class sub mailed in a plain white envelope. We have eliminated the old bulk stapled rate. It was too time and energy wasting. Please note that all TAP subscriptions and orders are prorated. If you send in an insufficient amount of payment you will get your order proportional to the amount of your payment.

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When you RENEW your subscription, please send us one of your mailing labels, preferably the latest one. The code numbers and letter in the upper right corner help us to locate you on our computer list. I have been asked a number of times by readers just what those code numbers and letter stand for. The first number is the first issue number of your subscription. The next number is the first issue you will miss if you do not renew. The letter is your sub type: "B" for bulk; "F" for first class; "E" for export; "C" for Canadian. Some of you have an "E" on your labels. This stood for an experimental sub type : the "Elite" first class sub. This is being phased out and will eventually be replaced by the letter "F".

We mail two issues in each mailing to save on postage. Two issues weigh under one ounce. Issues are published monthly except for the summer months when we take a well deserved vacation. All subscriptions run for ten issues and are mailed around the beginning of January, March, May, September, and November.

Readers are incouraged to send in news clips, items of interest, and written articles for publication. All articles MUST be typed or computer printed using a five (5) inch type column width. Any other format will be rejected. Newspaper and magazine articles and/or clips can be ANY size. We use these as fillers and need various sizes.

I hope this clears up some of the things you new readers wanted to know about TAP. Feel free to write to TAP anytime. TAP is YOUR newsletter!

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ROOM 603
147 W. 42 ST.
NEW YORK 10036

JANUARY 1983 No. 81

Security Alert

by Ox Y. Mandias

Your telephone toll records (the listing of your long distance calls that accompanies your bill each month) provides a handy diary of who you know (& know well), where you are going or have been, etc. These are available without warrant to the pigs and can & are used against you if you're suspected of hanky-panky by the man. They're great for linking you to others in a conspiracy or finding you if you decide to take it on the lam. "Skip tracers" (bill collectors and other free-lance pigs) also find them useful for the same reason. So if you play around or like your privacy, take note & use pay phones (and not always the same one). A word to the wise.

To all dope chemists, or would-be dope chemists, let me reiterate: buying chemicals (especially watched precursors) from an above-ground chemical company IS A BUST sooner or later - and probably sooner, for that matter. The company is usually either a DEA sting operation or cooperating with the narks. A Michigan TAPer who learned the hard way from Merrill Scientific suggests burglarizing either a college chem lab or chem supply house to avoid these pitfalls. A Texas TAPer who says my warning saved his ass, sent in a piece from the Dallas Observer (22 Sept/82) about Georgia Lab Supply (a DEA front out of Decatur, Ga., who fished for suckers by running ads in High Times & Rolling Stone). In the case described, a tracking "beeper" was hidden in a magnetic stirrer to keep track of the conspirators when they picked up the shipment of chems & equipment. Universal Solvents out of Chicago is another sting operation to be warn of.

Remember, to get chemicals: 1) steal them, 2) have an inside contact at a chem company get them, 3) have an inside contact at a company that legitimately buys the chemicals you desire, 4) use several separate "mules" & pass the chemicals between people & locations over a period of at least 6 months, 5) synthesize your precursors from simpler unwatched chemicals, or 6) synthesize a legal analogue.

The drug outlaw should also be aware that the recent merger of the FBI & the DEA probably spells trouble with the use of the FBI's more sophisticated investigative methods, such as wiretaps & use of financial records, which the DEA often ignored or botched.
The R.I.C.O. & Continuing Criminal Enterprise (21 USC848) statutes are also coming into vogue against dope criminals. They require precious little proof & carry time measured in the decades.

A new bug used by law enforcement types is designed to thwart de-bugging sweeps with RF detectors. This device utilizes a spike microphone (a contact or remote mic may also be used) to pick up conversation from the targeted room externally, through the wall. The mic input is now used to modulate an infra-red beam which is aimed at a line-of-sight IR receiver 50-75 yards away (on the top of a telephone pole is favoured), which picks up the beam with a IR photocell, recovers the audio-freq. signal, and then retransmits it on a standard RF transmitter.
The purpose of this round-about way of eavesdropping is to avoid having a source of RF energy in the room or in the immediate vicinity that may be picked up in a sweep with a field-strength meter. Only a good (inside and outside) physical search of the premises will uncover this type of bug.

And speaking of invasions of privacy, an article in Science (3 Sept/82) details the methodology of wiretapping by intercepting the signals of microwave relay towers. The specifics of this are detailed in advanced terms in the NTIS publications I mentioned in an article some time ago.

This has been Ox Y. Mandias, reminding you to live fast, die young & leave a good looking corpse.

BUYING CHEMICALS by Dr. Atomic

As you may know, buying chemicals and reagents is not as easy as walking into Radio Shack and buying a bagful of resistors and diodes. For one thing, Radio Shack won't call the DEA on you.

The technologist who seeks chemicals for his hobbies, whatever they may be, if he does not follow established buying procedure, is automatically assumed to be an illegal drug manufacturer, and the Chemical Supply House (CSH) sales agents will call in the DEA to investigate.

To avoid repeating others' mistakes, it is helpful to know what doesn't work. The most common method of purchasing chemicals that does not work is a method I call the "Get The Chemicals And Try To Shake Them" method. In this method the Technologist goes into the CSH "cold" to make a purchase. He suspects that they will call the authorities on him, but he thinks that he can shake the surveillance. Although it can be done with some James Bond style tactics, the failure rate is high, perhaps as high as 75%. Dr. Atomic does not recommend this method.

Sneaking by the CSH sales people is difficult. To give you an idea of what you are up against, here are a few things that they watch out for: new accounts; cash purchases; out of town customers; individual (not corporate) purchases; all orders for drug precursors; customer pick ups; hippy appearance; and lack of expertise in using the nomenclature of chemistry.

The second most common method of obtaining chemicals that does not work, in many cases, is buying on the Black Market. The reason why the Black Market is no good, in general, is because the DEA is out there selling precursors (or fronting them), hoping to lure in some unwary technologist. Beware of sting operations, many of which are run through classified ads. Although you may know the guy you are getting the chemicals from, if the DEA is involved anywhere along the supply route, you'll probably pick-up a conspiracy charge (thought-crime), which carries a penalty of 5-15 years. This is no game.

Now that we know what doesn't work, here's the method that has a better probability of success. I call it the "Inside Job". It's simple: get a job at a place that has the chemicals and help yourself. CSH's, manufacturing industry, and labs are good choices.

If you aren't able to do the Inside Job yourself, check your list of friends to see if you have someone who can get the chems from where he works. If you don't have such a friend already, perhaps you can arrange to have a friend infiltrate some business with the chems. The rule is that you have to keep control of your line of supply and not have any police or informers in it.

The inside job has many possibilities. For example, one could start his own company and run "the siphon". The manufacture of perfumes, essential oils, and insecticides are business that use a wide range of chemicals. To be successful with this approach, one has to actually carry on a legal buisness. It's a lot of work, but you secure a long-term, relatively safe source of supply.

I have stated this before and will repeat it here again because it is important: ALL CHEMICALS ARE WATCHED CHEMICALS. Some are hotter than others, of course. But all of the immediate drug precursors such as phenylacetic acid, benzyl chloride, and methylamine will almost always set off an alert. If you are ordering precursors to your business, you must be able to justify their use in your manufacturing or sales process.

The days of just walking in and buying chemicals fast and easy are over. There are no fast ways, for all practical purposes, to safely buy chemicals other than by having a friend "inside". The grim reality that we must face is that the practice of chemistry is in effect being prohibited to individuals.

It is said that freedom of the press belongs to he who owns the press: likewise, freedom of the practice of chemistry belongs to he who controls his source of supply -- or owns it.

ATM TECHNOLOGY by Jolly Roger

Many banks and S&L's are now issuing debit cards as well as credit cards. These debit cards allow withdrawals from one's account either over the counter or from Automatic Teller Machines (ATM's).

The Personal Account Number (PAN) is embossed on the card, while the Personal Identification Number (PIN) is encoded on the magnetic stripe glued onto the back of the card. Since the PIN number is supposedly known only to the holder, if the card is lost or stolen it still cannot be used.

Usually the holder of the card inserts it into the ATM, punches in his PIN number (sometimes the PAN number as well), and the machine scans the card and relays the information to a computer via telephone lines. If everything checks out the money is issued.

Daily limits vary and can be as low as $100 a day or vary with the size of the account. ATM's are truly the wave of near term banking future, and tens of thousands of them are being installed all over the world each year due to their success and popularity.

There are generally five ways a machine is protected: 1) primarily by the secret, encoded PIN number; 2) limits of daily withdrawals; 3) automatic card confiscation by the machine under certain circumstances; 4) photos taken of the user by the machine; and 5) silent alarms.

It is interesting that stories appear where a machine "goes crazy" and coughs up lots of money to someone that turns it back into the bank, but the stories of fraud are not printed in the media or even shared between banks usually.

The machines can be defeated thru several strategies such as stealing the card from the cardholder and decoding the PIN, having a debit account and denying your withdrawals by having someone else use your card, employees within the bank stealing lists of PAN/PIN numbers and making up bogus cards complete with mag-strip, putting false fronts on the machines to collect cards and money from legitimate users, tapping the phone lines with a tape recorder and replaying it the next day, tapping the phone lines and deciphering the code and feeding in your own information, working in the bank and programming the computer to think your account has more money in it than it really does, or for the real wizard to figure out an electronic device that would tap in the phone lines and order the machine to simply empty itself. There are other methods only limited by the imagination.

About the most practical and productive way is simply to photograph users of ATM's with a telephoto lens and portable video tape movie camera, replaying your movie at your leisure and copying down all the PIN and PAN numbers. Then, one can take plain blank plastic cards and use an encoder machine to put the information magnetically on tape and glue it to the cards. The tape has the PAN number, PIN number, and lastly a "check digit" derived from the foregoing two numbers.

Any good book on computer technology for credit cards will explain how to figure check digits. Get your own debit card from the bank and decode it to make sure you are using the same formula for the check digit.

You can decode mag-strips by using a "reader" connected to a "writer" available at electronics outlets, or by placing chromium dioxide tape over the mag-strip and heating it with a 300 degree iron to transfer the information, or by using a magnetic developer to produce a hard copy of the encrypted data.

Reading the right books will answer any questions you have about encoding, decoding, encryption, check digits, or whatever. Encoding machines are available from companies that sell "Credit Card Equipment & Supplies" in your Yellow Pages.

For the less imaginative a LAN rockat will probably loosen up the money cartridge from a suburban ATM very nicely.

The ARPANET
(Part III: General Netnotes)

by *Fred Steinbeck*

This is my last column in the ARPANET series of articles, although there may be occasional updates in the future. This column will try to cover miscellaneous information that didn't fit anywhere else, and things like that...

SRI's Services

The Network Information Center (NIC) at SRI can be very helpful in nethacking. The last column *mentioned the NIC computer (host 0/73), and talked* about using that for getting information on the ARPANET.

However, SRI has other functions. First off, they publish two excellent books. The first, the 1,020 page **ARPANET Resource Handbook** (NIC document number 47500), tells all about each computer connected to the ARPANET. This book also lists the network liaisons (people who are the resident gurus at various places connected to the net) and how to get in touch with them.

Another book is the 560 page **ARPANET Directory** (NIC document number 49000). This book lists all the legitimate (and sometimes illegitimate) users of the ARPANET. This is the book that I use the most, *as it is more current than the* **Resource Handbook** (March '82 as compared to February '80 for the Handbook). The Directory also lists the physical locations of TIP's and TAC's, and many other useful things.

These documents can be ordered (free, no less) from the NIC at SRI International. They prefer ARPANET mail, so if you have access to the net for mailing, send a message to NIC@SRI-NIC. If you must, phone (415) 859-3695, or Telex 334463. If you do any of these things, be prepared to look official...

Oh, yeah: ask to be put in the ARPANET directory. They used to have an (intelligent) policy of limiting the people in the directory to authorized users, but then they started allowing anyone to be put in it. Mail to NIC@SRI-NIC and include your name, physical mail address, network mail address, and your phone number.

Good Computers

There are a number of good computers for nethackers. The first, and the most famous, is the Artificial Intelligence lab computer at MIT (MIT-AI). This is host address 2/6. There is a program there which you will want to run, called ACOUNT. This allows you to get a guest account on the system. Unfortunately, at the time of this writing, the MIT-AI system was scheduled to be taken off of the net and replaced with MIT-OZ, which has better account security.

If you do manage to get on the system, there is an INFO program which will teach you many things about the ARPANET, and while it is obnoxious to use, *it's very educational.*

Another good one is the Stanford University Artificial Intelligence Lab computer (SU-AI or SAIL). This is host 0/11. SAIL has an extensive help library (just type "help") and you can learn a great amount here, too. Also, one of the help commands ("help help" gets a list of topics) produces a huge list of various computers connected to various networks (including some phone numbers).

Government Computers

For those of you who are into breaking government computers, you may want to try some of these systems:

Coins-Gateway, host 1/57. This computer allows access to the Community Online Intelligence System (COINS), which is a subnet of the ARPANET. COINS itself allows access to a restricted subnet of the COINS net.

Tycho, host 0/57. The Tycho computer is run by the National Security Agency. I have no idea what it does, as the only information I have on it is a 6 line description which tells nothing about it.

PENT-UNIX, host 3/26. This computer is used for "text processing and administrative support" (yah, I bet...) by the Air Force Data Services Center, The Pentagon. I have heard that this system was penetrated by a phreak and nothing interesting was found, but he could have missed something.

These are only some of the governmental computers connected to the net. I wouldn't be surprised if there are more systems on the net than they say there are... So go wild, people! Find those systems and report 'em to TAP



More UNIX Wizardry

by Fred Steinbeck

Okay, as promised in issue number 79, here is another interesting thing which can be done to what *just may be the world's least secure operating* system: UNIX. Actually, I suppose the honor of "least secure OS" has to go to the ITS operating system, developed by MIT, but who cares?

Anonymous Messages

Ever wanted to leave a message advertising TAP on your UNIX system, but didn't want your name associated with it? Well, here's how to do it and remain safe from the "authorities".

On UNIX, to put a bulletin in on the system bulletin board, you give the command "Mail msgs". Well, as it turns out, there is no mail account called "msgs". But if we check the file /usr/bin/ aliases, we find a list of mail aliases. That is, *this file contains all the aliases which cause mail* to be delivered to somebody else instead of who it was mailed to.

It so happens that there is an alias for "msgs", and it translates to the program "/usr/bin/msgs -s" which is the program to post messages on the bulletin board. The "-s" tells it to post the messages, not to read old ones.

Anyway, first create a file which looks exactly like one generated by the Mail program. That is, one which has a "From: blah", a "To: blah" and a *"Subject: blah" field in it - look at any letter* you've received and copy that pattern. Anyway, change the "From:" header to a suitable, non-existent name like "phreak", the "To:" field to read "msgs", the subject to whatever you want, and then save the file (which we will call "file", for sake of argument).

Then give the command:

```
cat file | /usr/bin/msgs -s
```

which will put the message on the bulletin board. This proved handy when I broke into a U.S. Geological survey computer and put up some TAP ads. Didn't surprise me much that the next day the passwords for all accounts were changed...

CREDIT CARDS

by Simon Jester

You have probably heard that Bell is going to eliminate third party billing soon. Very soon. As early as January 1983 in some places. They claim that there is too much phraud. So they are only going to allow collect and credit card calls from pay phones. That was the good news. Here's the bad news. Bell is changing the way credit card codes will be made up. Reliable sources tell me that the new CC's will still contain your area code and number, but the BAC code and check digit will be replaced by a three digit code. The object, of course, is to keep us from making up cards.

Some sources say the new codes will be random, and cannot be determined simply from knowing the phone number, while other people tell me that the new codes will be created from the number, like a very complicated version of the present check digit system. Bell would prefer totally random codes, because they would be almost impossible to break. But it would require an operator to verify every card every time a CC call is made. This would require a very large computer system. It is not beyond Bell's capacity, but it would certainly be very expensive. If the code is created from the phone number, it would be possible for each operator (or a small micro) to check each code without a large central computer. A much cheaper alternative, but not as secure, as we would eventually figure out the formula used to make up codes. I tend to think they will opt for the completely random codes, but it is hard to tell, and the upcoming split into 22 seperate companies makes it very hard to predict what will happen. If anyone of you faithful TAP readers learns anything about the new CC system, please write it up and send it in.

You may have seen those blue payphones Bell is installing that don't take money, but only allow you take make collect or CC calls. Many of them will allow you to make a CC call without ever talking to an operator. (Some regular payphones work this way too now) You just dial 0+area code+number, and a recorded voice comes on and tells you to punch in your CC number or 0 for a human operator. You usually won't encounter to get the code right. This is a quick and easy way to test CC codes and see if they are still good. I have also heard that when the new CC system is put into effect, you will be able to go up to the blue payphones, and put in a special code instead of the regular 7 digit code on certain cards, and you will get special abilities. I have no idea what these abilities are or how this works, but it is designed for internal Bell use only.

Until the new CC code system is put into effect, here's a hint on getting good cards. Bell is trying to get everyone to use their "calling cards" (their name for Bell credit cards), so the cards are free and using them is cheaper than most other operator assisted calls. But often the operator not only checks to see if the check code is good, but to see if the card really exists. This means it is useful to have a real credit card code available when necessary. So have Bell make up a real code for you, like this: look up some number in the phone book, call up the appropriate billing office, and request a CC for that number. Be sure you know the name, address, and phone number you are supposedly calling from. The card itself is free, so it won't show up on the guys bill. When the card shows up in his mail, he may ask Bell what it is, and they'll tell him, but they will probably suggest he keep it in case he ever wants to use it. You, of course, have made up his complete CC code (including BAC code and check digit) and can now use a real genuine Bell credit card. When he gets his bill with all your calls on it, he will complain to Bell who will take the charges off and absorb the cost of your phone calls. The card ought to be good for a few months before it is turned off. Remember to only call people who have short memories of who called them, or call payphones. This system ought to keep you all in CC codes until the new CC system is put into effect. If you don't know how to make up a CC code for a phone number using the BAC code and check digit, write to Tom for a copy of "TAP fact sheet #1: Credit card calling hints", 50¢ a copy. See Tap #72 for the 1982 check digits.

Technology Illustrated- What that was about, anyway.

by Cheshire Catalyst

A few months ago, I was contacted by an editor of Technology Illustrated magazine in Boston. They had heard of us through a freelance journalist in Boston, and wanted to do a feature story on the "Technological Underground", and we were the closest manifestation of this that they could find. After all, the "Computer Criminals" that get away with all manner of evil deeds can't be found, and wouldn't want to be written up in any case.

TAP's philosophy in such instances is to provide information to anyone who requests it. TAP is, after all, the keeper of The Forbbiden Knowledge, or at least the knowledge that Bell, and other utilities and corporations and governments don't want you to know. We normally try to keep a low profile so that Bell and the others won't think us a target worth bothering about, and so we generally try to have the word of our existance travel only by word of mouth. The only times we've gone out seeking publicity was for the Phone Phreak Conferences we've occassionly held over the years. Then, we needed to get the word out so that money we sunk into the conferences out of our own pockets would at least come back, and we'd break even.

In cases where Gentle Persons of the Press have written in seeking us, I've sent out our little press release ("For Release On Request") to the people requesting the info. Some have stopped down for a beer with us, and have even gotten something into print. Others just had a beer. While we've been written up in The Washington Post, Infoworld, The Silicon Gulch Gazzette, and even Business Communications Review (which refered to me as "one of the counrty's best known Phone Phreaks." Thanks for the compliment Jerry) as well as other publications, we've never gotten the response from any of them as we've gotten from the article in the October issue of Technology Illustrated.

Reaction was immediate in some circles. I lost my job with the "Large Manhattan Firm" that I used to work for, and Technology Illustrated lost the Bell System as advertisers. As a result, I am available for consulting on how easy it would be to enter remote computer systems, and Tech Illustrated would like to get advertising from any other telephone common carrier. If your company doesn't like Bell, suggest to your advertising department that Tech Ill might be a good place to drop an ad or two.

Alot of people have written to ask how the photographs were done. The lead photo of me in front of a New York City pay phone was taken on 43rd St between 5th Ave and Avenue of the Americas (6th Ave to us New Yorkers). I had a rectagular mirror hot-glued onto a pair of sunglasses, and I was reflecting the evening sun back into the camera lens. The shot of The Gang was taken in front of the Greenwich Village restaurant where we gather on Friday's after work. If you plan to be in New York on a Friday, write and ask where to show up. The photographer set up his camera on a tripod, set a high F-stop, set a multi-second exposure, and as he snapped the shutter, we all shook our heads. For those of you unfamiliar with New York, the sillouette shot of me was taken against the background of a moving subway train. I was (I have to admit) rather embarrassed by the shot of my room, but once the photographer saw it, he said he had to shoot it. He said it captured "The essence of the Information Maniac."

If you missed the article, I still have a few copies left, and will be happy to autograph one for you. Send $2.00 (for the magazine) and $1.50 (for postage) to Cheshire Catalyst, at the maildrop address.

Birthday bandit

TOYOHASHI, Japan — A schoolboy celebrated his 16th birthday yesterday by using a toy rifle to hold up a bank and flee with $24,000.

Police said the youth, who ran away from home on July 1, was captured by bank employes after a chase.

Pot won't get you in Dutch here

Enschede, the Netherlands —A youth center began selling government-tested marijuana yesterday in an attempt to keep users from moving on to harder drugs.

After two years of debate, this city near the West German border gave the Kokerjuffer Youth Center permission to sell products made from hashish, a concentrated form of marijuana.

A 1976 law gave local authorities the power to tolerate small sales of the drug and also decriminalized possesssion of small amounts, Dutch Justice Ministry officials said.

The authorized dealer here, who said his wares must be tested for quality and purity in an official laboratory, gave his name as Clemens Pot

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FEBRUARY 1983 No. 82

Still in Saigon

by Oz Y. Mandias

This month's column is dedicated to the French underground guerrilla force Direct Action, hoisting the black banners of May aloft once again, and to the Armenian Justice Commandoes dispensing revolutionary justice to Turk pigs from L.A. to Ottawa to Ankara. "Extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice." --Barry Goldwater

Bringing the War Home: "Interesting, your Earth people practised 40 centuries of organized violence, yet imprison those who employ it privately ", commented Mr. Spock dryly. And so we begin this month's lesson in advance assassination for spooks & malcontents, "Novel Uses for Paging Systems." These systems typically consist of a single freq. RF transmitter with touch-tone encoding device which can separately set off a number of "beepers," each beeper being triggered by a separate touch-tone key combination. These little marvels may be modified so that the transmitter operates off an auto cigarette lighter for mobile use. A beeper is then modified by removing the speaker and adding booster batteries and a trigger circuit. Connect to an electrical blasting cap in a lb. or 2 of C4 & voila, one has a very efficient and quite deadly remote-controlled bomb that any Mossad operative would be proud of. What will they think ofnext?

No one sent me the 1962 British patent (declassified in Feb/74 & then reclass. after a media uproar) for the nerve agent VX, that I requested some time ago. Interested death phreakx, however, may write to: Gary Robinson, Dept. of the Army, ATTN: DAEN-ZCE, Rm. 1E676 The Pentagon, Wash.,D.C. 20310 (202-694-4269) and ask for Army Chemical Systems Lab publication: "Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement, Binary Chemical Munitions Program." This wonderful overview of American military death tech details the process of making VX by mixing 2 non-toxic substances, i.e. the binary method. This is the safest and easiest way to proceed for nations & individuals, though reasonable expertise & equipment are required, morons need not apply. Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? We shall.

On the nuclear front, a reader informs me that of 2 books helpful to amateur nuke makers (mentioned in "The Curve of Binding Energy" by John McPhee), one "The Los Alamos Primer" has been withdrawn by the NRC, and the other, "Manhattan District History, Project Y, the Los Alamos Project" (LAMS 2532-V1 & -V2) cost a whopping $46 for its 2 volumes. Two recent issues of "New Scientist" (26 Aug. & 2 Sept/82) contain 3 possibly useful articles on fusion devices and the mechanics of the neutron bomb.

The "firefly," described in "The Poor Man's James Bond" by Kurt Saxon, consists of a gelatin capsule filled with equal parts of sodium metal and calcium carbide, plus a single lead shot for weight. This is dropped in a car's gas tank, resulting in an incendiary explosion with the resulting destruction of the vehicle after a delay of 3 or 4 minutes. Field tests indicate guaranteed results that are quite spectacular if some water (say a quart) is added to the gas tank first. The "Bond" book is available from Atlan Formularies whose new address is: P.O.Box 373, Harrison, AZ 72601.

Starlight viewers from the manufacturer are available by writing: Litton, Electron Tube Division, Electro-Optics Dept., 1215 S.52nd St., Tempe, AZ 85281 (ph.#: 602-968-4471).

Media: Loompanics Unlimited has moved (new address: P.O.Box 1197, Port Townsend, WA 98368). Their catalogue contains the largest selection of books for crazies I've seen and is $2.

The Covert Action Information Bulletin (Box 50272, Wash. D.C. 20004; 202-265-3904; $15/6 issues, $20 Mex. & Can., $25 foreign) and Counter Spy (Box 647, Ben Franklin Station, Wash.D.C. 20044; Quarterly, $10/yr) both document the activities of various fascist intelligence agencies, most notably, the CIA. Fuck 'em all.
In a similar vein, the Privacy Journal (Box 8844, Wash. D.C. 20003; monthly; $25/yr) tells how to keep what's left of it & how fast it's going.

For various drug publications write with an SASE: The 20th Century Alchemist, Box 3684, Manhattan Beach, CA 90266.

Lastly, a $5 membership to the C.O.T.M.(Council of Ten Million, a right wing fringe organization), Box 91, Norborne, MO 64668, gives you 10-50% discounts on a wide array of publications carried by Salon Publ. Co. (Box 68, Norborne, MO 64668). Titles include many Desert, Paladin & Loompanics books, i.e., explosives, locks, etc.

Still in Saigon in my mind, this has been "Deep 'n Dirty"Oz (with con tributions from Agent Orange) reminding you that it doesn't take a weatherman to tell which way the wind is blowing. Venceremos!

Where to get it

Here is a list of addresses of companys that sell products that may be of interest to people who read TAP.

Howelab Co. P.O. Box 73 Folly Beach, SC 29439
Smoke bombs, skunk piss, non-reproducing pens, etc. $1

Tech-Group Ex. 3125 Pasadena, CA 91103
All types of remail/forwarding services, safe deposit boxes, domestic/foreign payments/collections, dead man mail service, custom made communication equip. safe house procurement, vehicle rentals, more. $1 SASE

Superior Signal Co. Inc. W. Greystone Rd. Spotswood NJ 08884
Smoke bombs

AMC Sales P.O. Box 928 Downey, CA 90241
Long play recorders, vox, mics, etc.

Signus P.O. Box 33712 Phoenix, AZ 85067
Smoke bombs, tear gas $1

Reliance Group P.O. Box 4582 Stockton, CA 95204
Books, remail service, custom made IDs $1 SASE

Cardinal Publishing Co. P.O. Box 5200 Jacksonville FL 32207
State IDs, cheap but works. 50¢

C.W.L. Box 3230 Pasadena, CA 91103
Exellent ID selection $2 SASE

Survival Books and Supplies 11106 Menglia Blvd. North Hollywood, CA 91601
Lock picks, car opening tools, smoke bombs, books $1

Zeller Enterprises Drawr W-2D Wickenburg, AZ 85358
Waterproof 3/32" fuse 58' $6.00

Information Unlimited or Scientific Systems
P.O. Box 716 Amherst, NH 03031
Lasers, Ultrasonics, High voltage, Bugging, Special weapons, Plans

Loompanics Unltd. P.O. Box 264 Mason, MI 48854
Best selection of books.

Edmund Scientific 101 E. Gloucester Pike Barrington, NJ 08007
Magnets, Lab Equipment, Optics, etc.

Fordham Radio 855 Conklin St. Farmingdale, NY 11735
800-645-9518 or 516-752-0050
Electronic test equipment, tools, cable TV stuff, other shit.

Jensen Tools Inc. 7815 S. 46th St. Phoenix, AZ 85040 602-968-6231
Tools, phone stuff, test equipment

Mountain West 4215 N. 16th St. Phoenix, AZ 85016 602-263-8831
Alarm catalog. Lots of pictures and interesting info.

Paladin Press P.O. Box 1307-PA Boulder, CO 80306 303-443-7250
Books

Law Enforcement Associates, Inc. 88 Holmes St.
Box 128 Bellville, NJ 17109 201-751-0001
High-tech. security equipment cat. $10

The Stainless Steal Rat

Decoder

This decoder is made for unscrambling pay TV that is broadcast over the UHF band (such as WHT ch. 68). It is tunable from channel 25 up. The output is on channel 3 so even if you have an old model TV you can get pay TV for free.

Set-up:

Plug the unit in and check pin3 of IC5 for 18 volts and pin3 of IC6 for 8 volts.

Remove power and install the rest of the ICs.

Connect the output of the descrambler to the VHF input of the TV. Tune the TV to channel 3.

Connect your UHF antenna to the tuner. Turn R5 and R36 counter-clockwise.

Turn the power on and adjust R2, R4 and R6 until you see the scrambled signal on channel 3.

Peak R3 for the best picture.

Turn R5 clockwise until you just start to get snow.

Adjust C43 for best picture.
Turn C44 until picture looks like it is about to decode.

Alternate between R5, C43 and C44 for a good decoded picture.

Adjust C46 for a blank spot (no static).

Turn R10 to decode sound.

Illegal decoders being seized

FAIRFIELD -- Area consumers are being alerted to advertising and direct mail solicitation from a Canadian company Video Gallery of Windsor Ontario attempting to sell electronic decoding devices that would unscramble home box office television programs without paying in the United States.

The U.S. Customs Service is seizing the devices when it is brought into this country. If the device is using the mails, it will also be seized due to regulations from the Federal Trade Commission, prohibiting the sale in the U.S.

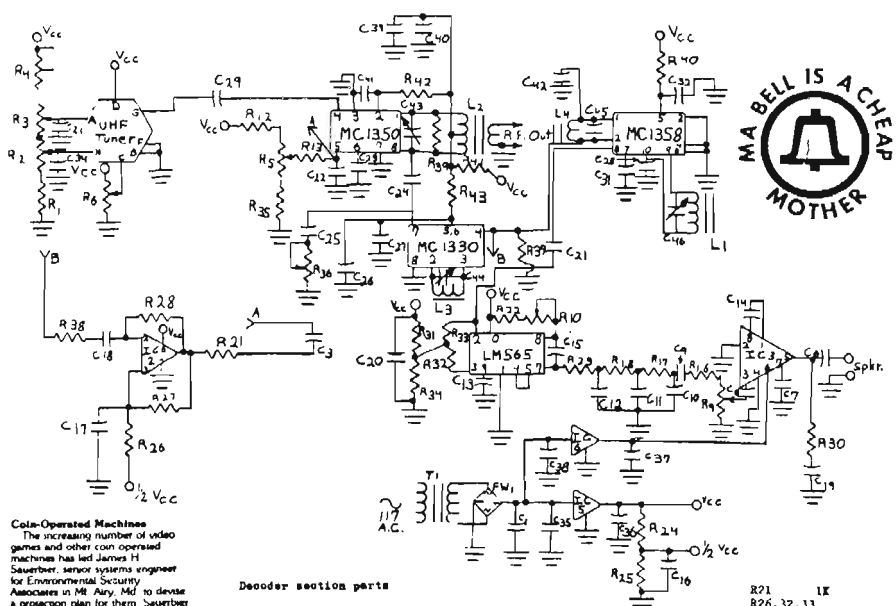
Pat Soldavini, public relations and promotions specialist for Westchester Home Theatre, Inc. (WHT) said. The decoders are being seized by U.S. Customs, with the consequences that the person ordering the decoder not only will not receive it, but will also lose his money.

WHT has filed suit in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York charging 19 separate defendants with violations of the Communications Act of 1934. The suit was filed Dec. 13. The law makes it unlawful to intercept STV or subscription television transmissions.

WHT broadcasts over-the-air subscription television by means of a scrambled signal to subscribers in the New York and Philadelphia marketing areas. Subscribers pay a monthly fee and WHT provides decoding boxes to unscramble the signal.

The devices are described as "signal pulse generators" and legally may only be released to pay television station subscribers according to FCC regulations. It is our concern that unknowing consumers do not attempt to make the purchase of these illegal decoders, because of the unfortunate consequences, Ms. Soldavini said.

Frank R. Brennan acting director of the duty assessment division of the Customs Service, warns that manufacturers of these devices ship orders for these prohibited items only after the buyer's check clears the bank. This means if a consumer's orders are through the mail and the Customs Service seizes it consumers lose the purchase and the money.



Coin-Operated Machines

The increasing number of video games and other coin operated machines has led James H Sauerber, senior systems engineer for Environmental Security Associates in Mt Airy, Md to devise a prosecion plan for them. Sauerber says that some enterprising thieves have discovered that common table salt and water will turn a vending machine into a continuous dispenser.

Injecting a highly concentrated saline solution into the coin mechanism causes an electrolytic coating of the insulator holding the coin contacts and bridges them. The resulting salt coin allows depression of the selection button, emptying the machine or the coin changer.

A unique device can be installed to detect the saline solution. Sauerber suggests using a small tray (such as an old cartridge fuse box) mounted adjacent to the sensing contacts. Attach two wires or foil runs with a small gap between them to the tray bottom. The tray will act as a trap for the saline solution and trigger an alarm when the wires are bridged. The device could be attached to the day circuit of the building's alarm system.

Decoder section parts

R40	160	C10	.01 mfd	C31	270 pf	R21	1K
R1	6.8K	C6	470 mfd	C45	47 pf	R26,32,33 34,38	4.7K
R16,17,18 23,39	1K	C7,8,9,16 21,35,36 37,38	.1 mfd	C43,44,46	5-35 pf variable	R31	10K
R12,37	4.7K	C11,12,42	.047 mfd	FW1	full wave rectifier	R28	16K
R13,24,25	10K	C23,27,29	.001 mfd	IC3	LM386-3	R22	1.8K
R41,42,43	270	C40,41	.001 mfd	IC5	LM7815	R27	9.1K
R30	10	C14,20,26 39	10 mfd	IC6	LM7808	R10	10K
R3	5K pot	C24,28	10 pf			C3	1 mfd
R35	51					C13,15	.001 mfd
R4	20K pot					C17,18	.0022 mfd
R5,6	10K pot					IC2	MC4558
R36	1K pot						
R2	1K 10 turn Linear Taper pot						
R9	5K Vol. w/switch						
C1	2200 mfd	C25	470 pf				
C2,34	4.7 mfd	C30	100pf				

T1 is a 1 Amp 18 v. transformer and all other coils and transformers are toroids. Since I do not want to waste space with technical details see Electronic Engineering Times for more complete information.

These plans, parts and kits are available from: SCM Electronics 5303 Lincoln Ave. Cypress CA 90630

1984 Is Coming!
Join THE PARTY Now!

by Cheshire Catalyst

On Saturday, December 31, 1983, TAP will host a Party. The Party. This two day affair will encompase New Year's Day of 1984, that year of infamy from the pen of George Orwell. Who better to celebrate the coming of the Year of Surveillance, than the Phone Phreaks who learn to circumvent the normal Electronic Processes by their own processes! (Besides, we all know that "1984" arrived a long time ago)

This party will be mostly a social event, and will include a New Year's Party, films, discussion groups, and computer games. Films presently schedualed will include 1984, The President's Analyst, and The Story of Alexander Graham Bell (Starring Don Ameche). We will also try to get some of the publicly available Bell System films as well. There will also be an audio program that we hope to eventually make available on Tape Cassette of some wonderful comedy routines we've been collecting off of records, private tapes, and National Public Radio.

While there are no plans for lectures on any special topics, we are willing to discuss the possibilities of having you present any information you feel might be of value to your "phellow phreaks". This "Call for Papers" is very informal, but if you wish to make a presentation at The Party, you should inform us by May 31. If there are people wishing space to sell various wares, (T-shirts, strange telephones, etc) contact us for space. Remember that all sorts of people may be walking through, so keep your wares legal.

We are discussing the location with various hotels in the New York City area. Please be aware that costs are likely to really escalate, but for those who wish to pre-register, we will hold the price to $30 per person, until May 15. The New Year's Party includes dinner and one or two drinks, and will probebly be with cash bar, so be warned. Hotels have their own reasons for wanting us to hold parties there (which usually involve various amounts of money), so we have to negotiate with them in this frame work. We will help with housing if you want to share a room with another phreak to hold down expenses. You will be sent an information packet in March with information on where The Party will be held, room rates (cheaper than regular, we assure you), and preliminary schedule.

As is our usual habit, there will be our unusual "discount" structure. We started this discount structure at WATS-80, and we liked it, so here it comes again. If you are with the Government (any government) you get $2 off the registration price. Telco's qualify as governments unto themselves, in our book. A $4 discount will be given to those with Government ID they can show is phoney. Registration will cost more after March 31, so act now (before midnight tomorrow!). The price of registration includes admittance to the two day event, with the New Year's Party, and does not include hotel room. A special room rate for Party attendees will be negotiated with the hotel.

What is this Party all about, anyway? Have you ever thought about how much fun it would be to go to a party where you could talk about all those "techie" subjects that your other friends think are too boring for words? Subjects like telephone switching networks, computer operating systems and languages, data encryption schemes? We may even have a discussion panal on HAL-9000, Multivac, the Mycroft HOLMES-IV, P-1, Harlie, and other computers from sci-fi stories. (Five brownie points each for the author's names of these fictional computers). We at TAP felt that as the only group of Americans that weren't afraid of the coming of 1984, that a PARTY celebrating this would be FUN! This is the major purpose of the event.

For legal purposes, The Party is being produced by Cheshire Productions. Please make out checks and money orders out to "Cheshire". Address your corespondence to Cheshire Catalyst, The Party, Room 603, 147 West 42 St, New York City, 10036. While plans are still up in the air, please enclose your T-shirt and hat sizes. The plans are tantative are are based on whether we can aford to do what we want, but we'd like the sizes anyway. Become a Party member, join The Party today! See you New Year's Eve!!!

OPENING A RENTED MAIL ADDRESS by Dr. Atomic

Private and secure mail addresses can be rented from Telephone Answering Services (TAS's). Look in the ads in the Yellow Pages under "Answering Services", "Telephone Answering", or "Mail Receiving". If none of the TAS's advertises mail receiving services, call a few and ask if they'll take your mail. Most of them will.

Some TAS's will tell you that they only offer mail receiving services to their customers that pay for telephone answering service. The telephone answering is usually expensive, around $50 a month, and you may not need it or want it. So, tell them that you are a new business and may want their telephone answering services in the future, but for now all you need is a place to receive the mail.

If you're located near or in a metropolitan area, it pays to shop around for the best service because there are probably many to choose from. On the other hand, in rural areas you're lucky even to find one TAS, so you may have to take what you can get. Mail receiving fees run from as low as $5 a month to as high as $25 a month.

Rent your mail address in a business name. Choose a name that is appropriate for the kind of material you will have coming in. In addition to the business name, you can list your own name and/or some aliases. I usually have one rented address for my own name and a separate name for each alias. The rule of thumb is to separate and insulate your identities.

Regardless of what name you use, do not give the Answering Service your home address or any other address that is linked to you. Give them the address of a large apartment building; say you're new in town and are just staying with friends at said building. Most TAS's will not card you for ID, but it helps to have some paper to show them in case they ask. Generally, if they do ask, they will accept any document that you show them.

Do not rent a P.O. Box! The Post Office is just another arm of Big Brother, and in addition to being in the mail delivery business, they are a police agency. Instead of calling them the Post Office, we would be more accurate calling them the Postal Police. Moreover, the P.O. is expensive, nosey, and you can't have orders of chemicals sent to a P.O. Box. They won't let you call in and check if you have mail in, either.

Also, it is to your advantage to rent your mail receiving service from a human being rather than from a policy-statement-following-bureaucrat. For example, I used my rented address as my driver's license address. If an arrest warrant were issued for me, the police would go to the TAS rather than to my home. Since I got along good with the TAS people, when I called in to check my mail, they would tip me off if the cops were looking for me. This is inexpensive security against being dragged out of bed in the middle of the night by the cops.

If you order chemicals to your rented address, out of courtesy for the TAS people do not order bulk chemical shipments. Most TAS's are just small offices manned by non-chemists, and they may panic if the Motor Freight delivery man brings in a couple of 55 gallon drums of chemicals marked "Corrosive, Flammable, Hazard." The TAS may refuse delivery, which in turn may cause the police to be alerted -- if they aren't on the case already.

It is not generally safe to order even small quantities of drug precursors to a TAS. The DEA will put surveillance on the building, and you end up playing "Getting The Chemicals And Trying To Lose Them." The success rate is, perhaps, 25% US and 75% THEM with this method.

I have, however, had success using TAS addresses to obtain small quantities of chemicals such as lidocaine, fenfluramine, tropa-cocaine, butacaine, and DMSO. I would order no more than a couple of liters of liquids and no more than a kilo of powder.

In summary, a TAS address is essential for privacy, paper tripping, freebies, and for personal security. Don't put off getting a safe address. Knowledge without action is worthless.

Classified

The TAP Classified Ad Sheet is published as a service to our readers. All ads MUST be typed and camera ready. Ads will appear in the next ad sheet unless they *arrive* after printing deadline in which case they will appear in the following ad sheet. The cost per ad per issue is $4. If you wish to preserve your anonymity, TAP Box numbers are available at the cost of $5 per ad per issue. This extra cost is for the postage to mail you the replies to your ad. Full page ads cost $12 and half-page ads cost $6. Payment must accompany all ads. Send cash and get a 10 % discount on all ads. Address all ad requests to : TAP, Room 603, 147 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036.

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Common Sense is Florida's oldest (1974) and leading libertarian newsletter. Common Sense is published six times a year at an annual subscription rate of $8.00 per year. Samploeavailable $1.00. Please send all subscriptions and Correspondence to:Common Sense, P.O.Box 650051, Miami Florida 33165-TAP

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DR. ATOMIC'S UNDERGROUND DRUG NEWS

GARDENING. Thanks and a tip of the hat to JP for sending in the article that confirms that the grocery store variety of poppies are the good ones. From the Sept/Oct 1982 "Survive" at page 54: "Note that growing opium is illegal. The poppy seeds that are sold for baking are those of two seed-rich varieties of opium poppy. These seeds are not always dead, and, if the seeds are fresh, plants may germinate from some...."

BANKING. It's widely known that the Swiss bankers are giving up their American depositors when the IRS or DEA wants information. On the other hand, the Cayman Islands are thought by many to be cool. However, I've recently heard that Cayman banks are okay, that is, until one goes to withdraw the money. If they lose you as a depositor, they may blow the whistle.

SURVEILLANCE. When police are doing surveillance on an automobile, they may drill a small pin-hole in a rear tail light lens. This makes the tailed car easy to spot and follow in traffic at night. When the tailed car's brake light goes on, a bright white light is visible for some distance. Also, a large mark may be painted on the tailed car's roof for daylight surveillance, i.e., with fluorescent paint that is almost invisible except when seen through special lenses. The mark on the roof makes the car easily identifiable from the air. Upon close inspection the invisible paint and pin hole in lens can be detected. And a field-strength meter check will reveal any hidden radio transmitters (beepers).

TECHNICOLOR DREAMS. A dose of 1,000 micrograms of vitamin B-12 fifteen minutes or less before you go to sleep intensifies colors in dreams. It works about half the time. Tolerance to this color effect develops rapidly, so it's best not to do it every night or to take B-12 supplements in the day.

FRESH GARBAGE. Ever run across any meth that smelled like roses? I may speculate that the flowery aroma is due to the product being cut with "Fruit Fresh", a grocery store item that comes in powder form and is used to keep fruits & veggies fresh.

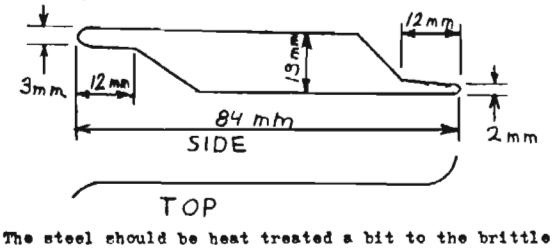
QUESTION. Some fantastic computer info has appeared in TAP recently, especially in regard to banking. The terminal end of making the deposit is well explained; however, one question remains -- how does one go about picking up 500,000 in hundred dollar bills safely?

Open Sesamee

Many of the combination locks on the market today can be opened with a simple tool made from a piece of .005" spring steel that is gotten from an automotive feeler gauge.

Any lock that has multiple combination wheels is openable by this method. The most notable brand is the Sesamee combination lock.

To make the pick cut a piece of .005" steel to fit the pattern shown.



The steel should be heat treated a bit to the brittle side so that the feelers will not become flat durring use.

To use, insert the feeler between the combination wheel and the lock wall and turn the wheel until you find a notch in the side of the wheel. Do this to all the wheels. Now subtract or add 5 to the numbers you got. Now turn the wheels so that the resulting numbers face the trademark logo on the front of the lock.

This method can be varied to open most multi-wheel combination locks.

The Stainless Steal Rat

TAP

TAP
ROOM 603
147 W. 42 ST.
NEW YORK 10036

MARCH 1983 No. 83

Video Voodoo

by Fred Steinbeck

Well, it seems that we phreaks have gotten our hands into everything else, so why not that popular recreation, video games? "Why not?" is the question. The answer is, "We have..."

Pac-Man

This trick isn't exactly new, but it's interesting none the less. On some Midway video games, including **Pac-Man**, a small flaw in the coin totalizer allows free games. How? Take a small but weighty object such as a "D" size battery or pocket knife, and give the machine a sharp rap between the coin deposit and coin return slots. If you have done it correctly, you will get one free credit. Do it more, and get more. There's no law of diminishing returns here! However, some machines have been fitted with a "tilt" switch in that area, so, ya win some, ya lose some.

Junior Donkey Kong

Agent NDS tells me of a free game trick on the new machine **Jr. Donkey Kong**. It seems that if one were to take a flattened straw and insert it in about 3 inches along the right-hand crack between the cash box and the machine about 2 to 3 inches down from the top crack between the cash box and the machine, and wiggle the straw up and down, one would rack up some credits. I have not tried this, but it sounds plausible. He further reports that some machines have something installed so that the straw is blocked and cannot be pushed in. Thanks, NDS!

Stringing

A method which works on many machines in called stringing. It is one of the most simple things imaginable. Just take a quarter (or a token, if you have a place like that around. Machines which take tokens have lower tolerances and are easier to fool) and either tape or glue a piece of thread (or dental floss, which works better) about 2 feet long to it.

Got that? Now, go to your favorite, crowded arcade and put the quad in. But not all the way. Just lower it down slowly until you hear (or feel) it hit the totalizer mechanism. Then jiggle it up and down. Each time you hit the trigger inside, you'll get a credit. On some machines, notably Exidy's **Venture**, you can get up to 40 credits at a time if you're good. Like all phreaking arts, this takes practice, but it's well worth the time to learn it.

Rumors

I hear tell of an interesting bug (pronounced "feature") in Atari's **Tempest** machine. It seems that if you die at a certain level (27th, I believe) when the last two digits of your score are "60", you get something like 40 credits automagically. Sounds like bullshit to me, but if anybody knows anything about this, or wants to experiment, send the information or results to TAP!

In Issue #63 Agent HDA wrote about the credit card carbon scheme. Since then most places that mail order stuff have grown wise to this and try to protect themselves.

In these fucked up times it is very hard to get a good credit rating. Thus many of the card numbers you get will have shitty ratings and your "orders" may not be shipped.

Now lets say you have a credit card and for purely informational purposes you wish to find out its rating. There are a number of credit services that do just that. All you need to use them is a toll-free number and an authorization code. Luckily your uncle James happens to have a few numbers lying around...

For Visa and Master Card the numbers are:

800-227-5511 Bank number: 1324 Merchant number: 630833371

800-228-1122 Auth. code 4739 7391 69318

800-228-1111 Auth. code 4319 0000 998656

For American Express the number is:

800-221-3120 Auth codes are: 229 691 8380
229 591 1812

Or you can pick up your own personal code at any store that accepts cards. Just look by the phone. Also have the card number and expiration date ready. When she asks "How much?" tell her the amount you wish to charge to the card. If she comes back with a series of digits the card is cool for that amount. If you get " Merchant denied " or other answer the amount exceeds the cards limit.

Now that you have your cards "authorized" you are still short of two things. A very cool fone and a mail depository.

You need the phone because after you order, the company usually requests a phone number to call you back at to verify the purchase.(Just like pizza parlors.) There are several ways to get a cool phone. One is to use a payphone and hang out there all day, waiting for the verification call. Do not use a credit card phone, as they do not accept incoming calls. Find someone who is away on vacation, tap his line and use his number. Or you can take out a phoney phone number.

For the mail drop it is very uncool to use a remail service that has an address such as Box, Drawr or Suite since this only spells trouble to the merchant. Also make the order realistic. Not like 20 Sony Walkmans etc. A good idea is to use a house that has recently been sold and is unoccupied.

You might want to rent an Apt. with a phone and live there for a month while the stuff comes. Be smart and use a disguise and keep a low profile, use a rented car, etc. One can easily collect $10,000 dollars worth or more.

It is best to have the stuff sent UPS blue label since it gets there much faster. UPS will sometimes leave the package with a neighbor so it is best to leave a slip that says to put the delivery under a bush, etc.

Note that the CC check number does not ask for customer name or address. This means that you can use any name when you order. It is best to order under only two or three names, since the UPS man might get suspicious if each package is under a different name. You too wont know which name to give the slip with.

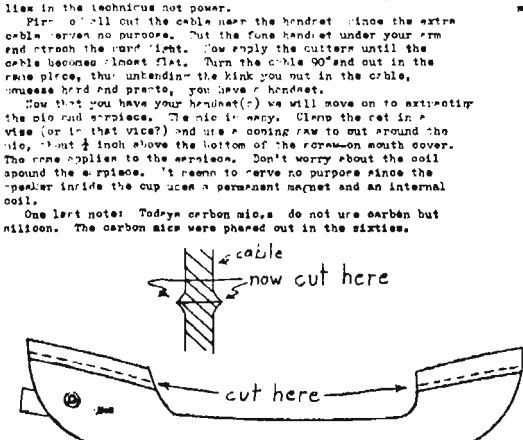
Agent HDA also talked about the difficulties of removing spy-fone handles for their mic and earpiece.

After some trial and error (mostly) The Silver Fox and I discovered a very simple way to defeat the armored cable. All one needs is a sturdy pair of wire cutters. Defeating the cable lies in the technicus not power.

First of all cut the cable near the handset. Since the extra cable serves no purpose. Put the fone handset under your arm and strech the cord tight. Now apply the cutters until the cable becomes almost flat. Turn the cable 90°and cut in the same place, thus unbending the kink you put in the cable, squeeze hard and presto, you have a handset.

Now that you have your handset(r) we will move on to extracting the mic and earpiece. The mic is easy. Clamp the set in a vise (or if that vicé?) and use a coping saw to cut around the mic, about ½ inch above the bottom of the screw-on mouth cover. The same applies to the earpiece. Don't worry about the coil around the earpiece. It seems to serve no purpose since the speaker inside the cup uses a permanent magnet and an internal coil.

One last note: Today's carbon mics do not use carbon but silicon. The carbon mics were phased out in the sixties.



Under the Influence

by Dr Y. Mandias

Sinsemilla growing tips: Transplant your greenhouse plants 2 or 3 times to stunt growth(to get small, bushy plants instead of tall monsters), reduce lighting time to stimulate plants to flower, then weed out males. Eliminating the iron from the soil or hydroponic solution will result in beautiful purple tops which, though producing no potency increase, will get you a premium price (for aesthetics, presumably).

Coke: A new coke cut that turned up recently in Connecticut is spinach ash. Spinach (or another vegetable such as broccoli) is baked in a self-cleaning oven (which can produce a temp. of 700-800F.), breaking it down into a yellow-white, inert ash which does not mask the taste of coke as other cuts, such as mannitol, often do. See the March/82 issue of Scientific American for an interesting article on cocaine. Mild use (by snorting) is pretty harmless according to this recent research. Recent research also indicates that methylene chloride may cause cancer (from repeated extensive exposure), so use care when utilizing this solvent for free-basing (or other chemical extractions). Exposure also causes delusions and hallucinations, so avoid fumes, skin contact, and let the coke dry thoroughly before use to be safe with this or any solvent. A simple, large-capacity improvised dessicator for storage and drying of white powders or vegetable matter may be put together from an ordinary thermos-type flask, simply by filling the screw-on cap with packets of a drying agent, such as silica gel or anhydrous magnesium sulphate (Epsom salts baked in an oven & then powdered). Perforate the rad plug of the cap with holes to expose the dessicant to the moisture of the substance you wish to dry. Replace the drying agent as necessary.

Abstracts of U.S. & foreign chemical patents for various drug syntheses may often be located in Chemical Abstracts, which may be found in your local university science library. Simply look up the patent # in the accompanying "Patent Concordance", & it'll tell you where the patent abstract is in Chem. Abstracts.

Synergistic drug combinations are the latest craze on the mean streets these days. 'Loads', aka 'Doors 'n Fours', consists of 1-3 tabs of the sleeping pill Doriden(R) and 3-4 tabs of Codeine #4's, both taken orally to produce a 2-day long heroin-like effect. 'T's 'n Blues' is a mixure of the non-narcotic analgesic Talwin(R) and Pyrabenzamine (R), an antihistamine, which are simultaneously injected, also to mimic heroin. I often shake my head in despair & wonder when the pigs who control our tyranny will abandon their bogus excuses to seize more and more power, aka, the 'war on drugs' and try to actually curtail the problem by coming to grips with the profound social unrest that leads to such drug abuse.

'The Amphetamines Sourcebook' is one underground publication you won't find on your bookstore bookshelf. Circulating in a very limited edition among ten West Coast chemist & covering a couple of dozen state-of-the-art synthetic routes & high-yield reactions (many unknown to the narcs & using unwatched chemicals) leading to methamphetamine & its derivatives such as MDA. Available changers start in the 4 figure range. Scientia est potentia! Fuck the DEA!

On a match, this has been Dr, signing off. Direct all mail to TAP, c/o Dr Y. Mandias with an SASE.

Dear Tap:

A lot of the lower employees of large corporations are not allowed outside lines. One way to beat this is to steal a phone and hook alligator clips to the red and green leads. Then find an out of the way telephone terminal box or closet. Make sure the lines to the existing phone are removed. This way if the party picks up the phone no dial tone will be present and your conversation will not be heard. By the time the faulty phone has been reported, you have completed your call and reinstalled the wires. Don't always use the same terminal, skip around a bit.

Call Without Coins



One of the most useful pieces of equipment Bell has introduced is the charge-a-call phone. For those of you that have never seen one it looks like a pay phone except it is thinner, blue (our favorite color !) and does not accept coins.

These phones are made to be used by people owning Bell System credit cards. The reason this is so helpful is that one can direct dial the number and the credit card code. (Note: Not all areas have this direct dial feature.) To use a card number one dials 0 plus the area code plus the number. If the operator comes on your area does not have direct dial features. If you hear an instructional message and then a tone, punch in the card number. If you want to call more than one number there is no need to redial. Just hit # and enter the new number.

If you have a PBX or other Wats-extender you can also use a CC fone since the keypad remains connected after the call is placed. Some pay fones (Dial tone first type) also keep the keyped connected although most don't.

Credit card phones make exellent extensions. They are also easier to liberate. To open the casing one needs a hex wrench that has a hole drilled in the center of it. In the center of the phone there is a hole for the wrench. An alternative is to push a thin screwdriver in between the center rod and the outer hex ring and twist.

By the way the picture of the calling card at the top of this article is not correct. The new calling cards have "Calling Card" printed in the center and the Bell System logo in the upper left hand corner.

For information on which cities alternet nets service you can call these numbers.

ITT	800-526-3000
SPC	215-568-4338 (Sprint)
MCI	800-243-2140

On the Sprint network dialing 555772 one can reach the local business office. 232222 is the bank by fone computer of the Bank of California.

If you are traveling and want to catch up on the news just dial 212-799-5017 at 7:00 PM to listen to ABC's World News Tonight. This number is an audio feed for ch. 7 in New York.

Did you know that some change machines have a self-defense mechanism built in. If they are pryed open tear gas is released along with a jet of prmanent red dye. Is it worth $500? Could be. Here is a hint. Try cutting into the lower side of the machine. Many times extra bags of coins are stored in the bottom of the machine.

The Steinless Steal Rat



If you want to cut your phone bills, cut out this chart.

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This is your friend from his rat hole with some more stuff. Did you know that the Marisat number is no longer toll free? The new number is 203-264-9000. If you can box in your area give 'em a call anyway.

For those of you that are on the lookout for the man I highly recomend the Bearcat 250 scanner. One look at its specs and you'll see why. Most ads don't say this but the 250 will cover an extended frequency range by using special programing techniques. This unit is used by the FBI, CIA, DEA and other agencys.

In NJ a local fuck (pay) fone call will soon cost 25¢. What a bitch! I'm glad my rad still works. From what I hear rads will no longer work in the too near future.

Now it's time for some numbers. The is a computer located at 800-521-2255. I have no idea what it is since it will not accept 300 baud.

If it is safe to box in your area here is the number to the Princeton University TBM 3033. 609-452-3854 After connecting you will get the VM/370 online message. Hit(return)and the system will send a 11 . Now try different IDs. Your best bet is the 99XXX (XXX = 000 to 199) series. If you get not in CP directory it means that there is not an account under that ID presently. If you get Password: XXXYYYXX then always try Fullpass first. After four attempts the system will dump you. If you do get an account, type money to see how much dough the acct. has. Then type rahrer to access the games disk. The operating system is CMS by IBM. Many of there other systems use it.

There is a GM watts extender using t-tone at 800-521-1805. The access number can be from 1 to 23 digits long. After entering your number hit # to tell the machine you are finished.

There is a PBX at 800-521-1675. The access code is 9000. Then you can hit 7,8 or 9. After that I don't know. There is also a PBX at 800-521-2625 and the access code is 3 digits long.

In issue #59 Dr. Forbin told how to make IDs. A good idea is to take a piece of reel to reel tape on the back before laminating. This gives the card a look of authenticity.

In the book dept. Get Even 1 and 2 are excellent. Not only are they full of nasty ideas but they also contain a wealth of other interesting information.

Fordham Radio (955 Conklin St. Farmingdale, NY 11735) sells a large assortment of goodies for the cable TV do-it-yourselfer. They sell all types of coax connectors, adapters, matching transformers, amps, splitters and of course taps.

The Steinless Steal Rat

Dear Tom,

I am sorry to inform you of a fuck up in one of my articles. In the article titled Some Fore Stuff , I mentioned 2 800 numbers to PBXs (521-1675 and 521-2625) and a General Motors WATS extender (521-1805). These numbers have been disconnected. Many of the 300 test codes no longer work as does looking for number banks.

Thanks

The Steinless Steal Rat

Phone Gripes Drop

Customer complaints about New York Telephone service in the metropolitan area dropped about 19% last year, falling from the 1975 level of 18,000 to 11,755, the Public Service Commission said yesterday. In 1976, a record 20,000 complaints were registered.

Teenager Tampering With Bell Computer

LAkewood, Colo.

Mountain Bell has filed a complaint accusing a 17-year-old of dialing into its computer systems, setting off alarms both and causing equipment failures.

Sergeant Jerry Garner said Lakewood police received the complaint but will not pursue it because the boy, who was not identified, has promised to stop calling the computer.

Phone calls overheard

NEWARK —More than 130 law enforcement and public agencies in New Jersey recently requested an telephone company permission to overhear conversations between their employees and the public, according to a New Jersey Bell Telephone spokesman.

Calls, monitoring systems, recorded equipment by the telephone company by subscribers, are called "service observations." But Bell spokesman said Tuesday, the practice is intended to be used by the phone company to check the performance of its employees, not the performance of

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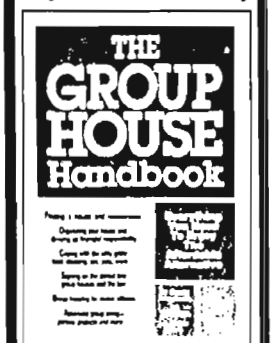
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***

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APRIL 1983 No. 84

Rate Steps as Forbidden Knowledge
by Cheshire Catalyst

On a recent trip to Vermont, I was reading the front pages of the local telephone directory. I noticed some information there that I did not recognize from my directory in the Great Metropolis of New York. This was surprising, and so I thought that many other TAP subscribers might consider it Forbidden Knowledge also. It was a list of milage's between Bell system Rate Steps.

Rate Step	Number of Miles
1	1-10
2	11-22
3	23-55
4	56-124
5	125-292
6	293-430
7	431-925
8	926-1910
9	1911-3000
--	---------
10	3001-4250
11	4251-5750

Rate Steps 10 and 11 are farther than calls within the contiguous 48 states can go, and are used only on calls to Alaska & Hawaii. Rate Steps within individual states are set by the Public Utilities Commission in each state. Write to the PUC in your State Capitol, and ask for the rate steps within your state. It makes for some interesting reading. It also upsets them that someone takes an interest in such things.

The Bell System computes the Airline Milages between central offices by giving each CO a V & H (Veritcal and Horizontal) grid co-ordinate. By feeding the V&H co-ordinate into an equation, you can derive any airline distance. A program in Basic to do this would read as follows:

```
110 DATA NEW YORK,4997,1406
120 DATA SAN FRANCISCO,8492,8719
130 DATA CHICAGO,5986,3426
140 DATA WASH DC,5622,1583
150 DATA ATLANTA,7260,2083
160 DATA BOSTON,4422,1249
170 DATA LOS ANGELES,9213,7878
180 DATA MIAMI,8351,0527
190 DATA SEATTLE,6336,8896
200 READ A1$,V1,H1
210 READ A2$,V2,H2
220 PRINT "THE DISTANCE FROM ";A1$;
230 PRINT " TO ";A2$;" IS ";
240 PRINT SQR((V1-V2)^2/10 + (H1-H2)^2/10);
250 PRINT " MILES"
260 A1$=A2$:V1=V2:H1=H2
270 GOTO 210
999 END
```

This program will end on an error condition "End of Data", or something similar. This is a "quick & dirty" program to get the job done. You can clean it up as you like.

If anyone wants the V&H of any telephone exchange, write to me at TAP with a stamped, addressed envelope for me to reply with. I'll look it up from my hard copy, & send it to you. There's talk of doing a book on this subject, complete with the programs, and where to find remote facilities to handle this stuff. Write if you're interested in more info. Bell has the V&H info on Mag Tape for you folks with "real" computer facilities (Apples can't handle "real" mag-tape yet). If you need the address of where to order the tape (at $125.00 per) just let me know.

Inmates were making money

RICHMOND, — Inmates apparently have been counterfeiting $100 bills in the Virginia State Penitentiary print shop, state and federal officials say. Several of the counterfeit bills were passed in Richmond stores earlier this week, a Secret Service agent said yesterday. "The Virginia Department of Corrections has uncovered evidence that bogus currency is being produced in the print shop," said state Corrections Director R.K. Procunier. "There are suspects," said William Sutherland, special agent in charge of the Richmond office of the Secret Service. "They're people inside (the penitentiary) and outside the prison system."

Modifying Your Phone For 1633 Hz
(with apologies to The Magician)

by Fred Steinbeck

In TAP issue number 63, The Magician told how to add the 1633 Hz (4th column) tone to your Touch-Tone phone. Well, times change, as do phones. Recently, phones in the Pacific Telephone area (and probably elsewhere, as well), have an integrated circuit which produces those familiar Touch-Tones. For some unexplained reason, Bell used chips which are capable of generating 1633 Hz mixed with another row, making our job that much easier.

First, take your genuine Bell Touch-Tone phone and unscrew the screws on the bottom. Now remove the cover. Pretty good so far, huh? Then unscrew the two screws which hold the Touch-Tone pad to the base of the telephone. Remove the Touch-Tone pad from the pieces of metal which anchor it to the telephone.

Turning the Touch-Tone module over (to the **left**, that is, rotating the module in a counter-clockwise direction), we see several wires running out of it, and a brown wire connected to its bottom by a screw. Well, unscrew that, removing the screw and wire entirely. But save 'em for later.

Next remove that clear plastic covering which is on the bottom (the top, as we are now looking at it, since we've turned it over) from the Touch-Tone module.

Obtain a small, SPST momentary, normally open, pushbutton switch. Along the bottom of the PC board on the Touch-Tone module, there should be 8 soldered connections. In order from left to right (as viewed when the module is turned over, as it should be now), they are: (1) power, (2) row #1, (3) column #3, (4) column #2, (5) column #1, (6) row #4, (7) row #3, (8) row #1. To produce the lowest series tone (Priority, or 1633 Hz + 941 Hz), connect half of the switch to connection (6) from the left. This is probably the one you want, as it allows access to toll- free loop-arounds (see TAP #62).

Now, the crux of it all: the IC. About 1/2 inch above the connections on the bottom of the board, there are a number of connections going to the IC. Most of these connections have PC board traces going to them, except for a few. Go along the row from the right until you come to the first connection that doesn't have a trace going to it. This is the one you want to solder the other half of the switch to. Remember, you're soldering directly to an IC, so use a low-wattage soldering iron, and be quick about it.

Anyway, once the phone is re-assembled (be sure to hook that brown wire back up to the Touch-Tone module) and hooked up to the line, when you press your button, you should get 1633 Hz mixed with whatever row you decided upon. What will they think of next?

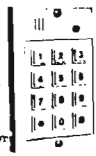
The Stainless Steal Rat

A feet I forgot to mention in my previous alarm articles is that one can also use polyurethane foam in a can (at any hardware store as insulation) to silence horns and bells. It is easier to handle and dries faster.

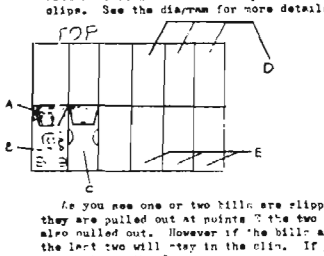
Many people that travel carry a pocket alarm with them. This alarm is a small device that is hung around the door knob, and when someone touches the knob his body capacitence sets the alarm off. These nasty nuisances can be found by walking down the hall of a hotel and touching all the door knobs. If you happen to find one, attach a 3' length of wire or other metal object to the knob. This will cause the sleepy business pig inside to think someone is breaking in and call room service for help and all sorts of fun and games will ensue.



Some high-security installations use keypads just like Touch-Tone pads (a registered trade mark of Bell System) to open locks or disarm alarms. Most use three or four digits. To figure out the code wipe the keypad free from all fingerprints. After it has been used just apply finger print dust and and all four digits will be marked by fingerprints. Now all you have to do is figure out the order. However the pad must be dusted before the alarm is rearmed since the rearm combination is usually different and will cause extra digits to show up. If you want to have some fun with a keypad try pushing the * and # at the same time. Many units use this as a panic button. This will bring the owner and the cops running and everyone will have a good time. Never try to remove from the wall, as they all have tamper switches.

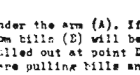


On the subject of holdups most places (including super-markets,dimer stores, etc.) have what is known as a money clip. These little nasties are placed at the bottom of a money drawer and when the last few bills are withdrawn a switch closes and sets the alarm off. That's why when you make your withdrawl it is best to help yourself so you can check for these clips. See the diagram for more details.



Money Clip

- **Safest Holdup Device to Use Wherever Cash is Handled**
- **Removal of Last Bills Initiates Quiet, Positive Switch Action**

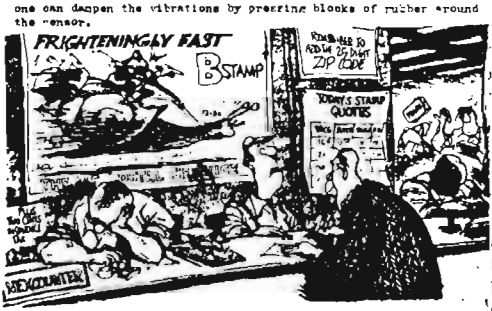


As you see one or two bills are slipped under the arm (A). If they are pulled out at points C the two bottom bills (E) will be also pulled out. However if the bills are pulled out at point D the last two will stay in the clip. If you are pulling bills and see a sight like C ...

A note on high-security magnetic switches. Some have three wires running from them. One is a power line. Another is normally open and the other is normally closed. To bypass this the NO contact must be cut and the NC side must be jumped to the power contact.

If you shoplift and see cameras, look at the brand. If it is Surveillance Video Systems (SVS) you need not worry. These cameras are fakes. They are realistic to the point of pilot lights,door and scanning. However they are only empty boxes.

Another correction. Vibration sensors can be fooled. On glass one can dampen the vibrations by pressing blocks of rubber around the sensor.



IF YOU'D BEEN HERE YESTERDAY YOU COULD HAVE HAD THIS FIFTEEN CENT STAMP FOR EIGHTEEN CENTS INSTEAD OF THE TWENTY CENTS IT'LL COST YOU TODAY.

ABBIE HOFFMAN, who wrote "Steal This Book" and helped found the radical Yippie movement more than a decade ago, says he can attain his goals by working through "the system."

Hoffman told West Virginia University students yesterday that people still want change but are unsure what to do. He said the task of today's activist is to teach people how to use "the system."



ABBIE HOFFMAN

But Hoffman, who spent seven years as a fugitive from a federal drug charge, advocated a different solution from the Vietnam war protests he led in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

"Cities lack grassroots political activism," Hoffman said in an informal gathering at the Underground Railroad, a bar here.

"What you're teaching is how the process of power works. That's what you try to teach people. It's always stunning to find out how little is understood."

Token Exchange

Slugging the subways

An estimated 2.7 million people ride New York City's subways each day, most of them using 75¢ tokens. But so many foreign coins, manufactured slugs and whatnot are stuffed into the turnstiles that the financially troubled system loses up to $3 million in revenues each year. Now there is a new drain on income: a 17½¢ token issued in October by Connecticut Turnpike officials for use in the state's automatic toll booths that is almost exactly the same size and shape as a subway token. Says one New York official: "Somebody did some sloppy work on that."



Warfare

In fact Connecticut's new tokens were manufactured by the same firm that produces New York's. But city subway officials and Connecticut transportation officials failed to confer in advance on the token plans. With each side soon blaming the other for the foul-up, New York Mayor Ed Koch launched a new crackdown on fare cheating. Connecticut-style. Some operators of video-game parlors that employ special tokens have discovered another illegal use for the Connecticut tokens. Pac-Man players are getting a quarter's worth of action for 17½¢.

Hoffman leading water plant protest

DOYLESTOWN, Pa. — Hundreds of protesters planned to gathered on the Bucks County Courthouse today, and activist Abbie Hoffman prepared to "submit" to arrest to dramatize opposition against the Point Pleasant water diversion project.

Hoffman, who could return to prison if he breaks parole terms on a drug conviction, said his arrest will occur at "an appropriate place in Doylestown."

Hoffman said he hoped his arrest would focus nationwide publicity on the opposition to the $47 million water project, which calls for 95 million gallons to be pumped daily from the Delaware River. About half the water would be used by area residents, while the other half would cool nuclear reactors being built at Limerick. Montgomery County. About 180 persons were detained at the site last week.

Hoffman quits Pa. protest

DOYLESTOWN, Pa. — Abbie Hoffman, the onetime Yippie radical leader, has had a falling out over money with an environmental group protesting a pumping station on the Delaware River and has quit to return to New York.

"There are Porsches and Mercedes Benzes out on the road blocking bulldozers," Hoffman said yesterday. "These are not Volkswagens. This is Bucks County after all."

Hoffman joined the protest several weeks ago as a $1-a-year consultant to help fight construction of the pumping plant, which is designed to draw as much as 95 million gallons of water daily from the river for use at a nuclear plant and in municipal water systems.

However, Hoffman said the group also agreed to pay his expenses and to purchase $10,000 worth of tickets to the "River Rat Ball," a fund-raiser for environmental groups. To date the group has not paid him $300 to $400 for telephone expenses, $300 in other expenses, and has failed to purchase $4,000 worth of tickets for the ball, he said

If you want to cut your phone bills, cut out this chart.

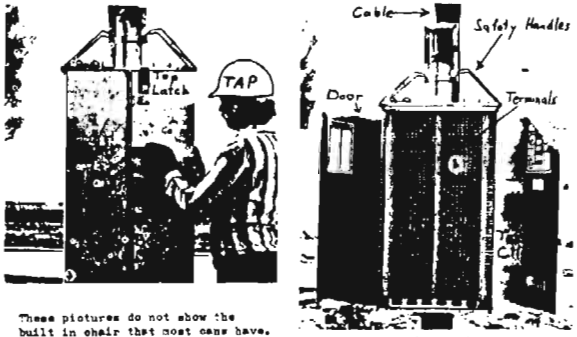
Back Issues are $.75 each. Issue #50 is $1.50.
Subscriptions - 10 issues per year.
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US First Class in plain sealed envelope $10.
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Foreign Surface $9. - Foreign Air Mail $12.
IMPORTANT! Please include your mailing label or a Xerox copy whenever you write to TAP about your subscription.
Electronic Courses - $.75 each. A - DC Basics, B - AC Basics, C - Phone Basics, D - Amplifiers.
TAP "Ma Bell" Patch - $1.50.
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TAP Fact Sheet #1 - $.50. Credit card call hints.
TAP Fact Sheet #2 - $.50. Free BELL phone calls.
TAP Fact Sheet #3 - $.50. Free GTE phone calls.
TAP Fact Sheet #4 - $.50. Dual Tone Oscillator, Displayed Red Box, & 2600 Whistle Perfector plans.
Send CASH, check, or money order to :

TAP, Room 601, 147 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036.

A WORD ABOUT CANS

For those of you out there that have not yet tried TAPping into a can here is some info that should get you started. To open the can first lift up the top latch. Now open the upper door latch. To open the lower latch you need a 7/16 terminal wrench. However an adjustable wrench will do. Undo the bolt and then open the latch. Now open the right hand door. In the center of the door there is a set of test clips. Unwrap them and cut them off, they are very handy. Attach the test clips to your test set and plug them in!

After you are done close the doors, the latches and keep away from that can for a few months. When the linsman discovers the missing test clips he may report it.



These pictures do not show the built in chair that most cans have.

For those of you that play in cans regularly it may be worth your while to get a Bell System tent. It is used by linsman when it is very cold or windy. It is a small tent made of heavy canvas and is suspended from the the cable. Many times they are left set up over night, etc. Now it is definitly in your best interest to pick one up if you see one that has been accidently left by the roadside... If you can't find a "lort tent" then your local Bell representative will be happy to "loona"one.

The Stainless Steal Rat

For those of you that use cross-connection terminals (cans)for free calls or line-taping here is how to figure out the terminal pair number.

Each 25 pairs of wires are wraped with a piece of plastic called a minor binder. These binders have a dual color code just like wire pairs. Every 24 minor binders or 600 cable pairs are wranped in a major binder. Below is a chart with cable pairs, minor and major binders.

STANDARD COLOR CODE SEQUENCE for CABLE TERMINALS to 3000 PAIR

Pair/Minor Binder Color	Pairs-White Major	Pairs-Red Major	Pairs-Black Major	Pairs-Yellow Major	Pairs-Violet Major
1 Blue-White	1-25	601-625	1201-1225	1801-1825	2401-2425
2 Orange-White	26-50	626-650	1226-1250	1826-1850	2426-2450
3 Green-White	51-75	651-675	1251-1275	1851-1875	2451-2475
4 Brown-White	76-100	676-700	1276-1300	1876-1900	2476-2500
5 Slate-White	101-125	701-725	1301-1325	1901-1925	2501-2525
6 Blue-Red	126-150	726-750	1326-1350	1926-1950	2526-2550
7 Orange-Red	151-175	751-775	1351-1375	1951-1975	2551-2575
8 Green-Red	176-200	776-800	1376-1400	1976-2000	2576-2600
9 Brown-Red	201-225	801-825	1401-1425	2001-2025	2601-2625
10 Slate-Red	226-250	826-850	1426-1450	2026-2050	2626-2650
11 Blue-Black	251-275	851-875	1451-1475	2051-2075	2651-2675
12 Orange-Black	276-300	876-900	1476-1500	2076-2100	2676-2700
13 Green-Black	301-325	901-925	1501-1525	2101-2125	2701-2725
14 Brown-Black	326-350	926-950	1526-1550	2126-2150	2726-2750
15 Slate-Black	351-375	951-975	1551-1575	2151-2175	2751-2775
16 Blue-Yellow	376-400	976-1000	1576-1600	2176-2200	2776-2800
17 Orange-Yellow	401-425	1001-1025	1601-1625	2201-2225	2801-2825
18 Green-Yellow	426-450	1026-1050	1626-1650	2226-2250	2826-2850
19 Brown-Yellow	451-475	1051-1075	1651-1675	2251-2275	2851-2875
20 Slate-Yellow	476-500	1076-1100	1676-1700	2276-2300	2876-2900
21 Blue-Violet	501-525	1101-1125	1701-1725	2301-2325	2901-2925
22 Orange-Violet	526-550	1126-1150	1726-1750	2326-2350	2926-2950
23 Green-Violet	551-575	1151-1175	1751-1775	2351-2375	2951-2975
24 Brown-Violet	576-600	1176-1200	1776-1800	2376-2600	2976-3000
25 Slate-Violet					

MORE FREE ELECTRICITY

The State Attorney General's Office is investigating possible widespread cheating on electricity bills by bars and restaurants in Hudson and Middlesex counties which may be costing the Public Service Electric & Gas Co. as much as $10 000 per month. The Star-Ledger has learned.

Sources close to the investigation said more than 50 electric meters have been seized by the AG's office for examination and billing records of the establishments from which they were taken are being studied for possible irregularities.

In addition the sources said one suspect in the case already has been questioned and authorities are trying to determine if he was working with accomplices in efforts to trace the extent of the alleged fraud.

* * *

According to the sources as many as 200 businesses may be involved in the case, each of them tampering with their electric meters so that they showed less power usage each month. By doing so, the establishments could save at least $50 per month on their bills.

The sources said the suspect would set back one of the dials on the meters — usually the 1,000 kilowatt hour dial — before the PSE&G meter reader would inspect it. The suspect and the owner would then split the difference between actual cost of the electricity used and the cost of that shown on the meter.

A Public Service spokesman declined to discuss the investigation, saying he was acting on the orders of the Attorney General's Office. Deputy Attorney General Robert Winters, who is conducting the probe, could not be reached for comment.

A spokesman for the State Public Utilities Commission, which regulates the electric industry in New Jersey, confirmed, however, that an engineer from the agency had been sent to observe the checking of the meters.

* * *

The sources said the meters were found to be in good working condition necessitating the comparison of bills for the establishments involved.

"It's been a long-standing investigation," one source said. "If there are as many places cheating on their bills as we suspect, Public Service could be losing thousands each month, and we don't really know exactly how long it's been going on."

According to the sources, the probe began when Public Service learned of the alleged fraud and reported it to state authorities who later called in the PUC for technical assistance.

"The PUC has been cooperating to the extent to which it has been asked," the Agency spokesman said.

Turning back electric meters is a fairly simple process and the devices most of which have five dials, can be fixed to show less usage by turning back one of the dials. The meters are usually sealed by the utilities to prevent such fraud.



"Yes, I saw the phone bill. No, I wouldn't like a coat of jungle drums!"

$70,000 bank machine theft

SAN LEANDRO — A man who used a mop to hide his face stole up to $70,000 from a Wells Fargo Bank automatic teller Sunday after jamming the machine with a bank card covered with glue, police say

LETTERS

I (Oz Y.M.) received the letter exerpted below some time ago from J.J.Flash, a Kansas reader, but I was so stunned at getting any feedback/info that it took me until now to type it up for publication:

Tell the phreakx to have nothing to do (except get free batteries & maybe rip 'em off) with Radio Shack. Not only are they purvevors of a very limited selection of cheap shit, they have stopped selling certain components as they were used, "by phone cheats to build little blue boxes to steal phone services." So said the mgr. of 1 of these. Just to get even,I ran an E-Bow over some floppies by the Trash 80/III.

A way to get free Software: go into a computer shop, put in your own cass. or flpy. and load up (down, actually). Also Rad. Shack is demoing. its rovafone-type thing heavily. Call a friend in Kuala Lumpur, Tokyo, etc. . Know anything about the TRS 80/IV? I have only heard rumours... supposed to be O.K. The TRASH 80 Series is probably the only thing Rad. Shack has done right - but even it has problems (the physical durability of these is suspect; it doesn't look very tough).

You are absolutely right; a lot of computer phreak are assholes. Where I went to school the computer room was clogged with the biggest idiots in existance. Why do so many assholes go into computing? It would be nice if TAP would publish effective jam programs like the old BREAK-O(

```
10  BRK X=0
20  NEXT X
30  END...  )
```

BASIC program is getting a little old but still works on HP2000-type timeshare prems. (Ties up terminals). Hint: Numbers & signon codes can be had from teenagers at high schools and even Jr. high's - these T/S systems have a surprising amt. of choice games, etc., in them, all in BASIC. HP BASIC will run (I think) on an Apple w/o much hassle. The new IBM 'Personal' system sucks dick to the max - it makes Apple look real good & is more bucks to boot.

I have tapes of both Kans.City stones Gigs and the Zappa show (& the '78 Chicago/Ramones/Blondie gig). How to tape concerts: (Easy!) I mounted a converted tape dictation machine converted to full track mono (surplus data head) & double speeded (Zeners & a 45v. flash battry.) in a Tampax box (opened with a hot wire) & stuck it in my girlfriend's purse. Upon arriving, she tore open the box, plugged in the mike and started the machine. Playback is on a tascam portastudio, which is a 4-track cassette recorder w/board - ½ -speed, onto another machine. Sound fidelity is pretty good. This is a surefire way to do it & these tapes might make it on vinyl themselves. A friend has some Elvis boot stampers; know anyone that'll run off a few?Know any ways to fuck up a station? The local KC radio stns. refuse to play anything but B.S.(I won't even call it music).Know Jerry Falwell's c.c.#? This is one motherfucker who deserves our best fuck-over efforts.

--- Jumpin' Jack Flash

Short Takes on the Sendero Luminosa

by Oz Y. Mandias

'Tell America it is a cringing, backstabbing coward because it cannot, has never tried to, exercise its will without violence.' -- Jack Abbott

The Sund. 17 October /82 Rocky Mountain News out of Denver carried a feature story about 'Bob', ace ecoteur, & his exploits in sabotaging the equipment & plans of the enemies of a green Earth. Remember the Zelazny SF story about the Children of Earth guerrilla environmentalists, who assassinated corporate pigs & politicians who allowed pollution? Long live dynamite!

Interested in armour-piercing ammo? Write or call American Ballistics Co., Inc., Box 1410, Marietta, GA 30061 (or 404-434-8078). This kind of ammo may be improvised by inserting a small piece of carbide drill bit into a hole drilled in the bullet slug or a 12-guage rifled slug (like the new one by Federal).

Worried about handwriting or typewritten letters being traced back to you. Either make a typewritten carbon copy or Xerox. Either of these methods will prevent analysis from tracing the typeface back to your typewriter.

Pot growers take note. The 23 Sept/82 New Scientist details the positive effects of a tab of aspirin on plant growth & well-being. Just put a tab in the soil a few inches from the stalk. A birth control pill apparently also has beneficial effects .

The 25 Sept/82 issue of 'The Economist' contains an article on software pirates & anti-pirate technology. The 25 Nov/82 Rolling Stone contains an article on the notorious '60s acid chemist Owsley Stanley.

The Church of the Tree of Life (405 Columbus Ave., San Francisco, CA 94133) is concerned with legal highs, herbal & chemical & the dispersal of info concerning them. Send them a buck or 2 donation for more information on this interesting organization. Associated with this group is Inner Center, Box 362, Hermosa Beach, CA 90254. Send 25¢ and an SASE for their 'Sacramental Herald' & info packet. They sell some of the Church's sacraments at pretty reasonable prices (eg. $20/gram for yohimbine). Certain sacraments are restricted to members only.

Some where over the Shining Path , this is Oz signing off.



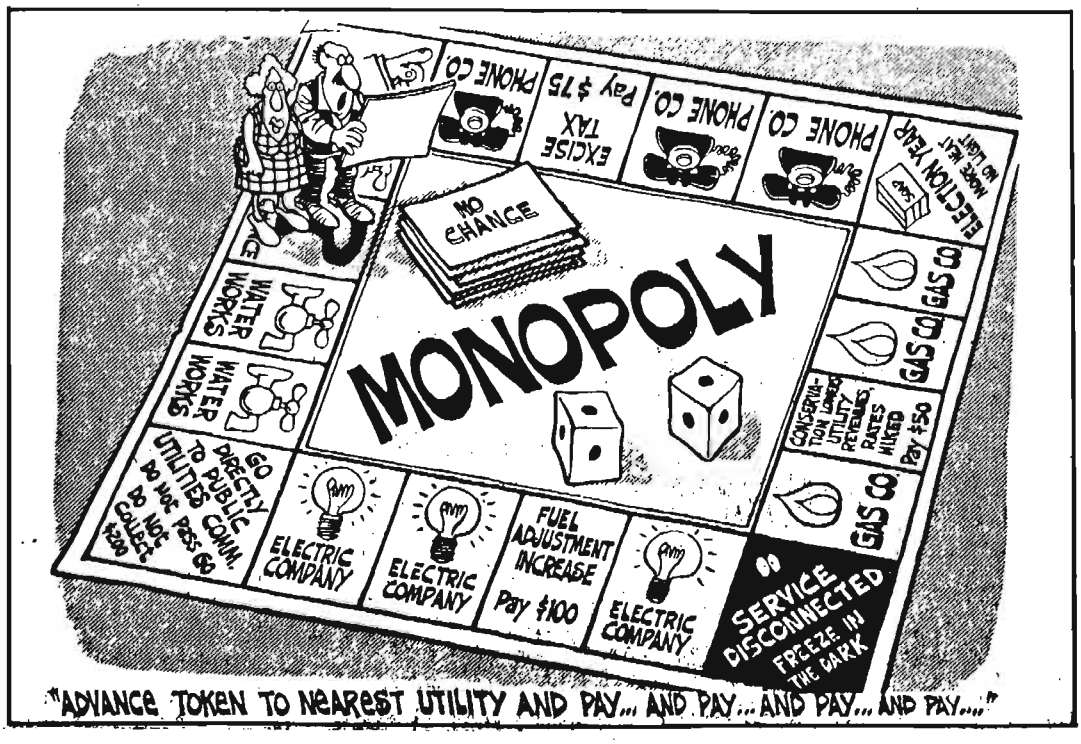
Pac-Man gobbled up

Quicker than you can say "blip, blip, blip," three gunmen entered a Staten Island deli and stole a Pac-Man video game, police said yesterday.

The bandits walked into the Old Amboy Deli in Great Kills about 11 p.m. Monday.

But when the employe started for the cash register the bandits shouted, "Don't move, we only want the machine."

Then they wheeled the 150-pound video game, valued at $2,700, out the door to a waiting van and took off.



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12th ANNIVERSARY ISSUE No. 85

MAY – JUNE 1983

THE CREDIT CARD CODE - 1983

by Cheshire Catalyst

The 1983 credit card code has not, as of this writing, been cracked. What this article is about is the status of research into cracking the code, and what you, our readers can do to help.

First off, the thing is now called a "Calling Card". This is due, I believe, to a couple of factors. First off, calling something a "credit card" carries with it a number of legal obligations that may have been sticking points with some regulatory commisions when customer complaints came in of someone using their credit card number. It may just be a marketing ploy, since regulations regarding them have changed, in that if you place a Calling Card call from a pay phone, it is cheaper than a regular Operator Assisted call. The reason for this, of course, is that The Phone Company is putting in computers to accept Calling Card numbers touch toned in, without needing an operator. Ergo, no operator, the operator assisted charges are a fraud. I'd love to have been there when they first got called on that.

The first thing one notices about the new Calling Card, is the fact that there are two numbers on it. There is your Calling Card number, and your International Number. The International Number is the same old format that we are all familiar with, and I regret that we've spent so much time on the domestic number, that we have't gotten around to getting the international code broken. Sorry about that.

The Calling Card is laid out as follows:

NPA NXX 1234 5678

where NPA is the area code, NXX 1234 is the phone number, and 5678 is the "check sum". It was first thought that perhaps the code used the "same old format", but used one for each digit, but we now think that there may be some kind of equation that drops the 1234 down to the 5678 locations. Some of the cards have the old RAO's in place of the NPA. These are usually company billing numbers. The reason the RAO's are being phased out seems to be because the intermixing of Telco revenues and disbersements via the RAO process is changing under the new de-regulations of the telephone companies.

The word we got a few years ago stated that Bell would put every telephone credit card on a big computer somewhere, and every credit card call would be checked against the data base. We laughed off that one as being too big a job for even Telco to pull off. Then we heard about CCIS, the Common Channel Interoffice Signalling system that would have computer communications links between all telephone toll centers, and all calls would be connected by having the computers tell each other where to switch the calls to. Now that ccis is installed almost everywhere important, it actually is possible to reprogram the TSPS operator position so that as the operator punches in the Calling Card number, it flashes down to the Dallas database, and the database sends back an "ack" or "nack" (acknowledge of negative acknowledge) signal telling the operator whether it feels the card number was a valid one.

If this is the case, then the last four digits can be a completely random assignment by the telco computers. We rack our brains trying to figure out the coded numbers, and forget to break the International Number code. Brilliant, these telco types.

Anyone who wants to make fools of the TAP staff, can easily do so. In this case it will be easier still by showing where we've made terrible mistakes, and mentioning in your letter where we've really messed up, and how simple the whole thing really is. Another thing you could do, is to send us any Calling Card numbers you may collect to add to our statistical base so that we can try to determine whether or not there really is some method to the Telco madness.

By the way, one of the reasons laid out in the brochure about the new method of punching your Calling Card number into a coinless pay phone is that your number won't be overheard in crowded train stations and airports when you tell it to an operator. Now who would be that unscrupulous?

ATM TECHNOLOGY II By John Williams, MSEE

Thank you for your informative article, ATM TECHNOLOGY, Issue #82 by Jolly Roger. Among our many controversial survival publications, we sell AUTOMATIC TELLER MACHINES ("ATM" - 2nd. Edition). ATM describes, in vivid detail, vulnerabilities of ATMs and credit cards. Jolly Roger discussed a number of effective methods covered in greater detail in "ATM." Among some methods not described by him is the easiest and most effective one of all. Stay tuned!

"ATM" is so hot that our 1st. Edition was criticized in a 7-page article solely devoted to it ("ATM Report," Feb., 1, 1982). It states, "...could cost our industry millions --- or even tens or hundreds of millions --- of dollars if it gets wide distribution among those criminally inclined." "ATM Report," a prestigious banking industry newsletter, is published by ATM REPORT, INC., 1 World Trade Center, Suite 7955, New York 10048, and apparently services about 250,000 executives in the banking/ATM world.

The banking/ATM industries are so alarmed by "ATM" that "ATM Report," among its many outrageous remarks, threatened harassment-type lawsuits. On Page 6 it states, "...Williams should be attacked with multiple lawsuits in every possible way."

ATMs are literally gold mines that can be mined by virtually anyone - no experience or skill required! We have received reports from all over the country stating that ATM frauds have doubled to quadrupled in 1982 from 1981! Citibank of New York recently (reluctantly) reimbursed customers for $135,000 - just a fraction of the ATM fraud perpetrated against that bank alone in just a few weeks time! Because of collusion with the traditional news media, less than 1% of ATM crimes are ever reported - and the arrest and conviction rates are virtually non-existent! Even the TV documentaries, expose's and talk shows won't touch ATM frauds!

ATMs are the biggest mistake made by the banking industry since they *caused* the Great Depression! Frankly, I have zero sympathy for anything that happens to banks because most Americans have been cheated out of a decent standard of living by these vulturous money speculators.

Now - here it is: Some less than sympathetic with the hapless plight of money-speculating bankers, have found it to be profitable to use a good disguise, or to "lend" their debit card to a good buddy and then fix themselves up with an alibi. Some ATMs are monitored by real and/or fake cameras. Care is taken accordingly. When they receive their bank statement, they immediately yell that their card was stolen or counterfeited and demand, under Regulation E, immediate refund of the missing monies.

Regulation E protects ATM users from frauds against their accounts. Simply by invoking "Reg. E," the bank must immediately be prepared to do one of two things: 1. Prove that one defrauded his account, or 2. Return 100% of all monies missing from that account. ATM crimes are hard to prove. Banks cannot legally force patrons to take lie detector tests or fingerprints, or detain patrons (other than easily provable bank robbers) against their wills without incurring incredible civil - even criminal - liabilities. And banks will do almost anything to avoid bad publicity.

Another method is gaining popularity, particularly with remote ATMs. A thin piece of sliced American cheese is fed into the ATM card slot (resulting in expensive repairs). The little devils simply wait until the repair crew shows up and opens up the ATM; they then spring into action.

We are preparing a lawsuit against ATM REPORT, INC., at least one president of a major ATM manufacturing firm, and a shit-pop full of other big-shot banking/ATM collaborators. We expect to sue for at least $50 Million. We need legal and investigative help. We are seeking a contingency-fee attorney(ies) - one who is prepared to be the next F. Lee Bailey or Gerald Spence! - one who will bust his buns for 33% of a large fortune!

We can't pay helpers anything now, but we will pay 10% of the final award (our case is excellent), divided-up among all non-attorneys who assist us. This is the golden opportunity for courageous, adventurous and conscientious go-getters - those who feel that they must do something about the banks NOW! - those who relish putting their investigative and analytical skills to full throttle! By the time we get done dredging up big-shot defendants and their misdeeds, we expect this case to turn out to be one of the most shocking and sensational cases of this century. Your role can be great or small. Any information you can provide whatsoever about ATM REPORT, INC., its officers, employees and others involved with them is much appreciated. Use whatever name you want, and whatever means you judge to be consistent with the U.S. CONSTITUTION and THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE to obtain justice in this matter. To help, contact: CONSUMERTRONICS CO., PO Drawer 537, Alamogordo, NM 88310 - and pass the word along - we need all the help and support we can get to effectively fight these big-shots and win our case!

Just Passing Through...

by The Stainless Steal Rat

Shoplifting: Let's say (for purly theoretical reasons) that you are in your local radio rip-off store and you see a nice set of chips that go for 10 dollars each and you only have 1 dollar. The chips are behind the counter so you can't take them, now what?

Just take something that is worth 20 dollars and easily stolen. The next day walk on in and say that Uncle Jim got you said product for your birthday and that you wish to exchange it.

Most places will not give you cash unless you have a receipt, however some places do especialy durring the Christmas season. Or you could go and steal a book of receipts and write your own although it is wise to be very careful to fill it out the right way. This trick can also be used to write out your own receipts at restaurants and switch them for the one you are given.

As a matter of fact in some places I have taken something right off a shelf and taken it up to the refund dept. for cash. Isn't it nice? You have a fence that happily pays you face value for products and you don't even have to leave the store and risk being caught. Just think of it as an alternative to Social Security!

Free records: I'm sure most of you have heard of the old trick of sending in applications to RCA and Columbia House addressed to a mail drop and affter receiving the record closing the drop. If you don't have a drop or can't get one you are still eligible for free records. Send the club several applications under different names and only fill in one or two of the slots for record selection. When the records come you will also get a bunch of certificates for the empty selection boxes. Remove the certificates and send the records back stating that the club sucks etc. Now get a sub under your name and don't fill in one or two of the boxes. When the records come use the certificates that you have accumulated to fullfill the sub agreement.

Opening P.O. Boxes: First of all playing with mailboxes (wether it's blowing them up or stealing the mail) is a federal rap so be CAREFUL. The old type of PO boxes (the type that have two wheels marked A to Z) are very simple to open. To find out the combination place your finger on the opening button and give it a hard jerk. As you do this watch the right hand wheel very closely. You will notice that it moves slightly. Turn the wheel to the next position and try again. At one point you will notice that the wheel stays absolutly still. This is the opening letter for this wheel.

The reason why this works is that when the button is hit a cam hits the wheel and thus the wheel jumps. When the wheel is aligned to its opening letter the cam falls into the cut in the wheel and there is no movement.

Red Boxing: In issue #36 with Al Bell's red box I had some trouble getting the 1700 Hz oscillator to go low enough without distorting and loosing volume. By adding a .001 uF cap in parallel with one of the .005 uF caps the problem cleared up.

Awhile ago while I was in I tried to red box on ACTS and the op came on instantly and asked what the problem was. I said that I had deposited 15¢. She returned the nickle and told me to start putting in money. So I put in the old nickle and "beeped" a dime. Before one could say Holy Shit the op started to get mad and asked what I was trying to pull, to which I replied "Your leg".

Interestingly, when I deposited my nickle there was no beep. The earpiece shorted as soon as the coin hit the mechanism. There are three possibilities as to what had happened. 1) The op can see if there is a coin in the mechanism. 2) The sound is transmitted over a different set of wires, like out of band signaling. 3) Some phones use a differnt set of frequencies and/or timeing and the earpiece is shorted durring the beeps in order to prevent us from finding it out and making another red box.

Credit Cards: A friend of mine gave me the CC number from a large corporation in Texas and after a bit of playing I decided to check it against the RAO codes and check digits listed in TAP. The RAO did not exist, and the area code was listed under southern IL. Only the check digit was OK. The phone number of the card did not exist at all. My guess is that large corporations that would not notice abuse for one or two months can get a made up CC number so that it could not be broken by a phreak.

Once while using the card the op asked me all kinds of questions such as the name of the firm, expiration date, location and the name of my supervisor. Can she call these things up on a computer or is she just bullshiting?

The network: If you have automated credit card (calling card I should say) service, here is what happens when you punch in the card number. The number is recieved by the Traffic Service Position System which checks the card for validity. To do this it accesses the local Network Control Point which is a sub-system of the Stored Program Controlled Network. The SPCN is a system that is made up of CCIS and a computer network made up of most of the local COs. With the introduction of CCIS these computers are now linked together through the data lines of CCIS, and thus can update each other and run checks to see if a card actualy exists.

In order to make it possible for the SPCN to be updated more rapidly Bell has introduced a Data Base Administration System. Currently this system provides Network Control Points with up-to-date on credit card numbers. This system accepts customer information from telephone company service order systems and sends it to the appropriate NCP when they are least busy—usually at night.

Some of these DBASs can be reached by a dial-up terminal. Since the system accesses all the NCPs this means that one could create ficticious CC numbers that would work anywhere. One could also cancel or otherwise manipulate CC information from anywhere of anyone. Anyone who has info on this system such as dial-ups etc. drop me a line c/o TAP.



HOW TO FIGHT A TRAFFIC TICKET... AND WIN

Is it possible to fight an unjust traffic ticket — even a radar-backed speeding ticket — and win? The answer could be yes, if you combine your sense of injustice with a little time and money.

According to Charles Butler, a driver-education consultant at the American Automobile Association (A.A.A.), there are a number of criteria to consider before you make the decision to fight:

"Your No. 1 consideration should be whether the ticket is unjust or not," says Butler. It's important to remember here that police officers can make mistakes.

Radar use has come under increased attack in the past few years, as studies indicate that when the units are operated under the wrong conditions or by an inexperienced policeman, their accuracy can be thrown off.

Fighting a ticket is by no means a snap. You'll have to make at least one court appearance and possibly hire a lawyer. But consider the alternatives. Depending on the type of violation, you will have to pay a fine or take a driver-education course, or if your driving record already has marks, it could mean temporary suspension of your license. There may also be a big boost in your auto insurance premium.

At the scene: The key to winning your case in court is knowing what to do when the officer gives you the ticket. First and foremost, be polite. Too many people attempt to try their cases right on the roadside. Ask the police officer a few cordially phrased questions. What are you being charged with? If you've been stopped for speeding, ask how you were clocked. If radar was used, ask what type of unit the officer operates and if he has locked in your speed on the screen in his car. You might also ask him where you were when he clocked you.

Next, consider the scene itself. Note your exact location. Were other vehicles nearby when you were stopped? Were there power lines overhead? Radar readings can be thrown off by interference from high power lines, CB radios, the police car's air conditioner or dashboard vibrations and the cars that surround yours when you're clocked. Radar-backed tickets are tough to beat, but you can improve your chances if you know to pin the blame on circumstances — and not on the machine itself.

If you decide to challenge the ticket, consider hiring an attorney. It is an added expense, but if conviction means losing your license and/or hundreds of dollars more in insurance money, it may ultimately be worth it.

According to attorney Robert D. Kizer, who founded the Ticket Clinic, a Texas-based chain of law offices that represent only traffic violators, getting an attorney shows the prosecutor that you mean business. Try to find an attorney who handles traffic tickets with some frequency and who will quote some low rates.

Going to trial: The judicial process varies somewhat from state to state, but generally, a pre-trial hearing is scheduled, which you, the judge, the prosecutor and the arresting officer must attend. (If you've hired an attorney, he may also attend.) At the hearing you enter your plea and tell your side of the story and the police officer tells his. The attorney will quiz the officer on all the important particulars that you were so careful to gather at the scene. Chances are, the officer won't remember it all as clearly as you will, and if he doesn't know how to answer your detailed questions, you're well on your way to discrediting his testimony.

What if you act as your own attorney? California patrolman David Kelley, author of *How to Talk Your Way Out of a Traffic Ticket* (Mark III Productions), believes you still have a chance — but he stresses that you must be well-groomed, polite and well-prepared. (If it is legal and safe, go back to the scene and take notes).

Depending on how well you do here, the prosecutor may decide to dismiss your case. If, however, nothing can be settled at this hearing, you may opt for a trial. In most states, you may choose either a jury trial or a trial by judge. *Always* pick the jury trial. A judge will naturally tend to trust the testimony of the policeman more than he'll trust yours, claims Robert Kizer. The jury — which you've had a hand in picking — may be more sympathetic.

Phree Western Union Calls by Doctor Magic Fingers

Western Union has a system called "Metrofone". It works like MCI; except it uses 6-digit switch codes instead of 5 digits. After dialing the metro access and getting a tone, enter 227865 + area code + number. The call goes thru. Here's a list of the Metrofone numbers below. 227865 works on all of them:

Anaheim, CA	(714)	527	7055
Atlanta, GA	(404)	223	1000
Austin, TX	(512)	474	6057
Baltimore, MD	(301)	659	7700
Beaumont, TX	(713)	833	9331
Boston, MA	(617)	482	3222
Buffalo, NY	(716)	852	9200
Chicago, IL	(312)	853	4700
Cincinnati, OH	(513)	241	1747
Cleveland, OH	(216)	861	5163
Columbus, OH	(614)	224	0577
Culver City, CA	(213)	410	0078
Dallas, TX	(214)	742	4500
Dayton, OH	(513)	228	1576
Denver, CO	(303)	623	5326
Detroit, MI	(313)	963	4847
El Monte, CA	(213)	350	1028
Elk Grove, IL	(312)	981	8870
Fort Worth, TX	(817)	338	1639
Hackensack, NJ	(201)	487	3155
Hartford, CT	(203)	522	0003
Hawthorne, NJ	(201)	427	1100
Hinsdale, IL	(312)	986	0566
Houston, TX	(713)	224	9417
Indianapolis, IN	(317)	635	6284
Kansas City, KS	(913)	621	3186
Kansas City, MO	(816)	471	1999
Long Island, NY	(516)	433	5402
Los Angeles, CA	(213)	629	1026
Miami, FL	(305)	326	3300
Milwaukee, WI	(414)	2?7	1805
Minneapolis, MN	(612)	370	9000
New Orleans, LA	(504)	566	8500
New York, NY	(212)	732	7430
Newark, NJ	(201)	645	9220
Oakland, CA	(415)	836	6900
Oklahoma CTY, OK	(405)	232	9011
Omaha, NE	(402)	422	1120
Philadelphia, PA	(215)	351	0100
Pittsburgh, PA	(412)	261	5720
Reno, NV	(702)	329	1025
Richmond, VA	(804)	225	1920
Sacramento, CA	(916)	443	6921
San Antonio, TX	(512)	224	9600
San Diego, CA	(714)	233	0327
San Francisco, CA	(415)	956	0162
San Jose, CA	(408)	947	7606
San Mateo, CA	(415)	579	6001
Santa Ana, CA	(714)	972	9515
Seattle, WA	(206)	382	0910
Skokie, IL	(312)	679	8120
Syracuse, NY	(315)	474	3911
Toledo, OH	(419)	243	1046
Washington, DC	(202)	737	2051

Phone Flam

A double reverse that worked for the wrong reason.

Every time anyone phones information in San Francisco the first thing they hear is a recording that goes something like this: "You really can help keep phone costs down just by looking up numbers that are in the phone book whenever possible. Thanks for helping. Please stay on the line and give the operator the city and name you wish." A live person then comes on and gets the requested info.

It is very annoying to listen to that promotional preface each instance you dial 411. You feel helplessly slowed down, not unlike a child being reprimanded.

The minilecture is an energetic attempt by the San Francisco Telephone Company to lower its personnel expenditure. Almost everyone I met out there during a recent trip said they were using the white and yellow pages a great deal more than before. Not, however, because they agree with the taped plea or out of economic loyalty to Ma Bell, but because they can't stand to hear the same message repeated every time they ask for a number. They'd rather let their fingers do the walking than their mouths do the talking so their ears can take a rest. When the local phone biggies decide to end the campaign it will be curious to see if the amount of 411 calls goes back to the prepromo level. Most people are betting it will.

On TAP

by

TOM A. EDISON

This issue marks the 12th anniversary of **TAP** and the 9th anniversary of my association with **TAP**. They have been 9 hard but rewarding years. I hope to have many more years in association with **TAP**.

OUT OF STOCK ITEMS

TAP has sold out of mugs, T-shirts, patches, and tapes. Please do **NOT** order them anymore.

DELIVERY TIME

Orders accompanied by **CASH**, money orders, or certified checks will be shipped immediately. Orders accompanied by personal checks will be shipped in 4-6 weeks or until your check clears your bank.

OLD CONVENTION FREEBIES

In cleaning out the **TAP** office recently I came across a pile of handouts from the 1973, 1979, and 1980 conventions as well as copies of the original **TAP** flyer that Al Bell and Abbie Hoffman passed out at the 1971 Washington D.C. anti-war rally. Rather than throw them out, I will give them away **FREE** to anyone who request them and sends a stamped self-addressed envelope with $.37 postage.



Fly Now, Pay Later

Like many flight attendants, William Cohn, 30, of Miami, often took advantage of an airline practice called deadheading, in which employees hitch rides to work as-signed flights in other cities. For almost a year, dressed in a Pan Am uniform, using an unauthorized ID number and traveling under the name B. Cohen, he jetted around the world on various Pan Am flights, virtually for free. As is customary, he usually pitched in to help the crew and even received letters of commendation from flight attendants and supervisors. But two months ago, a Pan Am security official, noticing that the airline's computer system had kicked out the name B. Cohen on a Miami-to-London flight as an unidentified employee, launched an investigation. On Dec. 23, the free ride ended for Cohn-Cohen when Dade County police arrested him in a Miami Pan Am office.

Cohn was charged with one count of grand theft, which carries a maximum sentence of five years in prison. "He infiltrated Pan Am," explained Detective William Sayers. "He made a good impression. He knew the language of the profession. He served meals and drinks and fluffed pillows." Despite an obvious aptitude for the job, one Pan Am spokesman was unimpressed. Said he: "I don't think we will have any plans to hire him."

Won't Get Fooled Again

by Oz Y. Mandias

"I tip my hat to the new revolution,
Take a bow for the new constitution,
Smile an' grin at the change all around,
Pick up my guitar and play,
Just like yesterday,
And I'll get on my knees and pray,
We don't get fooled again."

--The Who

This month . salute fallen freedom fighter, Chris Boyce, who declared recently, "...I think the U.S. Govt. needs a few more traitors. Humanity needs a few more traitors." Wise words, indeed.

Correction: Atlan Form. (See 'Still in Saigon') is in Arkansas (AR), not Arizona (AZ); the rest of the address is correct. Thanks to Mr. Phelps for pointing this out.

FOIA File: The guide to scramblers and encrypters: 'User's Guide: Voice & Data Communications Protection Equipment', NTIA-CR-80-9, is available by writing the U.S.Dept. of Commerce, National Telecomm. & Info. Administration, Washington, D.C., 20230. Free, too.

Don't Leave Home Without It: Collodion, available in drug-stores as a liquid or spray ('Nu-skin') for minor cuts, is useful for painting or spraying on your hands and fingertips, so that you don't leave fingerprints when you're on 'business.' Protection lasts for a number of hours & it'll fuck up the head of any rookie cop that tries to take your prints'.

Security Alert: The pigs have been known to bring dope dogs around for a sniff to those rental storage spaces that have become quite common. So think of some place else to store your bales of contraband. The pigs aren't that stupid, they know howdealers think.

The Hypnotized Never Lie: 'Death in Washington' (by Donald Freed & F.Landis; Westport, CT: Lawrence Hill, 1980) is a fascinating, detailed analysis of how the CIA murdered Chile through a campaign of psych-war that preceeded the U.S. sponsored fascist coup. The whole thing sounds out of this world, but Dr. Landis wasarrested and then released by Customs in '82 on a phony charge just so the CIA could examine the papers in his briefcase & that is evidence enough for me that he was on the mark.

Fuck Nat'l Security!: 'Born Secret' (by A.DeVolpi et al, N.Y.: Pergamon, 1981) is a comprehensive study of the'Progressive' H-Bomb case by 4 Argonne Nat'l Lab scientists. Included is an entire chapter on H-Bomb tech, the complete Morland article & Argonne letter the govt. tried to suppress & a number of info. sources worth checking up on.

In a world of mutual assured destruction, we deserve a piece of the action too.

Silent Leger Inter Arma: Interested in Teflon or other A.P. type ammo? Steel-jacketed rounds are about a half as effective, still going through 2 vests. Examples that are widely available include Czech mil. surplus 9 mm, and other imports such as those of Norma Co. (Sweden), GECO (West Germany) & Lupua (Finland). All you 'subnational elements' out there are urged to stock up while you can.

A wicked fiberglass & nylon double-edged knife, 6 3/4" tot. length, weighing less than an oz. is available for $7.95 from A.G.Russell, 1705 E. Hiway 71 N., Springdale, AR 72764 (800-255-9034). 'It's useful for airports or wherever metal detectors are an inconvenience.

An armed populace is the first and ultimately only defence against tyranny. Delenda est Carthago!

This is Outlaw Oz, with contributions from Agent Orange, obsefving disdainfully that,

'There's nothing in the streets,
Looks any different to me...'

Correction to V & H Program

by Cheshire

In a recent issue that carried a copy of a program for figuring out airline distance between Telco Rate Centers, there was a "typo". The typo was caused by by a daisy wheel type wheel that didn't have the "^" char in the right place, and had a "~" in it's place. Since I haven't got a copy of the program in front of me, I think the line should have read:

```
XX0 D=SQR((V1-V2)^2)/10+((H1-H2)^2)/10
```

Where XX are the starting digits of the line number. Sorry for the inconvienience.

Local phone call fee-plan draws fire

WASHINGTON — Despite the resistance of consumer groups and state regulators, telephone companies across the country are trying to apply their long-distance pricing procedures to local phone service.

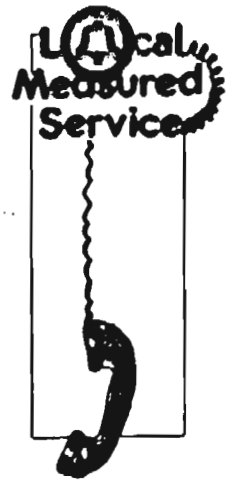
Local calls would be "measured" — in other words, billed — on the basis of time-of-day, day-of-week, the length of a call and distance — just like long-distance. The industry calls such pricing Local Measured Service or LMS for short.

Telephone officials assert that Local Measured Service offers the best option to skyrocketing local rates while properly forcing the people who use the phone network the most to pay for that use.

The Florida Public Service Commission recently rejected a bid by Southern Bell to offer LMS as an option. Part of the problem, says Commissioner Susan W. Leisner, "was it just got too complicated for consumers. There's really no way to keep track of your calls or verify charges."

And Southern never really justified the variable cost by elements. For example, does it really cost them more if you stay on the phone for 30 minutes instead of 15 minutes?"

Ms. Leisner attributes Southern Bell's defeat to "an overwhelming local reaction. I think a lot of the uproar came from retirees from New York, where they had it and hated it."



The debate over Local Measured Service is not new. Cities like New York and Chicago have operated under various types of LMS billing for decades. The controversy is building, however, because of the pending breakup of the Bell System, major changes in regulation and suspicions that the phone companies want to make LMS mandatory.

But the main obstacle is the very natural, instinctive reaction against change," says spokesman Pic Wagner of AT&T.

There is also the matter of money.

With any pricing system, there are winners and losers. Joseph R. Fogarty, a member of the Federal Communications Commission, is fond of pointing out a parent with teen-agers is not going to be a winner with measured service.

That's the point, counters Patricia Montgomery of Illinois Bell. Should a neighbor who doesn't place many calls subsidize that teen-ager? A flat rate can't be offered, she notes, without averaging every customer's usage.

"Chicago telephone rates are among the lowest in the country because customers pay for what they use," Miss Montgomery contends.

According to Wagner, the vast majority of Americans still obtain local phone service on a flat rate basis — meaning they are allowed to place an unlimited number of local calls for a set monthly fee. Only about 13 percent of Bell's residential customers use some type of measured service, he says.

On the other hand, he continues, more than 50 percent of the Bell System's business customers use some form of measured service — available as an option in more than 40 states.

The problem with such statistics, however, is that they include all forms of LMS — simple systems where there is a flat charge per call, to "full-element LMS" where the billing takes account of time, day, duration and distance.

One example of the former is an option known as Economy Service in the District of Columbia. A customer pays $2.20 a month, plus 4.9 cents for each local call.

"We've supported that idea of a per-call billing option for years," says Dr. Lee Richardson, a marketing professor at the University of Baltimore and vice president of the Consumer Federation of America. "But the telephone companies have decided they want the full-fledged, so-called local long-distance system."

"And we are ardently opposed to that," adds Samuel Simon, the executive director of the Telecommunications Research and Action Center, a Washington-based public interest group. "It's too complex — unnecessarily complex — and the average consumer won't be able to understand and accurately gauge his monthly usage."

The January 1984 breakup of AT&T has raised expectations that the 22 Bell companies will have to raise local rates to maintain profitability. For one thing, the system of subsidizing local phone companies with long-distance revenue is being overhauled.

Without new options, customers will be locked into flat local rates that could double or triple.

In Chicago, for example, the cheapest flat rate for unlimited local calling is now $32.85 a month. On the other hand, a Chicago resident can take an LMS option that costs $6.50 a month, covering 80 calls within the city.

A Man Called Boris

A Bulgarian exile living in Italy is doing his part to bring down the Soviet economy.

The man, who calls himself Boris, writes a letter every week to a Soviet dissident and insures it for $400. Since the Soviets never deliver letters to dissidents, Italian postal authorities reimburse Boris, then send the bill to Moscow, which must pay up or be kicked out of the International Postal Union.

Boris says he makes $20,000 a year writing the letters. If everyone used his trick, he says, the Soviet economy would collapse.

Non-working SPRINT Number by Doctor Magic Fingers

In the "Gibberish" column, in Issue #79, Fred Steinbeck mentions use of an Oakland, California "SPRINT number" (415) 832 5015. I boxed a call to that number and found that, instead of getting a dial tone, I got a heating company on the line. I asked if I was reaching (415) 832 5015, and the clerk answered 'yes'. The number must have been changed.



MA BELL IS A CHEAP MOTHER

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ROOM 603
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JULY - AUGUST 1983 No. 86

The Burglar's Tool Box

by The Stainless Steal Rat

In this series of articles I will provide all sorts of information on making and using various tools for opening locks,windows,doors and just about anything your little heart desires. Now I'm not trying to imply that any TAP reader is a burglar or that I am for that matter.

Several articles have appeared in past issues of TAP on making your own set of lock-picks, and I will assume you read these.

First I have a word about buying lock-picks. Anyone with a set of files and/or a Dremel moto-tool can make a set equal or supperior to what is on the market today. Most places also charge totaly outrageous prices, such as $17 for five picks and two tension wrenches. If you can't buy .022" spring steel (or is that steal?) you can go to an automotive store and pick up two sets of automotive gap gauges (.0015" to .038" per set). These will provide you with enough steel to make a nice set of picks and all kinds of other goodies such as shims and feelers.

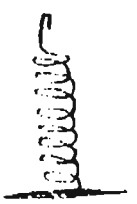
When you make tension wrenches it is a good idea to make two of each type (light, medium, and heavy) one set being a little wider than the other. Since not all keyways are the same width a thin tension wrench will slip and a thick one will bind the pick in the key way.

After you have bent the wrench you must heat treat it. In order to do this heat the wrench until it is bright orange and then throw it into a can of water. Then polish it with emmry cloth until it is nice and shiny. Then using an alcohol lamp heat the wrench until it starts to turn a light blue color. As soon as this color starts to show move the pick toward the untreated part. When you are finnished the wrench should have a nice even color to it. If the color turns black or dissapeares you have over-heated the wrench and must start over, since the wrench will be too soft and bend.

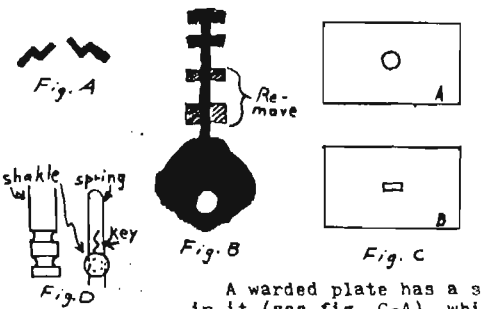
When making picks be sure to make all the curves smooth and even. If the curveis too large the pick will get stuck between pins when raking.

Once you start to pick higher quality locks such as 6,7 or 8 pins and mushroom drivers such as Medco, it becomes nearly impossible to pick each pin individually. Your best bet is to move the pick rapidly up and down and slowly in and out. Also many times the shape of the pick you are using will not be able to push the last 1 or 2 pins down because of the level of the pins that are already picked. Thus if you see that most of the pins are picked and you are not getting anywhere, try switching picks without releasing the tension.

Another device that is very helpful is the plug spinner. Many times a lock picks easily in one direction. Usually the wrong direction I might add. Thus one picks the lock and then uses the plug spinner to throw the plug back in the reverse direction with enough speed so that the pins don't fall back into place. To make one you need a stiff 2" spring that has a ¼" to ½" diameter. Take one end and pull it out so that it sticks straight out. Now double the end over itself so that it will catch in the keyway. As a handle take a 2½" nail and epoxy it to the other end between the coils. You may want to flatten the end of tha nail so that you can use it to turn the cores on old or rusted locks. To use the spinner, pick a lock and turn the core as far as it will go. Insert a small screw driver into the top of the key way and put the end of the plug spinner into the center. Now use the screw driver to keep the core from turning while you wind up the spinner. After about 2 or 3 turns on the spinner jerk the screw driver out of the key way and hopefully the plug will spin fast enough so that it will go past the center and to the other side. Practice is the key.



Skeleton picks are a little like master keys or more correctly skeleton keys in the fact that they will open every lock of the type they are made for. The most common type of lock that is openable by this method is the Master padlock. The keys come in several different sizes and two different shapes. The lock is made up of a bunch of plates that are staked on each other and then riveted together. There are two different types of plates that make up the lock; warded and open.



A warded plate has a slit in it (see fig. C-A), while a open plate has a hole in it (see fig C-B). Thus be mixing the plates a key combination is made up. For every warded plate there is a cut in the key. By the way fig.A is a cross section of the two different types of keys. The only difference between them is the direction of the curve.

At the bottom of the lock there are two springs that hold the shakle closed (see fig.D). The spring arms are held in the slots of the shakle and thus keep it from moving up. When the key is inserted it stops right at the bottom of the lock(the last plate) so that the last two parts of the key are parallel to the springs. Thus as the key is turned the springs are pushed away from each other and the shakle is set free.

Meanwhile back at the wards... We can see that an uncut part of the key will get stuck in the ward. However a cut part is free to turn wether the plate is warded or open. Thus we cut the whole key exept the very tip where the key contacts the spring. The finnished product looks like fig. D with the striped parts removed. Now we can open all the locks regardless of their plate combination. Well, thats all for this month friends. So stay cool and keep on pickin'!

The best tax dodge of all

Howy Murzin doesn't file an income tax return and doesn't pay any taxes.

He isn't worried about the IRS because he claims he knows the secrets of beating the tax man. And so far, he says, government tax collectors haven't bothered him at all.

Murzin is a 24-year-old researcher for Irwin Schiff, a professional tax protester. Together they have written a book explaining how to beat the IRS. The book is called, "How Anyone Can Stop Paying Income Taxes" (Freedom Books, $10.95).

The way to stop paying income taxes, according to the book, is to simply refuse to file an income tax return. If taxes are withheld from your paycheck, declare yourself "exempt" on your W-4 form, say the authors, so no taxes are withheld. "Let the IRS prove you aren't exempt," says Murzin. "It's your word against theirs."

The key to this reasoning is the authors' belief that filing an income tax return is a voluntary act. They have come to this conclusion, they say, by reading the Internal Revenue Code and IRS manuals.

"If they want to collect taxes they (the IRS) have to send out bills," argues Murzin. "Filling out a tax return is like billing yourself for taxes you don't have to pay. Until they send the bill, you don't have to pay taxes."

What is wrong with filing a tax return and paying taxes? "It's an invasion of privacy to file a tax return," claims Murzin. "The return violates your Fifth Amendment rights. Taxes are too high. The government spends the money on the wrong things. The IRS uses harassment and illegal measures when collecting taxes. This whole country was founded on a tax rebellion, and this tax system is against everything America stands for."

However, the authors admit there is some risk involved in following their advice. Co-author Irwin Schiff, 53, served time in jail last year after deciding to put some of his theories on income tax into practice.

So how then does Howy Murzin get away with paying no income tax at all?

"I get paid in cash," he says.

Gibberish III

by Fred Steinbeck

AUTOVON

Ah, yes, a favorite subject of mine. A few things to mention since I last spoke of it. First, it seems that the 4th column tone really is 1633 Hz (I should have known never to have doubted The Magician...) There are a number of reasons that I believe this.

First, it seems that the DoD made a small mistake, and auctioned off a number of telephones in Washington, DC. It further seems that these phones had grey keys, except for four extra red ones, labeled "FO, F, I, P" going down from the top. When any two of these keys were pressed, 1633 Hz was generated. I haven't seen these phones, and their sale is rumor. But what isn't?

Second, I talked with a friend of mine, a one DC Central. DC knows a little about AUTOVON (more than people in previous columns of mine, anyway) and he says that the USAF 412L (the 4xxL, as he says, implying that there are more than 1 matrix) matrix is only used for on-base communications, and that between base communications use the 1633 Hz tone.

However, it turns out my friend in a previous issue was correct: the new names for FOFIP are Flash, Immediate, Priority, and Routine. However, the definitions of the signals are, well, the word "wrong" springs to mind. They really are (from a DoD phone book, no less):

Flash: "... reserved for alerts, warnings, or other emergency actions having immediate bearing on national, command or area security (e.g., Presidential use; announcement of alert; opening of hostilities; land, air or sea catastrophies, ...)"

Immediate: "... reserved for ... communications (1) having an immediate operational effect on tactical operations, (2) which directly concern safety or rescue operations, (3) which effect the intelligence community operational role..."

Priority: "... reserved for calls which require prompt completion for national defense and security, the successful conduct of war, or to safeguard life or property... Normally, Priority will be the highest precedence which may be asigned to administrative matters for which speed of handling is of paramount importance."

Routine: "... reserved for all other official communications."

Let me stress one military phrase which is throughout most military phone books: "Do not discuss classified information on the telephone." The military is right for sure this time, and we phreaks would do well to listen to this proverb, as one never knows who **else** is listening to one's conversation.

We need more info on AUTOVON, though. I **know** some people out there know more than I know about AUTOVON! So make my **guesses** disappear by replacing them with **facts**!

1633 Hz Loop Arounds

Unless I am mistaken, on CAMA, "billing" information about calls to directory assistance are recorded, along with calls to 800 numbers. Well, I suppose that if Bell really wanted to catch you using 1633 Hz to screw with ACD's, and possibly make free calls in so doing, they could check for calls to DA which lasted for over three minutes. I have the feeling that this wouldn't be too hard, so keep those calls short!

Blue Box Fraud Detection

I had been wondering for a long time about how Bell knows when we make a blue box call. "2600 Hz detectors on trunks!" comes the unsolicited mass reply. But we all know that 2600 Hz detectors aren't cheap, and putting them on every trunk is costly and time consuming. So what do they know that we don't?

Well, MF tones are sent at a certain speed, even on operator trunks. Now, whenever you send your little tones at normal, error prone human speed, the equipment (#5XB, #4E) thinks that something is wrong (i.e., the MF pulses aren't being sent at the right rate). So on a crossbar, it drops a trouble card, and on an ESS, a printer screeches quietly to itself. But later when they look at these printouts, and see it's not an equipment error, well, "Hello, security? We have a toll fraud problem here..." Of course, on these cards or printouts, they'll have the number called, the calling number, and the time of day.

TASI

There has been some wonder lately on what TASI is, and what a "TASI locking frequency" does. Well, TASI (Time Assignment Speech Interpolation) is used on satellite trunks, and basically allows more than one person to use a trunk by putting them on while the other person is not talking. Of course, you'd never hear the other person talking on your trunk.

When you start to talk, however, the TASI controller has to find an open trunk for you. Because of this, some of your speech is lost because of the delay in finding a trunk. This is called **clipping**.

Well, if you were transmitting data over a trunk, clipping would really mess up the data. So, there is something called a TASI locking frequency which keeps TASI from putting anyone else on your trunk, or you on anyone else's trunk. For this to work, according to **Notes On The Network** (sec. 7, p. 58), one must produce the "...emission of a special tone followed by continuous energy in at least one direction of transmission (no simultaneous gaps longer the 192 ms)." I believe this frequency is 1850 Hz. In any case, it is also the same frequency as the "echo supress" frequency. Any experimenters out there?

The Phone Phreak's Ten Commandments

I. Box thou not over thine home telephone wires, for those who doest must surely bring the full wrath of the Chief Special Agent down upon thy heads.

II. Speakest thou not of important matters over thine home telephone wires, for to do so is to risk thine right of freedom.

III. Use not thine own name when speaking to other Phreaks, for that every third Phreak is an FBI agent is well known.

IV. Let not overly many people know that thy be a Phreak, as to do so is to use thine own self as a sacrificial lamb.

V. If thou be in school, strive to get thine self good grades, for the Authorities well know that scholars never break the law.

VI. If thou workest, try to be a goodly employee, and impressest thine boss with thine enthusiasm, for important employees are often saved by their own bosses.

VII. Storest thou not thine stolen goodes in thine own home, for those who do are surely non-believers in the Bell System Security forces, and are not long for this world.

VIII. Attractest thou not the attention of the Authorities, as the less noticable thou art, the better.

IX. Makest sure thine friends are instant amnesiacs and will not remember that thou have called illegally, for their co-operation with the Authorities will surely lessen thine time of freedom on this Earth.

X. Supportest thou **TAP**, as it is thine newsletter, and without it, thy works will be far more limited.

How to Infiltrate T A P

by Cheshire Catalyst

Reports from Washington DC state that Congress is about to pass legistation that will once again allow the FBI and CIA to infiltrate "subversive" organizations. Now it isn't that I think that TAP is subversive, but if these guys don't at least think that we are, then TAP has an image problem to deal with.

TAP has gone through a number of meeting places since we last reported our weekly whereabouts in these pages (I'm not going to pour through the back issues to detail how long ago that was. It is left as an exercise for the deranged, and the nitpicker). We used to meet in Greenwich Village in New York City. The restaurants we met in got bought up, fixed up, and when they re-opened, we couldn't afford them any more. We wound up in one of New York's oldest cafeteria's, and then it got sold for a new office building. It hasn't been built yet, which makes us wonder if maybe someone wanted to just make us move. Paranoid of us, but the reports of Pensylvania State Police photos were a little much. But even our ego can't make us figure that someone spent a few million bucks to buy the place so a few lousy phone phreaks would move away to where they might not be found when it was time to survail. Anyway, we're now back home in The Village.

So why are we telling you all this? Why are we giving it all up again? Why am I telling you this now? I've got May! By the time this gets past deadline, gets to the printer, and gets to somebody's mailbox, it'll be May. We meet these days at "Eddie's" at 14 Waverly Place between Broadway and Washington Square Park. We meet there on Friday's between 5:30 and 6:30PM Eastern Time. If you live in or near New York, come on down, and give us two bucks. You'll get to reach into the envelope and pick a month (there are a couple left). If we have to move, or if the restaurant dies, or gets sold, or remodels & jacks up the prices, and it happens in your month, you win the pot. My month is May..

I'm really not as mercenary as that for a few measly bucks, but it seems to have been the best hex we could have put out to keep a place we like going. This way there's eleven other folks putting out vibes to keep the place open. In fact, we've been here so long, that we may have to change the rules such, that if it passes your month, you have to put another buck in, after the first year.

So why come on down? What do we do there? Mostly we talk. We've gotten tired talking about the old blue boxes, and all the new comers want to talk about Sprint hacking and swapping MCI codes. We don't, but they do. Sorry, we're just not into that around here. These days we talk about computer hacking, the de-regulation of the Bell System, public key encryption standards, and other topics of similar interest. Every once in a while, we degenerate, and talk about phones. Stop on down and visit our "ivory tower", & we'll see what's worth talking about. Hope to see you sometime.

If you want to cut your phone bills, cut out this chart.

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On the subject of better living through technology ... we'd all like to have waterbeds, right? But they cost a lot, right? So you don't have one. Well, you came to the right place for advice, my friend. Here's how to get away for under $100 and have the time of your life doing it.

The uninitiated person would probably say, "Ha! I need lumber, I'll go down to my local lumber yard and steal it!" No! No! That's not the way to do it! Get in your car (or get yourself one from a friend, if you have one) and drive around to somewhere where they happen to be building new houses. This is your lumber yard; much easier to rip off for what you need. You will also find many of the tools you need here such as saws, screwdrivers, and assorted other necessities of living in the style to which you will become accustomed. Get yourself about ten 10-foot 2-by-10s (those are the one what measure 1-3/4 by 9 inches) and anything else what looks like you may need it.

Take your goodies home and now you get yourself down to build the frame. For a typical queen size frame you want the inner dimensions of the frame to be 60 inches by 84 inches. Cut a corner into the bottom of your 2x10s that you are going to use for the frame so that you have a cut halfway across, running along the short side (3/4 inch in) and 1/2 to 5/8 running up the long side. This "pocket" will hold in your plywood for the base. What? I didn't mention that you needed plywood for the base? Take 3 sheets of 1/2 or 5/8 inch, while you're at it.

Now take some good size screws - about 10 by 1-1/4 is about right- and put the frame together. Remember, this thing is going to weigh about 1500 pounds when it's set up, so don't be cheap on the screws. Nails are not good enough! Beg, steal, borrow, steal, or steal the screws and do it right.

If you want a pedestal on the bed, cut 4 pieces of 2x10 about 4 inches shorter than the frame pieces and assemble them into a box. Inside this box you criss-cross pieces of plywood cut 9" tall so that you have support for your plywood base. Cut your 2 pieces of plywood remaining into two pieces (again, for queen size, 30") half as wide as your bed and as long as your bed PLUS 1-1/2" on each side (this allows for the pockets you cut into the 2x10s on the frame). Now put the plywood pieces on top of the pedestal, and put the frame on top of that so that the frame fits onto the pockets exactly.

Now you go get yourself a mattress and a heater, a fill and drain kit, and a hose. Don't forget a liner for the fucker in case it leaks! Put the heater down on your plywood base, put the liner on top of that and nail it to the side of the frame with small strips of - oh, what the hell - plywood, or half-round molding that you appropriated on your expedition. Smooth out the wrinkles in the liner and put in the mattress. Fill the thing up to the point where it's exactly level with the top of the 2x10s in the frame. Get yourself a mattress pad and some sheets and you're fixed up.

This technique also works well for those of you who lack furniturre and are of a creative bent. You can make ALL SORTS of stuff out of lumber and it will most likely be better than the shit you'd buy in a store. When furnishing a home, also don't forget that the local university leaves all sorts of good stuff unlocked in their buildings 24 hours a day.

Fasen die welt,
Captain Coon

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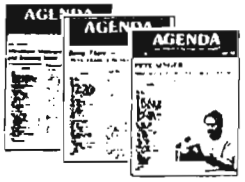
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THE GREAT FIRE OF '83

by Cheshire Catalyst

The summer of 1983 will go down in the annals of TAP as one of those great watershed times of its existance. TAP almost died during July, when Tom Edison got burned out and decided not to publish TAP anymore. No one could blame him, after all. 8 years is a long time, and TAP had become more of a burden to him, with the time it requires taking up alot of time he'd rather have spent on the Jersey Shore (if you'd seen some of the great women running around at that shore, you'd be out there too).

It isn't chasing tail that brought him to this decision though. Tom is literally burned out. That is to say, his apartment was burned out in the middle of July. His insurance covers most of his personal stuff, but the bastards who broke in (quite professionaly, according to the local cops) stole the TAP computer, disks, disk drives, printouts, backup disks, backup printouts, reciepts of TAP expenditures (only this year's, they left the reciepts of past years), and Tom's stereo. Once they had enough to put a real crimp in TAP, they tried to burn the place down (in a very amateur manner, according to the local fire marshal).

One result of the burglary, is that we haven't a current copy of the mailing list. OK, I don't want to hear about how we should have had an off-site backup of disks and print out. I told Tom he should, and he didn't, and we now have to live with those facts, not more recriminations. What it means is, if you know someone who had a subscription to TAP, ask hir if they got this issue. If not, they should send a photo copy of their last mailing label to us, and we'll put them back on the subscription list. In return for the postage it causes them to spend, we'll add an extra issue their subscription. Yes, this way mean that the mailing list was "compromised". In our personal "paranoid fantasy speculations" (which I refuse to put fully into print) this list could have found it's way from the burglers, to various agencies. Therefore, if you recieve any mail (or visits in the night from "Various Agencies") please drop us a line, and let us know if the spelling of your name was the way that you were listed on our mailing list. Also let us know which agency/utility did the calling, and what they did and/or said when they called/visited.

So what about TAP? What's it doing here in my hands if it's dead? TAP is not dead, and it's because of the dedication of a few of the New York Irregulars. Mostly myself and JP McClimans. Screw modesty, if I hadn't gotten off my ass, TAP would be dead by now. I don't want pats on the back, I want some support from out there. I don't know how Tom put up with the abuse he's gotten in some of the letters that have been addressed to him. I've handled some of it with some flippant replies. Some I haven't been as flippant as I'd like to be, since it would mean writing a whole letter. Mostly, I've just been scrawling notes in the margin of the "What The Hell Is TAP" sheet that gets sent out to information requests. It was heartbreaking to tell the poor kid from the Midwest that TAP already had a correspondent calling himself The Stainless Steel Rat.

We've also had a sheet called "Field Report" which was sent to people that wrote during the two month period when the mail wasn't picked up. We sent out this report as explanation as to why their letter was answered so late. We also handed the Field Report out to people who recognized my "Ma Bell Is A Cheap Mother" T-shirt at computer hobbyist shows, and the Meadowlands Computer Flea Market in October.

Some orders haven't gone out because we can't find the Fact Sheets that we used to publish. We're in the process of getting copies from one of The Friday Night Irregulars, so we'll be getting them out shortly.

As to how the jiob of running TAP fell on me, here's the story. The last week of August I missed the first TAP meeting I hadn't attended in a couple months. My parents were changing planes at JFK Airport, and wanted to meet me for dinner. That night, Tom made the first Friday night meeting he'd made in a number of months. We missed each other. After I talked to Vax Man, who was at the meeting, I immediately got in touch with Tom, and started scrambling the logistics of moving the remains of TAP out of Tom's place. Tom's words went something like "The insurance adjuster is coming next Thursday. If the stuff isn't out of my apartment, it's going in the dumpster."

If Someone told you in the mid seventies that The Beatles would get back together and go on the road, but only if you got off your fat ass, and helped them get their shit together, what would you have done? TAP isn't anywhere the near the international importance of The Beatles, but after I heard the story of The Big Burn Out, I certainly wasn't going to allow TAP to die this way.

Tom said he'd submit an article of goodbye, and thanks, but that he was Getting Away from It All. I can't much blame him, and I didn't relish having TAP boxed up in my living room halls and foyer for the couple of weeks it took untill we found an office to put TAP in. The office is strictly a production center, and is not staffed full time. We may to decide to have office hours, as we did in the past. In the mean time, the informal gatherings at Eddie's Restaurant in Greenwhich Village will be our gathering point for people who want to find us.

Let's talk for a moment about what changes in policies the "new management" will bring about. Most of our readers want TAP sent to them in a plain envelope. That's fine, and in fact, we are going to make our life easier by making all subscriptions in a plain envelope. The question now is, how plain is the envelope going to be? They will be shipped in an envelope with only the street address of our maildrop, and the International Standard Serial Number of our newsletter. The ISSN is something that libraries and bibliographers like to play with. It means that the enclosed is a publication, and many of our prisoners need to have newsletters, newspapers, and magazines sent directly from a publisher. It saves their censor's a job of looking through magazines for messages written in by accomplices friends on the outside. I want to print TAP's street address on the envelope. Also, I want a return address on the envelope, because many of you move, don't bother to tell us, and then write and ask where their issues are. If a return address is put on the envelope, we'd at least know who to take off the list, and save some postage. This is what we're going to do. If it is particularly offensive to you, write. If enough people write, we'll think about changing the policy. Right now, life is tough enough around here to worry about who gets what envelope.

Subscriptions will cost $ for 12 issues. Single issues will cost $.

A common request we get is for "membership information". I should state flat out, that TAP is not a club. This does not, however, mean that you cannot "join" TAP. You can become one of our Correspondents. All you have to do is write. Before the fire, I recieved one or two letters that I wanted to dump into the Word Processor, and share with you folks. I'll probably find the time for that sort of thing in January (if I'm luckey). All it takes to become a correspondent, is to sit down and write to us as if we were someone you were trying to explain your topic to. Please set your typewriters, or word processing output to 50 characters on a line. This line width of 5 inches is what we use to lay out the issues. TAP has been, and will continue to be, All The News That Fits. If we have room for it, it will probably go in.

For those of you who noticed the song that Newsweek carried in their September 5 issue, here's the whole thing. If you want to see more of this kind of thing, let me know.

The Hackers Anthem

by Cheshire Catalyst

(Tune: Put Another Nickel In)

Put another password in,
Bomb it out and try again,
Try to get past logging in,
We're hacking, hacking, hacking.

Try his first wife's maiden name,
This is more than just a game,
It's real fun, but just the same,
It's hacking, hacking, hacking.

Sys-call, let's try a sys-call.
Remember that great bug from Version 3,
Of R B X, It's here! Whoppee!

Put another sys-call in,
Run those passwords out and then,
Dial back up, we're logging in,
We're hacking, hacking, hacking.

TAP

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TAP
ROOM 803
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MA BELL IS A CHEAP MOTHER

Publicity - What's Going On Around Here?
or
The Philosophy of a Phone Phreak

by Cheshire Catalyst

My latest article on how to find TAP seems to have caused quite a stir. Also, I've been getting alot of publicity myself, as I have recently been quoted in Infosystems magazine, a computer trade journal, and in the well respected (by the Real World, anyway) Wall Street Journal (Wednesday, April 13). Business Communications Review, a scholarly journal for telecommunications consultants, called me "one of the nation's best known phone phreaks." As I prepared this article I was contacted by National Public Radio, and their piece ran on the program "All Things Considered" on May 8 (transcripts available at your local Telco Security office, or copies of the tape from me (for $5) care of TAP). Journalists from around the country, and literally around the world are trying to reach me. VSD out of Paris ran an article for the February 2, 1983 edition. (That's me in the Ronald Raygun mask working on CHI/P (Computer Hijinks Interface / Programmable), my Apple computer). The article from Technology Illustrated that started the latest publicity storm, was recently translated into German and ran in Der Speigle. That brought a Swiss TV crew from Zurich to New York, which I entertained just after a quick interview with a BBC film crew.

Why me? It's simple. We publish that Big Bad Newsletter. We are considered experts in the Computer Crime field from the standpoint of the person committing "unnatural acts" with computers. Quite frankly, if anyone is actually committing computer crime out there, they are not likely to be talking about it to the press.

TAP had been in the news before the Technology Illustrated article of last Fall. In 12 years of publishing, you gain a small reputation that does reach the outside world occasionally. We had been covered a number of times in The Village Voice of New York City. We've also gotten brief mention's in various underground newspapers over the years, and in numerous hobbyist publications. TAP is even listed in one of those academic publications that list periodical publications (if I could remember which one, I'd say so).

I didn't realize the circulation base of Technology Illustrated was so large for a 6 month old publication, or I'd have had second thoughts about doing the whole thing at all. The resultant publicity has been an interesting ego trip, but it hasn't put much in the way of chocolate chip cookies near the TV set since losing my job because of it last fall.

The thing is, computer hacking is getting to be a subject that the straight press is catching up on, and let's face it, TAP has the expertise. I'm attracting them, and from most I can extract the promise of putting our address into the articles. TAP may be your favorite underground reading, but someone has to pay the printer, and the post office.

Producing TAP is no picnic, and getting and keeping enough subscribers so we don't lose our shirts is one of our biggest problems. My "job" at TAP is to get the publicity we need to catch the attention of possible subscribers.

There are some publications I don't want our address in, though. The Wall Street Journal is read by enough Bell System Managers, that my feeling is that if we were getting cocky enough to start puffing up our feathers in their world, they might think it was time they sent their people out to clip those feathers.

But what am I supposed to do when The Journal calls me up and asks for information? The principle that TAP operates under is in getting our information to The People. A noble concept, that, but it means getting the publicity to attract a crowd so we'll be heard. We occassionally (for the phone phreak conferences we've put on) sent press releases to the straight press, and let them know what was going on. Hardly anyone showed up. The Journal, The New York Times, AP, and UPI, are on that press list, but no one was interested in us then.

I have kept in touch with reporters from The Village Voice, and Rolling Stone, since they share some of our philosophy, or have roots that do. While I had said in the past that I wouldn't want to talk to people from Time or Newsweek, it was because we would be afraid of sticking our nose too far above ground, for fear of getting it cut off by Bell System Security, or somebody.

All of this used to be just wild speculation. I mean, would Time Magazine ever want to publicize a bunch of Phone Phreaks? Now that Computer Hackers and Computer Crime are BIG BIZINESS, we're considered the experts, only because we'll talk about it from the standpoint of "The Other Side". Time magazine is thinking of doing an article, but wants a timing hook for when to run it. But Time Magazine is too "real world" for me and I'm scared shitless of the repercussions if we get written up there.

I'm very afraid of doing television, because too many people believe in television. I've had a Chicago TV station in to my apartment to do a shoot for a series on computer crime on their local news, but I don't want the networks involved (My thanks to Illinois Bell for the transcripts, by the way. I couldn't even get a copy of the tape from WLS). NBC Monitor may do a thing with me on computer hackers, but I'm not going to mention TAP at all, because we don't need that much heat coming down on us.

Once, though, I was really stupid. I recieved a letter from a guy at a telephone company training dept who was asked by his security department to make a video about toll fraud to show to police and campus security types. He had been taping interviews with real FBI guys, real Telco Security types, and real plant maintenance people. Nobody told him he shouldn't interview a real Phone Phreak. He noticed the Technology Illustrated article, and got in touch. It was an interesting shoot.

Since he wasn't from my Telco's operating area, I figured "why not?". After all, they weren't from my jurisdiction, and who was I to say he and his crew shouldn't have their junket to The Big City? I realized the tape would get edited to make me out to be the bad guy, but maybe I could get the message of what "real" phone phreaks are interested in, across to these people. That is, that we, the true phone phreaks, are interested in the Network, and not just ripping off calls. Some are, we're not.

I've never seen the final result, and probably never will. I understand the Security department was very embarassed about the incident, but realize that the segment makes for a better "ballanced looking" presentation even with the editing. I'm certain my comments when the "talent" asked me "Why are YOU raising phone rates for consumers" were cut from the final version when I lit into Telco rate structures. (remind me to do an article on telephone rate structures some time).

I feel my job in TAP is to try to get our viewpoint out, whether the person asking the questions really wants to hear my side or not. Free speech is what we live in this country for, and what many people try to reach this country to be able to have.

Some journalists have been asking me where they can get in touch with phreaks & hackers in their areas. I've gotten a couple of journalists in Texas in touch with some freaks down there, but one of the journalists was personally known to me, and would respect any requests for anonymity asked for by the phreaks who were also buddies of mine. I didn't intend to get people upset in Texas, but if the one reporter wasn't already known to me personnally, I wouldn't have gotten them in touch with the Texas Phreaks (who have since graduated, and are now loose upon the world).

These journalists, you have to realize, have a real tough job. They have to come up with a story, make sure it's factual, and bring it back to an editor who has no idea what the subject is. The editor then mangles the hell out of the content of the article. The journalist catches flack on both sides. These guys don't know stuff about computers themselves, in most cases, and no one who is doing anything worth reporting on in the area of computer crime (that is, real Computer Criminals) is talking about it.

I take pity on the journalists and reporters, and discuss some of the problems of computer security, and basically, set myself up as "The Boogey Man". After all, I'm the Big Bad Phone Phreak/Computer Hacker from that Nasty TAP newsletter.

Mostly, when the press writes and askes to get in touch with our subscribers on their behalf, we have them send in stamped unsealed envelopes with their letter in it, and we put our own cover letter in explaining that we mailed the envelope, and if they want to get in touch with the reporter, it's up to them.

I just try to get across to the press that Phreaking and Hacking have one thing in common. Getting into the network/computer that you're not supposed to be able to crack is an intellectual challenge. That challenge is the driving force behind the True Hacker.

I'm sometimes asked where the term "hacker" comes from. I think it comes from hacking away at the keyboard until the program works. It's alot like the definition of a hack writer, who keeps hacking at the keyboard until his story is finished. When asked for a definition of "hacker", I reply: A hacker is someone who discovers the rules of a computer system or language, and abuses the hell out of those rules.

Bugs, (programming bugs, not listening devices) are part of the rules. They are the hidden rules that the provider of the system or software didn't realize were there, but are discovered by the hacker. They get abused most of all.

I find myself taking on consulting work for some large (and not so large) corporations now, teaching them how to not be stupid. Sorry, gang, but it's tough out here without regular work since the Technology Illustrated article came out. This consulting shingle is being hung out in the marketplace.

As for the article on how to find our Friday nite hangout in Greenwich Village, it's simple. TAP needs some new blood. And if you're going to bitch that you don't like what we're doing and how we're doing it, then come on down & volunteer. It's as democratic as that. Actually, it is as anarchistic as that. Them's what does the work, gets to do it the way they want to.

Writing takes more work than you'd know, unless you've done it. The joy comes from being greeted at The West Coast Computer Faire each year by the people who think you are a minor hero for passing the torch of Forbidden Knowledge. OK, so I have to put up with Chips Ahoy, instead of David's Cookie's, but the freedom is worth it. Keep the torch high, friends. It lights the darkness of oppression.

This article was completed before The Great Fire.

Gibberish V

by Fred Steinback

Error Dep't:

Ahem, yes, so there are a few mistakes in some of my columns. To begin with, "Modifying Your Phone For 1633 Hz" in #84 has a small problem. When it talks about the traces going to the I.C., trace #8 from the left should be row #2, not #1.

"Blue Box Equipment and Usage" in #79 mentions part sources for the Green Box in #68. Well, I'm happy to say that **Advanced Computer Products** now offers 27C16's (they don't tell what access time) for $8.95, and 40103's for $1.89 each, a good savings over their old price of $4.25.

Dr. Magic Fingers is correct, when he reported in #85 that (415) 832-5015 is no longer a working SPC dialup. However, 832-5016 and 7 are...

Project Verify

I did some more research, and found that RING FWD doesn't send 90V out on the forward part of the loop. Instead, it disconnects the forward part of the loop from the position for a short period of time (less than 0.5 seconds). On an overseas call, this would make the inward operator's CLG light flash on and off, signalling her to stop doing her nails and get on with the call.

What this does to verify circuitry is anyone's guess. If the connection is long distance, the winking of the TSPS console would send 2600 Hz momentarily at the verify circuitry, which might be a possibility...

Anyway, operators generally don't use routing codes anymore, except in a few areas (I wish I knew of a few of them). Now what an operator does to verify or interrupt is the following:

Assume you have dialed 0+7D, and the 7D is the number you want verified. The operator then classes charge as "station paid" and hits VFY. If VFY lights, it means the number can be verified. She then presses HOLD on loop 1, and ACS (access) on loop 2. She then presses ST, which completes the verify call. If there is speech on the line, she will hear encrypted speech. Assuming so, she then hits EMER INT (emergency interrupt), tells them what's going on, and then hits REL FWD (release forward, which drops the call on loop 2). She then hits POS REL on loop 2, and ACS on loop 1, bringing her back to you. She then reports, hits REC MSG (record message, which charges you) and then POS REL, position release.

Most areas no longer have "TSPS Maintenance Engineers" or frame calling the operator. However, if you do, you might want to try this. "Operator, class charge as station paid, and hit verify plus start. Now hit emergency interrupt, no AMA, and position release." This should have the effect of throwing you into the call as a 3rd party, for free. I wouldn't do this from home, however, because when you call the operator, you are not free of her until she position releases. Therefore, if she gets suspicious, you can hang up, but it won't do you any good...

Paraphernalia

B & F Enterprises (P.O. box 3357, Peabody, MA 01960), says Agent ND8, sells a "telephone loop pickup coil", for $4.88. I would assume it is much like the Trinetics PC-48 inductive coupler. I have not checked this place out, but it would seem to be a good deal.

Bay Technologies (408) 737-8180 sells the NSC 800 series of microprocessors and support devices. To find a supplier closer to you, try calling National Semiconductor at (408) 737-5000, and asking for your local distributor.

American Microsystems, Inc. (AMI) produces what they call the "Telecommunications Design Manual". This fine book, which is actually a combination catalog of AMI semiconductors, circuit layouts, schematics, articles, and an informative glossary, can be had for the price of a call (free) to (408) 246-0330.

Bell System locks are a special brand: BEST. They are what they claim to be. I have never met a person who could pick 'em; What to do? Take a hacksaw to the lock from the top and cut the doorknob off. Then throw the bolt with a screwdriver. It takes about 20 minutes, but it can be worth it.

The Telephone Pioneers of America
A Navy Plot?

by Cheshire Catalyst

The Telephone Pioneers of America is a service organization made up of retirees of the Bell System. They provide many good works of which they, and the Bell System can be proud. They actually carry on much of the work of Alexander Graham Bell, himself. That is, by inventing, building, tinkering with and providing products that can allow blind people to live more normal lives.

For example, what can be more normal than for a kid to want to play The National Pastime, Baseball. The pioneers provide "Beeping Baseballs" to local pioneer groups that get them to the sandlots, and get the kids out there to the plate. This also provides lively invigourating work for the pioneers themselves to perform. This once again fosters the old adage that once one becomes a member of The Bell Family, one will be "taken care of" for life. This was true up to a very few years ago, when the Bell System noticed that competitors were eating into their markets, and thereby, their revenues. Bell had to get Lean and Mean, or die. Getting lean meant that the deadwood in the System had to be set adrift. This is a topic for more scholarly disertaions, and not what I want to cover now. Pick up a copy of The Phone Book by Edward Hyde for the corruption of the Bell System.

But The Pioneers are people who have made it to retirement, and is more or less a social club for social action in non controvertial areas. Helping the handicapped is something that everyone can agree is a "good thing." In order to raise money for the Pioneers, they sell various goodies such as model vintage phone trucks, and Bell System Jackets.

These jackets are usually blue or white, but each has some distinctive markings. First is the pair of stipes, Bell Blue & Gold, down the left front of the jacket, a pocket on the left sleeve, and an American Flag shoulder patch on the right shoulder. Sometimes, there is a Bell System Logo patch on the right front of the jacket, but I think that depends on which Pioneer chapter ordered the jackets.

As a Phone Phreak, I and others envy these jackets as being worn by members of The Telecommunications Elite, and when a friend offered to get me one, I jumped at the chance. There was only one thing that has bothered me about the jackets over the years, and as a point of sour grapes for 'not having a jacket, I just chuckled to myself over the problem. Now that I have a jacket, it is a problem I have to deal with myself.

Flag Etiquite

When a flag is displayed or worn on an article of clothing, it should be worn as if it were being carried in a forward direction. That is, with the flag pole to the front, with the flag trailing from the staff as the breeze carries it. That is why on the right side of airliners of American registry, and the right sides of Greyhound & Trailways busses, the flag looks "backwards" from the way it is ordinarily displayed.

The Navy is the one exception to "Flag to the front" rule. On the old Navy sailing ships, the flag flown from the stern of the ship would be whipped towards the front of the ship as the wind filled the sails. This is why the flag painted on the tail of the Blue Angels, the Navy stunt flying team, is backwards from the standard.

Flags which depict animals, such as the Bear on California's state flag should be worn as if the animal is facing forward. The US Postal Service occassionally sends out memos to it's people reminding them that when the Eagle is put on the side of a postal truck, it should always face the front.

For some reason, people think the flag should always be seen with the blue field of stars on the left hand side of the flag, as it gets depicted on postage stamps. Bus and airline companies know that this is wrong, airlines knowing it from the military (Air Force) backgrounds of it's pilot's and management (how else do you suppose pilots get the flying hours required to become a commercial pilot?).

This is why I'm wondering what to do with my Bell Jacket. I've combed the army surplus shops and uniform stores in the New York City area, but I can't find a flag patch to put on the right shoulder of the jacket. That's where the flag patch belongs, because that's how the Pioneers specified the jackets. I just want the flag there to be in the right direction. I realize that The Bell System gets alot of Navy contracts, but I used to be in the Army myself, and I want my flag patch on my jacket in the proper direction. If any of our readers know where I can find a proper flag patch for the right shoulder, please write to me at TAP. I'd love to know where to mail order it.

Miscellaneous Information

By: THE MAGICIAN.....

The following are miscellaneous bits of information, reviews and trivia which are of interest to our readers!

BOOKS

Abbie Hoffmans infamous "Steal This Book" is now back in publication ! Though some of the material is dated, the ideas are still there and worth considering. The book even contains a schematic for one of the first black box's designed by YAP's own Al Bell.

The book is being republished by Abbie Hoffmans brother Jack. You can get a copy by sending $5.95, (A bit of an increase since the old $1.95, but thats inflation), plus $2.00 shipping to:

Jack Hoffman Presents
Box 15
Worcester, MA 01613

Or the book can be ordered (perhaps a bit more safely ?) from Michael Hoy's Loompanics. Write them at:

Loompanics Unlimited
P.O. Box 1197
Port Townsend, WA 98368

Speaking of Loompanics, they have a new book out entitled: "The Code Book, All about unbreakable codes and how to use them" by Michael E. Marotta. The book provides an excellent overview of most ciphering and coding techniques. Strengths and weakness's of various techniques are given along with several computer programs (most in BASIC) to make use of the techniques (The programs have a few typo's though...) ($7.95 + $2.00 shipping)

Last, but not least, a book that is amazing in that it was published by a major publisher and was somehow not suppressed ! The book is called "The Puzzle Palace" by James Bamford, and published by Houghton Mifflin Company. It deals with American MOST secret agency, The National Security Agency. For you NSA buffs, you will find a wealth of information. You will know your way around NSA headquarters, (For the next time you visit, I guess), you will learn all about "Carillon" and "Loadstone" (Computer centers in the basement of NSA). It will tell you about internal Telephone systems that are truly secret, unlike AUTOVON which is not really secret at all. You will even learn the name of NSA's official Barber.

For those of you who don't know about NSA, I suggest you read the book to learn about an agency who makes the CIA look like a bunch of rookies. Learn how NSA intercepts ALL of your overseas data traffic, and a good portion of your overseas voice traffic.

At the time of writing, The Puzzle Palace is available at all bookstores for $16.95 or write the publishers directly.

Next time your talking overseas, says a few 'Target Words' and tell the guys down in 'SIGINT CITY' hello !!!

TELEPHONES

First off, I commend Fred Steinback for writing (in issue 84), a VERY good follow-up to my original "Modifying your TT phone for !$33 hm" article (issue 83). I have not yet had a chance to experiment with the new style TT phones (which apparently have tactile response keys instead of just push down like the old style !?). I am glad to see that there are still some good techno phreaks out there to continue the art.

The PIN (Personal Identification Number) credit card system long expected by phreaks has been implemented by Bell. This system will effectively end 99 percent of credit card fraud within the U.S. (They are still using a standard check digit code for international.) Each fone number is issued a 4 digit PIN which has no relation to the associated fone number. When the operator (or now sometimes directly a computer, where you are able to TT enter your CC directly on the pay fone) checks your card, she keys it in on her TSPS console. SPCN then uses the CCIS datalinks to check the computer at your local C.O. for validity. Thus the operator knows very quickly if the card is valid or not. Attempts to scan for valid PINs from pay fones equipped for automatic CC entry from TT, apparently will stop accepting trys after about a dozen or so attempts, and presumably print a warning at the Central Office for Bell Security.

An interesting (and overlooked) point of all this is that since Bell has now implemented this new CC system nationwide. This means that EVERY C.O. in the country must now be equipped with at least 1 CCIS datalink. The network is going CCIS extremely rapidly and the day of the Blue Box (Within the U.S. anyway) is quickly drawing to a close.

Also, CCIS could (and probably does) send the CALLING fone number over the initial datalink, thuis making instant fone call traces from anywhere in the country to anywhere, very feasible. This will thus make "anonymous" calls a thing of the past. Bell could even offer this service to customers. You could know who was calling you before you ever answered the fone !

On another subject, a word of WARNING: I have stated this before, but will repeat it to all newcomers and forgetful old-timers alike. Recently YAP has printed information on hacking with SPRINT, MCI etc. This is good, in that YAP is the proper (only) forum for free open discussion of such topics.. But Beware ! It is absolute gospel FACT that calls to the local access ports of these networks, drop a card (print a record in ESS) containing the calling number. While these cards (records) are usually ignored, they could mean trouble. The original purpose of this was because some phreaks were dialing into SPRINT, MCI etc. and then whipping to another location, and dialing into Bell ESS computers, attempting to change the clocks etc. It was extremely difficult for Bell to nail them because they could only trace back to the local MCI or SPRINT office. Thus, a two way "informal Deal" was made. If Bell had trouble, SPC or MCI would tell Bell what local access number was used to dial the carrier. Bell could then go back, pull the "card" and find out the fone number of the caller. The deal works the other way also: If MCI of SPC detect a fraudulent call (Customer complains he didn't call Oshokosh WI 57 times). They will first try to resolve it by checking with the "called" number. If that doesn't pan out, then they will request Bell to tell them the number that called the originating port. With Crossbar 5 systems etc. The card could only "TRAP" the calling number if is called from within the same C.O. (If from the outside, it only pointed to the next C.O. in the chain). But now with ESS running with CCIS they will be able to trace the originating number anywhere. Thus if you MUST play with SPC, MCI or any of the others, be VERY VERY careful and do so only from discreet pay fones.

On other Telephone topics, many electronics stores are now selling wireless remote control telephones, and have demo's hooked up in the stores for salesman use and demonstrations. Most of these phones operate at on or near the same frequencies (usually around 49 mhz.) If you buy one of these, try to get one the same Freq. as the stores. Then it is a simple matter to pull your car in their parking lot after they close, and to pick up your handy "car phone" triggering their base unit. You can then make all the Long Distance calls you want courtesy of the store (Till they figure out whats going on, which could be a LONG time). Please note however, that in this day and age, most small stores are barely making it along. So PLEASE don't rip them off like this, UNLESS they have ripped you off first.. then HAPPY DIALING !!!!

A mass calling number that a lot of our more "perverted" readers might like to call, features recordings of young ladies from porno magazines talking about themselves etc. The recordings change a couple of times a day.
DIAL: 313+976+2727

Also, Jackie Martlings infamous x-rated dial a joke has been running for about 3 years now ! (Changes daily):
DIAL: 516+922+9463

DESIGN TAP'S NEW LOGO

With the changes overcoming TAP, as well as the entire telecoommunications industry, we at TAP have decided that TAP needs a new logo. Submit a design, and see how you do. It doesn't have to be "camera-ready". We'll get an artist to do up the final draft. We want ideas. Strange ideas. YOUR ideas!

There will be a prize involved, but we don't know what yet. Send in your idea's, and we'll see what you deserve. Help prepare TAP for it's new direction in the Computer Age!





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The Hobbyist's Newsletter for the Communications Revolution

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TELECOM '83 - TECHNO TOYLAND!

by Cheshire Catalyst

October 26th began the biggest, greatest, and most technologically advanced trade show in telecommunications history. The Telecom series of conferences began in 1971 when the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) decided that the international telecommunications community needed a trade show which could bring together the world's telecom manufacturers and the international telecom network managers who bought the equipment. The ITU is the United Nations specialized agency which boils out agreement of international communications standards through its sub-entities of the Consultative Committee for International Radio (CCIR) and the Consultative Committee for International Telephones and Telegraph (CCITT).

Telecom '83 was held in the new Palais des Exposition across the main highway from Geneva Switzerland's Cointrou Airport. The exposition filled the four main halls, and spilled out onto the outdoor roof of the multi story parking garage. This outdoor area was filled with satellite earth station antennas of every decryption, from multi horn toroids, to mushroom shaped radomes containing the self stabilizing antennas used aboard rolling and pitching ships at sea when communicating via Inmarsat, the system which has now replaced the outdated Marisat, or Maritime Communications Satellite. It also held the spill-over of the French Pavilion which was to small to accommodate all the French company's exhibits.

Besides the major manufacturers, a number of international Short Wave Radio stations were represented. The European DX Council, PO Box 4, St Ives, Huntington, England PE17 4FE, is a club of short wave listeners around the world. DX is the abbreviation meaning "Distant Xmission". Briefly, SWL's (Short Wave Listeners) DX (listen to distant transmissions). Let's face it, we computer types got "initial mania" from our ham radio buddies. Radio Nederlands, Radio Canada International, Radio Switzerland, and Radio Sweden had a booth together displaying the types of small portable shortwave radios which are making this hobby popular again. While many of the shortwave radios sold today are of the "Street Box" type of "Let's be cool by blasting out the neighborhood" which is bought just because it has alot of fancy buttons that never get used, the letters recieved by these shortwave stations show that there is a definite increase of shortwave listening around the globe. Many people listen to the news broadcasts of other countries, so as not to be "locked in" to the news as put forward by their own government. Which reminds me that the Voice of America was also an exhibitor in the "Shortwave Pavilion", near the booths of Radio Pisking, and the BBC.

In the USA pavilion, I spoke with one British chap who staffs the London office of an American based multi-national company, and he told me the story of British Telecom, who was showing off a brand new computer on live BBC television. When they went to log in, the screen typed back, "sorry, I got here first and changed your password. Here's a little poem to pass the time, though." The British hacker had then typed in the first two verses of my song, The Hackers Anthem (see issue 87) which he must have gotten from Newsweek (and which Newsweek got from me, the author).

The High Tech goodies included totally digital central offices, rural telephony links via radio, advanced telex machine that print English and Arabic characters, and ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network) control switches which mix telex, data, and packet switched services.

Among these exhibits were a complete international shortwave radio station operated by the International Red Cross. The invasion of Granada was underway then, and two Red Cross volunteer radio operator were chosen from those operating at the Telecom exhibit, and sent to Barbados. The major criterion as to who was chosen, was basically, who had the time from work, and no other immediate commitments so they could take off within 12 hours. It all is based on being in the right place at the right time with the right skills.

I'm afraid, as I read this over, that I have outlined Shortwave Radio as being of the most interest. Although there were French terminals with games that needed their "Smart Card" or "Credit Card with a Chip" which they passed out like candy, and television transmission studios to watch yourself freeze framed on 23 video monitors, and fiber optic transmission cables, and satellite transmission station salesmen everywhere, you have to realize that even the satellites are using radio, and very simple radio techniques at that, to bring the new level of sophisticated digital telecommunications services to most of the world. Future communications engineers will still be those people who learned Morse Code and pounded enough brass to get their Ham Radio ticket (license).

One booth that attracted my attention was set up by the ITU itself, and was staffed with personnel from the Technical Cooperation department of the ITU. The booth had panels displaying the GNP's of various "Less Developed Countries", and the amount spent on telecommunications, and forcasts of predicted telecom growth in those countries. The ITU was trying to attract development funds from the developed countries to help the LDC's bring modern communications to these countries. These folks are not trying to put a telephone in every home, because the people in those countries can't afford it, but they are trying to bring telecommunications to the rural areas in government offices, and primarily for coordination of trade. The ITU can quote statistics that when telecommunications service between countries was enhanced, trade between the areas also increased. They hope that by the developed countries supporting the LDC's with loans and expertise, it will help these countries to "bootstrap" themselves out of their poverty, and bring them into the "trading community of nations".

My emphasis on the international view here is based primarily in my own prejudices that the technological revolution is not political in nature, and that the benefits should be spread among those who want to use the technology to better life on Earth. When you start manufacturing in outer space, as in the Spacelab on board the Space Shuttle, you look out the window (when Owen hasn't got his damn Ham Radio antenna cluttering up the window) and you only see the Earth; not the borders. You can start learning about other countries by listening to their shortwave broadcasts. You can find the times and frequencies in Popular Communications magazine, and World Radio Guide.

Telecom '83 was a high tech cornocopia of technical information, and this brief article doesn't do justice to the 60 lbs of literature that followed me home by mail, or was dragged home in my duffle bag. The Friday night irregulars had their fun pawing through it at my "De-briefing" party. I'm already looking forward to the information from the International Telecommunications Union (Place des Nations, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland) on Telecom '87. See you there!



"Sorry, Fred, it was a choice. The computer still has expansion capabilities ... you're running at full potential!"

Phreaking with the TI-99/4A

by the New England Archivist

I've just purchased a TI-99/4A for purposes of boxing, and have a few words to say to anybody intending to do the same. First of all, I haven't had a chance to try it for anything so far except as an automatic dialer, but it shouuld work okay for other stuff as well. The TI-99/4A can play up to three tones plus a fourth noise tone simultaneously. The frequencies of the tones are specified to the nearest hertz and the duration to the nearest millisecond. The responses I got were pretty close on mine below about 10kHz, and below about 3kHz the frequencies were always within 10 Hz. Here's a list of some of the frequencies I've tested:

What I Wanted	What I Got	
110	110.0	(The lowest possible frequency)
697	699.1	
700	699.1	
852	853.9	
900	902.1	
941	940.0	
1000	998.7	
1100	1096.7	
1200	1202.8	
1209	1202.8	
1210	1215.9	
1300	1300.7	
1336	1331.6	
1477	1471.8	
1500	1491.5	
1633	1645.0	
1700	1694.9	
2000	1997.5	
2200	2193.4	
2600	2601.4	
3200	3995.0	
44,733	37,286.6	(The highest possible frequency)

The sounds are generated by a CALL SOUND routine call. A CALL SOUND routine call takes about 34 milliseconds to get going. Since the pulses for a quarter in a red box should be 35ms on, 35 off five times, then by leaving a 34ms space in between pulses we can excecute the followind program:

```
10 FOR I=1 TO 5
20 CALL SOUND(35,1700,0,2200,0)
30 NEXT I
```

The 35 is the duration in milliseconds, 1700 and 2200 the two frequencies, and the zeroes are the volumes for each tone (0 is the loudest volume, 30 the quietest). For auto-dialling, a duration of 100 milliseconds seems to work well.

The audio output is across 2 of the pins going into the modulator; as you're looking at the back of the TI where the modulator plugs in, the audio output is in the pin at 9 o'clock and the audio ground is the pin below that. TI sells a $20.00 headphone adapter to let you listen to this, but you can build the thing yourself for a little over $3.00 with a couple of 5-pin DIN plugs (one male, one female) at Radio Shack, hooking up the audio output leads to a headphone jack or whatever.

Looking at the wave it put out on an oscilloscope, I saw that it puts out a very square wave with voltage spikes whenever the wave shifted from a low to high state or high to low. After sticking a .27mfd capacitor across the audio leads, however, I got a very triangular wave that looks like it'll produce sounds up to about 4kHz without too much attenuation, with no harmonics. The frequency measurements were made with the capacitor and jacks hooked up as described.

So far I've been dialing by coupling a speaker from the computer to a handset. I'm trying to put together some simple sort of direct coupling with the telephone line now, and am interested in anyone else doing anything with the TI.



HIGHWAY RADAR JAMMING

Most drivers wanting to make better time on the open road will arm themselves with an expensive radar detector. However this device will not work against a gun type radar unit in which the radar signal is not present untill the cop has your car in his sights and pulls the triggeer. Then it is too late to slow down.

A better method is to continously jam any signal with a radar signal of your own. I have tested this idea with the cooperation of a local cop and found that his unit reads random numbers when our car approached him. It is suprisingly easy to make a low power radar transmitter. A nifty little semiconductor called a Gunn diode will generate microwaves when supplied with 5 to 10 vdc and enclosed in the correct size cavity (resonator). An 8 volt 3 terminal regulator can be used to get this voltage from a car's system. However the correct construction and tuning of the cavity is difficult without good microwave measurement equipment. Police radars commonly operate on the K band at 22 ghz. or more often on the X band at 10.525 ghz. Most microwave intruder alarms and motion detectors(mounted over automatic doors in supermarkets, etc.) contain a Gunn type transmitter/reciever combination that transmits about 10 milliwatts at 10.525 ghz. These units work perfectly as jammers. If you can't get one locally write to Microwave Associates in Burlington, Mass. and ask for info on "Gunnplexers" for ham radio use. When you get the unit it may be mounted in a plastic box on the dash or in a weatherproof enclosure behind the plastic grille. Switch on the power when on the open highway. The unit will not jam radar to the side or behind the car so don't go speeding past the radar trap.

An interesting phenomena you will notice is that drivers in front of you who are using detectors will hit their brakes as you approach large metal signs or bridges. Your signal is bouncing off these objects and triggering their detectors.

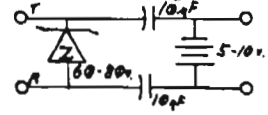
Have fun... Ben Piper

Black Boxing Update

by The Stainless Steal Rat

Recently, I moved to a new city and all my old phriends called me and ended up with a large phone bill. Since not many of my phriends had touch-tone phones or dialer pads I couldn't tell them to go and use a SCC. So I went through all my back issues of TAP and found a set of black box plans.

After a bit of experimentation I came up with a box that produces such good quality sound reproduction that you can't tell you are using a box at all. So here goes with the schematic...



As an added bonus here is how you can ring extra phones without them knowing you have one or more on the line. All you have to do is find a 55 to 90 volt transient protector (Bell makes one that fits this catagory...) and connect it in series with the ringer of the offending phone. Make sure that it has a very small capacitance below its rated voltage. 10 to 50 pf is ok. now when Bell sends a pulse of DC down your line to see how many ringers you have the protector will stay inactive and hide all your illegal ringers. However when the 90 volt ringing current comes along the protector activates and lets the current through and your phones ring !

Soon to cum: A special report on the new all electronic payphone.

Yours with a smile,
The Stainless Steal Rat

The Old Gray Faire, She Ain't What She Used To Be.

by Cheshire Catalyst

The West Coast Computer Faire carries on a fine old tradition in computer hobbyist circles. The tradition was started in Trenton NJ in 1976 when the Trenton State College held the First Trenton Computer Festival. The Atlantic City Computer Show opened a few months later, and the Homebrew Computer Club in Sunnyvale was stirring up a hornets nest that would eventually bring us Apple Computers, software trading, and the West Coast Computer Faire. Trenton still carries on the tradition started by then Electrical Engineering Professor Sol Libes those many years ago. The Atlantic City show moved to Philadelphia, and slid into oblivion. But the premier hobbyist show is the one that grew out of the Semiconductor Valley that we lovingly call Silicon Gultch.

I've been to every West Coast Computer Faire they've held in the San Francisco area. It is now held in March of each year, and the flavor of it has changed so much, that I'm not sure I'm going back next year. The show has been getting more and more commercial with each passing year, to the point where Jim Warren, who put on these shindigs, is *getting out* of the game in favor of getting back into computers.

There are still bargains to be found, and the mob of people still contains a few phreaks or two among the hackers. Each year we seem to run into each other. It used to be that we would gather at the refreshment area in Brooks Hall at 4PM each day of the show, and sit and *dis*cuss what was new at the show, and in phreaking/hacking.

The show has gotten so big, that all the available space is given up to money *generating* booths, and places to *enjoy refreshments* are left to the various snack bars, but mostly to the restaurants nearby the San Francisco Civic Center. It wound up that we got together in the balcony of the main Civic Center hall. If I get there again next year, look for me in Section 212 (I'm from New York, after all, and the section numbers don't get as high as 415, to honor my hosts). The gathering will be at 4PM, as usual, but don't expect anything formal. TAP patherings, both at the Faire, and at our Friday nite watering hole, are informal rap sessions, usually with as many as 5 conversations going on at once. Information sharing is more than *swapping* data on the ARPA net, you know.

Q: How many programmers does it take to change a light blub? A: None - That's a hardware problem.

Q: How many Computer repairmen does it take to change a light bulb? A: Their diagnostic ran fine, so it must be a software problem.

HOW TO WRITE FOR TAP

by Cheshire Catalyst

As I try to paste up another issue of this rag, I find that I have very little worth pasting up. Now some of it is that I can't find some of the things that have been submitted, but mostly, I can't find those little filler items that use up those extra couple of inches that are needed to fill out the botom.

If you want to write something for TAP, then set the margins on your typewriter to 45 (in case you need to hit "margin release") or set your word processor to 50 characters per line, and start typing. There are about 95 lines per column, so as it comes off your printer, you'll be able to figure out how I'm going to paste it up. One recent article would have been great, if the author hadn't put a blank line between each paragraph. We want to fill space, but I want to try to keep it to even columns, too. Right now, I'm writing this article just to fill 6 inches of space. Hmm, that's 6 lines/inch times 6 inches, so this needs to be 36 lines long (with headlines).

The thing you must remember is, by corresponding with us, you become a "correspondent". The term derives from the days when writers for a newspapers were people on trips abroad who wrote long, descriptive letters to their friends back home. Their friend's had the letters published in local newspapers (those old guys had space to try & fill, too). This newsletter is an amateur publication (you may have noticed). This means we accept manuscripts (articles) from fellow amateurs. Keep 'em coming gang!

Dealing with the Rate & Route Operator

by Fred Steinbeck

It seems that fewer and fewer people have blue boxes these days, and that is really too bad. Blue boxes, while not all that great for making free calls (since TPC can tell when the call was made, as well as where it was to and from), are really a lot of fun to play with. Short of becoming a real live TSPS operator, they are about the only way you can really play with the network.

For the few of you with blue boxes, here are some phrases which may make life easier when dealing with rate & route (R&R) operators. To get the R&R op, you send KP + 141 + ST. In some areas you may need to put another NPA before the 141 (i.e., KP + 213 + 141 + ST), if you have no local R&R ops.

The R&R operator has a myriad of information, and all it takes to get this data is mumbling cryptic phrases at her. There are basically four special phrases to give to R&R ops. They are **numbers** route, **directory** route, **operator** route, and **place name**.

To get an area code for a city, one can call the R&R operator and ask for the numbers route. For example, to find the area code for Carson City, Nevada, we'd ask the R&R op for "Carson City, Nevada, numbers route, please." and get the answer, "Right... 702 plus." meaning that 702 plus 7 digits gets us there.

Sometimes directory assistance isn't just NPA + 131. The way to get these routings is to call R&R and ask for, "Anaheim, California, directory route, *please*." Of course, she'd tell us it was 714 plus, which means 714 + 131 gets us the D.A. op there. This is sort of a pointless example, but I couldn't come up with a better one on short notice.

Let's say you wanted to find out how to get to the inward operator for Sacramento, California. The first six digits of a number in that city will be required (the NPA and an NNX). For example, let us use 916 756. We would call R&R, and when the operator answered, say, "916 756, operator route, please." The operator would say, "916 plus 001 plus." This means that 916 + 001 + 121 will get you the inward operator for Sacramento.

Do you know the city which corresponds to 503 640? The R&R operator does, and will tell you that it is Hillsboro, Oregon, if you sweetly ask for "Place name, 503 640, please."

None of this is really spectacular. However, R&R can also give information on international calls in much the same manner. And it is in these cases that the various routings becomes useful.

For example, let's say you need the directory route for Sveg, Sweden. Simply call R&R, and ask for, "International, Baden, Switzerland. TSPS directory route, please." In response to this, you'd get, "Right... Directory to Sveg, Sweden. Country code 46 plus 1170." So you'd route yourself to an international sender, and send 46 + 1170 to get the D.A. operator in Sweden.

If you need to know how to complete a call to an overseas number (that is, you need the country and city code), you can ask for, "International, Cortona, Italy, TSPS numbers route, please." and get the answer, "Right... Country code 39 plus 575 plus." This means, of course, that the city code is 575, and the plus on the end means you'd tack on the phone number there.

Inward operator routings to various countries are obtained the same way - "International, London, *England*, TSPS inward route, please." and get "Country code 44 plus 121." Therefore, 44 plus 121 gets you inward for London.

Inwards can get you language assistance if you don't speak the language. Tell the foreign inward, "United States calling. Language assistance in completing a call to (called party) at (called number)."

R&R operators are people too, y'know. So always be polite, make good use of 'em, and dial with care.

Verification

by Fred Steinbeck

There has been a great deal of controversy in the realm of phreakdom over a mysterious subject known under a number of different names, including "verification", "autoverification", "verify", "autoverify", "verify busy", and even "VFY BY". All of these names basically mean the same thing: the ability to listen to another person's telephone line from any telephone in the direct-dialable world.

Needless to say, the Bell System is very tight lipped about knowledge regarding verification. Indeed, the infamous book **Notes On Distance Dialing** ('68 edition) says, "Care must be taken to insure that the customer never gains verification capabilities." With a printed policy like that, you can imagine what their real-world policy is like! Even their own rate and route operators will not give verification routing codes (at least in my experience), one even responding, "What?! You must be crazy! We don't give those out!"

Before you get too far into this article, I will state simply: I don't know how to verify. However, I have been fooling with various things related to it, and collecting information on it for some time now. Therefore, while I can't do it (yet), I may be able to point some other bright **TAP**per on the right track, and perhaps he or she will show us all how. If you have knowledge not covered in this article, but don't want to write an article on your own, please send your ideas, comments, or information to **Project Verify**, c/o **TAP**.

Verify has also been called "autoverify", and I have no idea why. This is not, to my knowledge, a Bell System term (at least I've never seen it in any manuals). As far as I know, there is verify, which means being able to listen to speech (kind of; see below) on a line, and there is the "emergency interrupt" which allows you to take part in the conversation taking place on the line in question. It has been suggested that "autoverify" is the same as an emergency interrupt, but I tend to disagree with this idea.It should be noted that the verification circuitry does not actually let an operator listen to a conversation without making a beep on the line every so often. Instead, she will hear encrypted speech. However, I believe with the proper methods, verify can be converted to an emergency interrupt.

Verification is normally done either by your normal "0" (TSPS) operator, if the call is in your home NPA (HNPA), or by an inward operator (IO). If the call is outside your HNPA, your normal operator will call the IO for the NPA, and say, "Verify busy (or "Emergency interrupt") please, 555-1212." The IO will then perform whatever magic he or she must, and then report back. If the call is in your HNPA, though, the "0" operator can do the verification himself by using the "VFY BY" key on her keyshelf. However, in some areas, the operator uses a routing code to accomplish verification, and this is the loop hole we shall attack.

It follows that if a IO or "0" operator can do it, so can we, with a blue box. Now, courtesy of Robert Allen (who brought it to my attention) and Susan Thunder (who apparently discovered it), here is what used to work for getting operators to hook you into a conversation with other people (i.e., let you listen to them until you hung up): You'd call the operator and say, "Operator, TSPS Maintenance Engineer calling. Ring forward to 001 + NPA + 7D, ring back to my number, hit ring forward, no AMA, and then position release."

This creates some problems, and you must be familiar with TSPS to understand them. When you call into a TSPS console (by dialing "0"), you are on the "back", or incoming part of a loop. When she places a call for you, the call goes out on the "forward", or outgoing part of the loop. If an operator wants to make a call, she punches KP FWD (keypulse forward), the number, and ST. RING FWD puts a 90 volt ringing signal across the forward part of the line (and may dial the number as well). The problem arises from the fact that I don't know if RING FWD will actually dial a call, and if there is some other subtle difference between it an KP FWD.

Let us assume ringing forward makes a call from the TSPS console to whatever number is given. Ring back causes your phone to ring (it is assumed you hung up after giving her your instructions; if you didn't, you'd hear an annoying 90 volts across the earpiece...) "No AMA" means "no automatic message accounting", so nobody gets billed for the call, although it will show up on a tape somewhere. "Position release" removes the operator from the circuit, and allows her to receive other calls. This leaves an unaccounted-for ring forward.

The verification circuit, as you know, likes to encrypt conversation, which is something we don't want. Well, the second RING FWD sends another 90 volts crashing against the verify circuitry, which Judas Gerard thinks removes the voice encryption from the line, puts the operator (and you) in circuit, and puts a beep tone on the line every five seconds. This seems to make sense, and I am inclined to agree with him.

The bit about "...001 + NPA + 7D" causes the thought "MF routing code" to spring immediately to mind. Now, the above trick was supposed to work in the 213 NPA. I have tried both "KP + 001 + 213 + 7D + ST", and some other area codes. I generally get nothing, a reorder signal, or a tandem recording.

Here's some food for thought: On an official Telco sheet I have, labeled "213 NPA MF Routing Codes", 001 is listed as "VFY BY", or verify busy for the 213 NPA. 002 is listed for the 805 NPA. Ma Bell likes to have standardized routing codes, such as 121 for inward, 131 for DA, etc. It would seem logical, then, that 001 would be a sort of "standard" verify code, and other prefixes would be tacked on at 002, 003, etc. However, I have heard from a retired operator that verification codes are different from area to area, and are not always nice numbers like 001 or 002. Ah, well, a guy can hope, can't he?

Some suggestions for future attacks on this dilemma: Everyone call your operators and subtley ask questions. I have found they tend to give information out easier if you ask for something that you would ordinarily have to be a company employee to know about, such as rate steps, operator routings, etc. Casually let slip that you used to be (or still are) an operator, or that you work for company security. Also, you might want to blue box some codes like 001 followed by your NPA and the last 7D of a busy number. If you get a sort of "whispery noise", try blasting the line with a ringing signal (you might piggyback another line onto yours and call the piggyback to generate the 90 volts) and see if that does anything. Don't forget to send in any scraps of info, no matter how mundane, to **Project Verify**, c/o **TAP**.

T A P
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1984, JOIN THE PARTY OF YOUR CHOICE!

by Cheshire Catalyst

Brave New Conference

The "Brave New Con" is being set up in the mold of a "science fiction convention". An "SF Con" is basicly a weekend-long excuse for a party, with speakers and other program items. It is being held from 1984 January 13-15. It will be held at the Sheraton International Conference Center in Reston Virginia, about 30 miles outside of Washington DC, and free transportation from Dulles airport for guests. The Sheraton Hotel Directory at your local Sheraton should have a map for finding it. Rooms are $46 a night for a single, double, triple, or Quad. Bring your friends and save a bundle!

I've been asked to put on the computer games exhibit, and with help from the New York Metro area software pirate, Dragon Lady, we'll be setting up our Apple computers with a number of really neat games. Any one bringing their own computer to let people play games on, well, we'd have to make a copy of the games to run on your machine, now wouldn't we?

Brave New Con begins Friday morning and lasts untill Sunday afternoon. About a third of the conference will be on the convention's theme, drawing from Orwell's 1984. The rest will range from a look at the space program from a different perspective, to cartooning, to how tough it is to run a good convention. Oh yes... There will also be parties. The film program will include science fiction classics in 16mm, and laserdisk video of almost anything that's legally available. War-gaming (the board game variety, not movie style) will be available as well.

Convention registration is $12 at the door. Dragon Lady and I will be hosting a party on Saturday evening, and I'll be dragging along some full "bricks" of all the back issues. Anyone wanting to purchase a full set of all the back issues from issue 1 (June 1971!) should drop me a postcard to let me know how many "bricks" to drag along. They're fifty bucks a piece.

The New Year's Eve party I had planned back in March of '83, "1984 - The Party" died for lack of interest, but not before I had gone out to get membership cards printed so people could be Card Carrying Members of The Party (1984 style). Anyone showing up at our party in Reston will get one of these souvineer keepsakes.

And for the Europeans who can't make it:

Euro-Party '84

After reading an interview with an American computer hacker in the 1983 November 14 issue of Der Spiegle magazine, the Leuro Seminars company of Munich got in touch with the hacker and asked him if he would like to lecture at their 2 day seminar on Computer Crime in Munich in March. "Sure," I said, "but can you get me literature about your company by this Friday?" "Why Friday?" they asked. I replied, "Because on Saturday I am being interviewed by West German television for their documentary on 'Computers in America' to be aired in Germany on 1984 March 28th."

With that, they got me the liturature by Friday, and changed the dates of the seminar to use the airplay for publicity. As a result, I'll be spending Saturday, 1984 April 7th at the Frankfurt Airport Sheraton. I'm hoping to get ahold of some of the films that were entered into the Telecom '83 Golden Antenna Awards to show on Saturday Afternoon.

If anyone would care to join me for this 16mm party, please drop me a post card so I have some idea of how big a room to rent. In the mail we've gotten since the Der Spiegle article was published, alot of the people have asked how they can get together with others in their area. Well, we don't give out people's addresses, even to other subscribers, so here's your chance to get together with others that just want to meet and discuss out-of-the-ordinary subjects. Please make your own reservations with the Hotel if you plan to stay overnight. Mention you're with the TAP group, and it may get you a reduced rate. I'm negotiating with them via telex as I go to deadline.

Frankfurt was chosen because it has the best airline connections in that part of Europe. The hotel was chosen for its good parking for drivers, and train connections between Frankfurt and the Airport. Latest intelligence reports also indicate that it has an indoor pool (which just may have influenced the decision a bit. The pool party will be Sunday afternoon). Attendees will be asked to contribute US$10 (or equivalent) per person to help defray costs in setting this up.

As at Brave New Con above, if you'd like a complete set of back issues, let me know, and I'll bring along as many "Bricks" as I get requests. They weigh about half a kilo, so I only want to bring as many as I have requests for. See you in April!!

TAP

The Hobbyist's Newsletter for the Communications Revolution

December 1983 Issue 89

EXCHANGE SCANNING (99XX)

Almost every exchange in the Bell System has test #'s and other "goodies" such as loops with with dial-ups.

These "goodies" are usually found between 9900 and 9999 in your local exchange. If you have the time and initiative, scan your exchange and you may become lucky!

Here are my findings in the 914-268 exchange:

9901 - Verification (recording of a/c and exchange)
9927 - Osc. tone (possible tone side of a loop)
9936 - Voice # to the Telco central office
9937 - Voice # to the Telco central office
9941 - Computer (digital voice transmission?)
9960 - Osc. tone (tone side loop) -- may also be a computer in some exchanges
9961 - No response (other end of loop?)
9962 - No response (other end of loop?)
9963 - No response (other end of loop?)
9966 - Computer (see 9941)
9968 - Tone that disappears--responds to certain touch-tone keys

Most of the numbers between 9900 & 9999 will ring, go to a "what #, please?" operator, or will go to "you have reached a non-working..." # recording.

What you find depends upon the switching equipment in the exchange and the Telco operating company.

Since I have done the above 914-268-99XX scan, Rockers (268) has installed new switching equipment (DMS100). Some of the numbers are the same, but I have noticed that on the DMS100, the recordings are also stored in this area. 268-9903, 9906, 9909, & 9912 are all different recordings. Also, there are 2 fortress fone recordings at 268-9911 (deposit 5 cents or else) and 268-9913 (deposit 10 cents).

In some areas (like Delaware) , I have noticed that 9996-7 is ringback. If you find anything interesting, be sure to drop TAP a line.

Have fun and remember it's only a local call to find what your CO has in store for you!

P.S.

ANNEE MONDIALE DES COMMUNICATIONS
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1983

Getting Sprint Numbers

Many times it is a good idea to have a few Sprint or MCI numbers in case your regular (stolen) account gives out. There are several methods to getting free accounts, each having a different degree of difficulty and risk.

The most simple is to hook a recorder to the earpiece of your telephone (which is illegal by the way IF you own (rent) a Bell fone) and call up your local common carrier and listen for cross-talk. If it is a good night than you can hear the other party perfectly (but they can't hear you) and after they hang up stay on the line (this is accomplished by hitting a digit to stop the tone and then pushing reset (# or *) before the system dumps you) and you will hear the next caller enter his access and destination numbers. Make a tape of as many of these as possible on a good tape recorder such as a tape deck. This method counts on luck somwhat since strong cross-talk isn't always availible.

Another method is to put a tap on the line of a subscriber, but this is rather tedious. However if you know where your local common carier office is then you can put a tap on one of their incoming lines. It would be a good idea to put a cycling one minut timer on the recorder, since your tape would get all "clogged up" from the talk between two callers. This method can also be used to get calling card numbers by tapping calling card phones. Who knows you might even get a WATS extender or two in the proccess !

Once you get the recordings you must translate them into numbers. I have included a schematic diagram for a PLL tone recognition device, ready for your immediate use, misuse and abuse. The outputs can be wired to LEDs or other output devices such as a computer.

If you don't (or can't) make one, you can still use the numbers you have aquired. Just retape the first 6 or 8 digits onto another tape and then play it to the net after you have dialed them up. Then put in your destination number and away you go.



RS-232, GETTING THE "STANARD INTERFACE" TO WORK

by Cheshire Catalyst

Every computer on the market these days is "RS-232" compatible. Well, just what the fuck is RS-232, and why is it such hot shit? The RS in RS-232 stands for Reccomended Standard (original aren't they). The RS series of standards is promulgated by the EIA (Electronic Industry Association).

ANSI (American National Standards Institute) has a standard called ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange). ASCII is a standard method for representing the letters and numbers, the characters, that make up the English language. The method for transmitting ASCII characters through modems over telephone lines, is to out the data out an RS-232 port to the modem, which sends the data over the phone line. At the other end, the data comes in from the phone line, and the modem passes the data through an RS-232 port into the recieving data device.

A serial interface is a connection that allows computer devices to communicate with each other one bit at a time. Therefore, you only need one line for data to go up, and one line for data to come back down. However, like a light bulb, electricity can't flow without a return path. With the RS-232 standard connection, a common "ground" is used so that only three wires are necessary for data to flow.

The standard says there are two sides to the connection. The DTE (Data Terminal Equipment) and the DCE (Data Computer Equipment). The main thing to remember is that things are kept track of from the Data Terminal Equipment side of the house. Therefore, when Pin 2 says it is Transmitted Data, it is sent from the Terminal to the Computer (DTE to DCE). When pin 3 is described as Recieved Data, it is recieved by the DTE (DCE to DTE). Pin 7 is the only other pin that NEEDS to be connected to make communications possible. That's the line called Signal Ground. The RS-232 standard mentions what voltage levels go through the pins, and sets up what goes over the 22 other pins, but for most purposes, connecting these three pins will be all you need to do.

But what happens when you do that, and it doesn't work? The first thing to do is to reverse pins 2 & 3. Some terminals (VT-100, for instance) think they are such whoppe-do stuff, that they have their connectors hooked up as DCE. In this case, a "null-modem" is used to do nothing but have a connector in the middle that will swap pins 2 & 3. If you tried swapping them and it still doesn't work, there is one more sure fire thing to do.

When hooking up your terminal to a modem or computer (or hooking up your home computer to act as a terminal with a modem or mainframe computer), some of these modems are obnoxious enough to want to see a signal on pin 20 which is called Data Terminal Ready. Most dumb terminals (and many home computers) are made so cheaply, that they don't have these signals on their connectors. The only thing you can do is a hardware hack that will "fool" the DCE into thinking that it has a DTR signal. If the device is obnoxious enough to want DTR, it will be snooty enough to supply a signal called Data Set Ready (DSR) on pin 6. If you run a wire from pin 6 to pin 20 on the connector that gets plugged into the modem or computer, it will "see" its own signal, thinking it came from the terminal device. It should then happily crunch away (if your pins 2 & 3 are connected back the right way).

One happy little device is called "The Break Out Box". You plug one end into your terminal, and the other end gets the cable that would have been plugged into your terminal, and you get to throw a switch for each of the 25 pins on the connector. If you need to swap 2 & 3, you throw the switches so the signal can't get through, and then take a patch wire from pin 2 on one side to pin three on the other, again for the other connection, and there you have it neat and clean. Then if you need to patch 6 & 20 together, you just plug in the wire! Unfortunately, you can't find a good break out box for less than a hundred bucks. One good source for this sort of stuff is The Black Box Comoany, PO Box 12800, Pittsburg PA, 15241. Write them for catalog.

HOW (& WHY) I TESTIFIED ON BEHALF OF PA BELL

by Cheshire Catalyst

The New York Telephone Company is about to split area code 212 into two regions. Manhattan and the Bronx will remain area 212, and Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island (herein refered to as "The Other Boroughs" (ya had to be there)) will become the geographical representations of area code 718.

While this is being done for purely technical reasons (like they're running out of exchanges), the New York State Public Service Commission decided that Public Statement Hearings would be held. This would allow the public to voice their opinions on the matter, but have no effect on the outcome. The date came for the Hearing, and political pressure was making itself manifest already. There had been a decision to hold Public Statement Hearings in The Other Boroughs as well, mostly on the "request" of Hizzoner Mayor Koch, and the Borough Presidents of the affected boroughs. I didn't make it to the circuses in The Other Boroughs, but I made it to the one at the PSC Hearing room at the World Trade Center.

I had tried to get a friend of mine from the Telecom Library (a great mail-order book store, write for a catalog at 205 W 19 St 9th-flr, New York City 10011, and tell 'em Cheshire sent you) to testify instead, but he was too busy. I didn't want to testify myself, because being as close to the newsletter as I am, I try to shy away from places with lots of legitimate press representatives. Besides, if they ever shut us down, there will be a bunch of new knowledgeable Consumer Advocates hanging out in the halls of the PSC come rate hearing time, and it's a card I'd prefer to hold out. But no one wanted to do it, and no one else who had the time had my expertise of bringing it off in the hearing room. This kind of opportunity comes by only once in twenty years, however, and I wasn't about to let it pass by.

I put on the pair of "Clark Kent" glasses I keep around for just such emergencies, and as a mild mannered Computer Communications Consultant from the Upper West Side, I went in and testified on behalf of The Phone Company. That's right, in favor of the split. After all, it is a technical consideration they want this for, and we are certainly in favor of the technological expansion of The Network.

And besides, most of my calls to Brooklyn and Queens are done by my computer, or autodialer. The four extra digits (1+718) won't mean much to me. However, I did mention that the extra four digits will probably be an inconvienience to the little old ladies and gentlemen, and their civic organizations that were represented in the hearing room. One other thing I mentioned as well.

It was twenty years ago at the New York World's Fair when my parents dragged me around Flushing Meadows in Queens. I specifically recalled one Bell System exhibit that asked me to dial my home phone number in Upstate New York (including the area code) on the rotary dial while it timed me. Then, it timed me while I punched in the same number. As unfamiliar as I was then with Touch Tone(tm), my dialing time was cut in less than half.

Therefore, with de-regulation comming in a few short months, shouldn't The Phone Company remove the extra charges for Touch Tone service in exchange for permission to split the area code? After all, it has been twenty years since Touch Tone was introduced. Surely all exchanges could by now be converted to TT with very little hassle.

Also the fact that providing Touch Tone cuts other costs for The Phone Company. Not to mention the fact that customers would soon have to provide their own equipment, therefore the customer could then decide whether to pay the premium price that touch tone still exacts in the marketplace, although tone equipped telephones are cheaper to produce than pulse diallers.

Since the central office incoming registers that accept dialled digits from home telephones will have to be replaced with ones that determine how to switch the call after seeing 6 digits instead of 3, surely the extra cost of a few more chips cannot significantly increase the already staggerring price The Phone Company claims the conversion will cost. Previously, if the register saw "1+", it knew the folowing digits were an area code, and it would look at the next three digits to determine which toll office to route the call to. Now when the incoming register sees "1+", it must determine whether the call is local enough to go via local circuits, or be routed through the long distance network. Therefore, it must look at the first six digits that are dialed before making a determination. instead of looking at the first 3 digits to determine if the call is only going to Westchester to the North, or Long Island to the East.

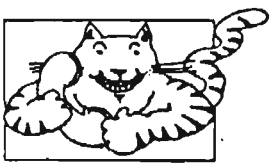
Well, the Adminstrative Law Judge in charge of the proceedings made a note, and invited me to come back the following week for the evidentialry hearings when it would be possible to ask questions of the New York Telephone expert witnesses.

There are times when the years of phone hacking, and digging around in dark and dusty library corners all seem worthwhile, such as when you have a Phone Company lawyer squirming in his seat as you begin your questioning. The Telco engineers were good, and knew their shit.

When I asked the engineer whether, as I claimed in my previous testimony, that Touch Tone was cheaper for The Phone Company to provide, The lawyer was up like a shot claiming that this was not a rate case, and therefore the question was immaterial to this proceeding. I tried a few other rather transparent questions along the same lines, and got shot down the same way each time. When I asked the engineer, "Is it true that Touch Tone is more convienient to use than rotary dials?", like a good boy, he looked to the lawyer first, looked quizical, and finally answered "I think so, Yes."

One question I couldn't get answered regarded the amount of money spent by The Phone Company when 714 split in Southern California, and 713 split in Texas. The "Not a Rate Case" argument was used, and the Judge had to admit the Bell Flack was right, so she had to uphold the objection. These folks are claiming it's going to cost $30 a line to change all the lines in New York City, when I know damn well they are only going to change the registers. Oh well, as the saying goes, The Phone Company doesn't care, they don't have to.

I doubt if anything will come of this, and of course, this is only a local problem here in New York City, but it was a fun experience for me. The best part of all was spending part of the next day bringing the Assistant State Attorney General up to speed on the goings on of Telephone Regulation (I had loaned him my copy of Notes on the Network overnight). Oh well, when you're unemployed you have nothing better to do with your time. And there's a rate case coming up next month.



VENDING MACHINE KEYS

by The Pyro

This worked for a friend of mine at scool (I would never do anything like this) it got him over $300 in one day.
Here's how to do it:

On almost all vending machines they have those damn round almost unpickable locks on them so:

When no one is looking quickly press a piece of AIR-HARDENING clay into the lock. (Press hard enough to get a good impression.)

Remove the clay carefully and let it dry for however long the clay has to dry for as specified on the package.

You now have a key to fit that lock,
(this type of 'key' can be easily crushed if you're seen. But if you're smart you won't though)

Have Phun!!

DEPARTMENT STORE FUN

by Agent 131

Many of the department stores in my area use a large plastic device stapled to clothing as a security precaution. Several years ago, an adventurous friend of mine got ahold of one of these somehow, and we took it apart. Inside was a heavy paper strip laminated to aluminum foil (?). As I recall, this paper strip was about half an inch wide and 3-1/2 inches long. When this device got close to a pillar or column at the exits of a store, an alarm would sound.

My friend put this paper in his wallet, and we had a lot of fun wandering in and out of various stores at a local shopping center. We would enter when a group of people would enter, or exit with several other shoppers all together. When we entered a local Sears in the shopping center in the main corridor of the indoor mall, a loud bell rang. A family with kids was just leaving. The nearest clerk ran out the entrance to look at everyone standing around. A plain clothes security guy appeared out of nowhere. Everyone had a good time. The next store we went in was also packed with people and the Manager (?) got paranoid when the alarm went off. If you move about discreetly and don't wear a jacket or a coat, you can liven up the busiest of stores. But don't go into an empty store with one of these in your wallet. That's a no-no.

Could you please secure a quantity of these paper strips and send them out with your next issue? Or offer them for sale? They can be great fun, especially in a Xmas shopping mob. The one we had came un-laminated and wouldn't work any more. This might be a great money maker for TAP. You may even want to devote an entire issue to this neat gadget. These strips could be left inside candy wrappers and in the bottom of a Coke cup and placed near these detector columns or pillars. Put one in a plant near a pillar. The uses and fun could be endless. The ringing of the alarm could also be endless. A good senior class project would be to freak out every alarm in every store so equipped, at 2 p.m. some Saturday afternoon when the shopping mall is really packed.

Please have your security committee go to work on getting a couple million of these things so that everyone can have several. It's more fun than going to the movies.







Dear Friends

At this, the end of my first year getting TAP please renew me and possibly help with a couple questions.

I want to make someone believe their phone is working when I know it won't be. Is there a dial-tone generator? Does anybody have the circuit?

Secondly, you know the access keys those big copiers need when their use is to be limited? They're about 4x3x1 inches and have a counter. Does anybody have the circuit? Can I just jump the pins? I haven't been able to try unnoticeably. SEE ISSUE 39.

Regarding the money-drawer alarms described in one of the last issues (these are contact switches through which the bottom bill is passed): banks have them in no lower a drawer than the 20's. A way to heist a drive-in teller (even video-operated ones) is to have a friend pull up in a cab with you in back. Threaten to kill the cabby unless the teller sends out all the tens and twenties, period. Chances are they won't have a drawer alarm and it'll be fast.

You can scam a cheap rate in Asian hotels by asking for an Embassy discount when you make your reservation. This can be done from the airport when you arrive. You might even get a car sent. The Nana Hotel in Bangkok is a great one. When commuting around the Third World, lay Playboys in your suitcase where they'll be the first things Customs will see. They will accept them as "gifts" and promptly return to you your luggage and any sensitive material inside.

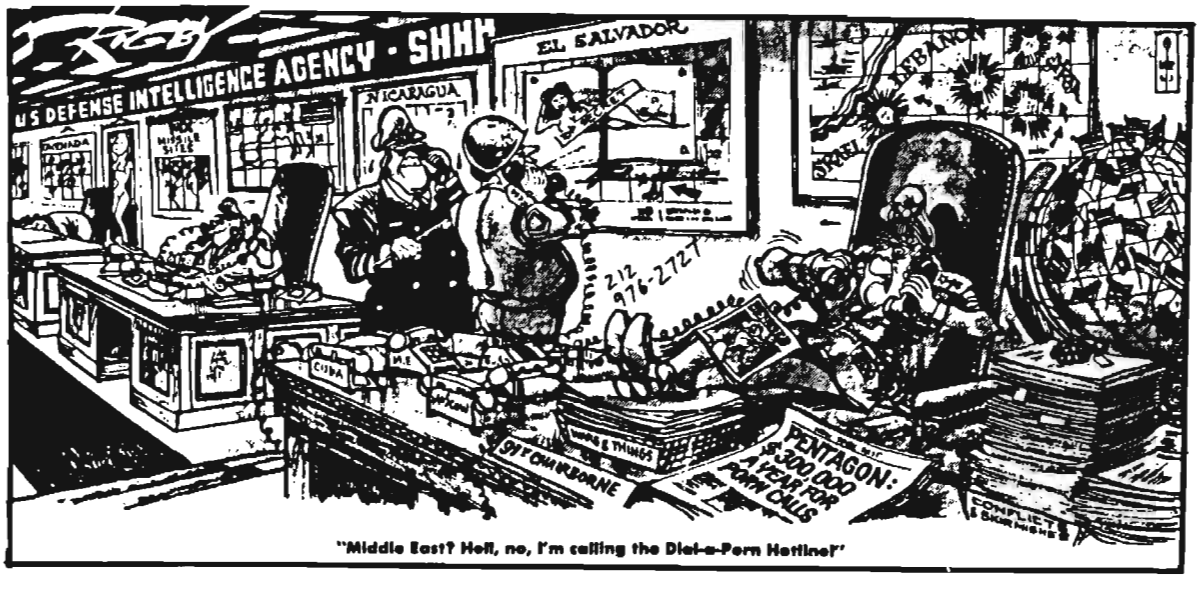
Want free SCUBA gear? Sign up for a class where the student must pick up the gear for the pool sessions. Never go back.

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Issue 89



"Middle East? Hell, no, I'm calling the Dial-a-Porn Hotline!"

Your Rights as a Phone Phreak

by Fred Steinbeck

"Oh, I'm not worried. They can't tap my line without a court order." Ever catch yourself saying that? If so, I'll wager you don't know too much about the laws that can prove to be the downfall of many a phone phreak. But you are wagering your freedom and money that you do know. Odds are you don't. At least, I didn't, and I had a very painful experience finding out.

Let's take a look at Federal law first. Section 605 of Title 47 of the United States Code (i.e., Federal law) forbids interception of communications, or divulgence of intercepted communications, except by persons outlined in Chapter 119, Title 18 (a portion of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets act of 1968). Section 2511 (2)(a)(i) of this section says:

> "It shall not be unlawful under this chapter for an operator of a switchboard, or an officer, employee, or agent of any communication common carrier, whose facilities are used in the transmission of a wire communication, to intercept, disclose, or use that communication in the normal course of his employment while engaged in any activity which is a necessary incident to the rendition of his service or to the protection of the rights or property of the carrier of such communication..."

The authorization stated in that subsection permits agents of communication common carriers (i.e., Telcos) not only to intercept wire communications where necessary "to the protection of the rights or property of the carrier", but it also authorizes such an agent to "disclose or use that communication." Fun, huh? That's not all.

In the case United States v. Sugden, a case which was upheld by the Supreme Court, the following ruling was made:

> "For an unreasonable search and seizure to result from the interception of defendant's communication, he must have exhibited a reasonable expectation of privacy. Where, as here, one uses a communication facility illegally, no such expectation is exhibited."

This means that when you make a free call, you have waived your right to privacy. In other words, without pay, your rights evaporate.

The only limitation upon monitoring and disclosure is that it must not be excessive. For example, in Bubis v. United States, the phone company monitored all of the defendant's phone calls for a period of four months. The defendant's gambling activities were revealed by this monitoring, and this information was furnished to the U.S. Attorney's office. This resulted in the defendant being prosecuted by the District Attorney for violation of the federal laws against using interstate telephone facilities for gambling. The court acknowledged the right of the phone company to protect its ass(ets) and properties against the illegal acts of a trespasser, but ordered the evidence supressed because (1) the extent of the monitoring was unnecessary, and (2) the defendant's prosecution for violation of the gambling laws had "no relationship to protecting the telephone company's property."

This was before the Omnibus act. As it happens, though, the Omnibus act was intended to reflect existing law, and therefore, changed nothing (pretty good, huh?). In United States v. Shah the court said (refering to the situation of inadmissible evidence in United States v. Bubis), "Thus it would appear that if the tape recordings of the defendant's conversations had been limited by the phone company to establish that the calls were in violation of the subscription agreement (i.e., were illegal) and to the identification of the person using the phone, and for those purposes only, then the tapes would have been admissible against the defendant." The court went on to say that this was indeed the case in United States v. Shah, as the phone company only monitored for 7 days, and the tapes were of 1 minute duration at the beginning of any illegal call.

So what can they do? Well, several things. First, they can put a dialed number recorder (DNR) on your line if they suspect toll fraud. There are several varieties of DNR's floating about. The most common can do the following: print Touch-tone digits sent, print MF digits sent, record presence of 2600 Hz on line, and activate a tape recorder for a specific amount of time (generally 1 to 2 minutes) when some specific event occurs, such as 2600 Hz being blasted into the line.

DNR's seem to be fairly standard procedure. That is, almost all the Telcos use them when they suspect fraud. As long as they do not record the entire conversation, or conversations that are legal, there is nothing illegal about DNR's. DNR's are also used to detect fraud using specialized common carriers (e.g., Sprint, MCI, etc.), by watching you dial the local dialup number, followed by your (illegal) access code and destination number. They do not need a court order to place a DNR on your line.

If they can record voice on your line, they can record data just as easily. So if you call bulletin board systems and have a DNR on your line, be aware that any logins you have made have probably been watched by the phone company, and they probably know any passwords you have used.

The purpose behind all this DNR bullshit is to establish your identity. I suppose a possible defense against this is simply not to talk for three minutes after the connection is established. Might be kind of hard to do in practice, however.

Contrary to popular believe, TPC does not make "midnight visits" to your house to arrest you. Why should they? A judicious application of their motto, "Reach out and put the touch on someone", means that they simply call from their office. If they call, try to draw them out as much as possible in a phone conversation. That is, they will keep muttering about how they "have evidence". Find out what kind of evidence. Do not expect them to be forthcoming with everything. They will almost certainly have more than what they tell you.

Their standard position is to prosecute all offenders, although this varies depending on the severity of the situation, as well as the age of the offender. They tend to always prosecute adults, while they are receptive to pre-trial offers made by juveniles. They may want to talk with you in person, ostensibly to give you a chance to explain why the 300 calls to the local Sprint node came from your line. Accept this offer. Often they are more generous with their evidence in person then they are over the telephone.

If you do meet with them in person, bring a lawyer. Lawyers are expensive, but they are well worth the price. They know the law, while you don't. The investigators TPC employs are seasoned people, and usually make few mistakes, legal or technical. However, a good lawyer can spot any legal fuckups they might have made, and you should be able to find any technical ones. continued next page

TAP

The Hobbyist's Newsletter for the Communications Revolution

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In talking with them, be civil (i.e., say Hello, talk about the weather, etc.) but say nothing pertinent to your case. They will often tell a large part of their evidence without any prodding, and at the end, will ask you some questions. **You are not obligated to answer any of these questions.**

At the very first signs of trouble, stop making free calls, and move anything illegal you have to a friend's house. They may not get a search warrant, but better safe than sorry.

TPC can make life miserable for you, and they don't often prosecute unless they're sure of winning, which is pretty much always. Therefore, you must make it either not worth their while to prosecute, or worth their while not to prosecute. The best bet is to try to get them to settle before going to court by offering reimbursement and being nice to them. If you appear genuinely sorry, they may not prosecute.

Failing that, be a low-down bastard and make as much trouble for them in court as possible. Just remember: technology is on your side, and that's better than God.



HACKING DUN & BRADSTREET

by BIOC Agent 003 & Tuc TucBBS

Dun & Bradstreet is like TRW, except it is for businesses. It allows users to check out financial records as well as other statistics about a company. It is everything you always wanted to know about your local rip-off store (& owner) or a corporate piglomeration, but were afraid to ask.

To logon dial one of their local #'s such as: (212) 619-4600 or (201) 277-4000, use Telenet (C 20188), or Tymnet (TERM: A, LOGON: RPTS, PASS: NOW)

Once on type RPTS <CR>, followed by another <CR>, followed by PRNT <CR>. It will then ask you for your password which is in the format of: ///////PASSWORD

For example, 001779 is a demo account, the old password was DEMO but they got smart. If this still worked you would type 001779/DEMO. See if you can figure out a new password for this account.

Once you have a password, it will give you a short menu such as: "P=PAR REPORT, D=DFT ORDER", etc. When it says ENTER SELECTION:, type P. It will then say ENTER INQUIRY:, here you type the business name or characters to search for. It will then say ENTER CITY:, and enter it. Enter the 2-letter state abbreviation when it says ENTER STATE:. At the next question, answer P for par. Then enter a <CR> when it asks for an endorsement. It will then give you a list of businesses that match the letter(s) that you inputed. Type the # of the one that you want. When it says ENTER SELECTION: again, type F for a Full report. When it says PRINT NOW?, type Yes and whalla, a perfect 80-column printout on the business. This is just the basic report; fool around with the menus for other options.

HACKING WESTERN UNION'S EASYLINK

By BIOC Agent 003 & Tuc TucBBS

Easylink is a system that allows you to send Telex, Telex II (TWX), mailgrams, telegrams, cablegrams, and a few others.

First, either dial the local # or (800) 325-4112 (for 300 baud). It will respond with EASYLINK, followed by ID? At this point, you should enter the code, which is in the format of:

01 ESL/////// USERNAME.PASSWORD

Where:

01 - says your are using full duplex
ESL - says your are using Easylink
/////// - a 6 digit account code
USERNAME.PASSWORD - just that

Once on, it will respond with a connection #, the date, and time. You will then see PTS, which stands for Proceed To Select. You can then type "/HELP" to see what you can do with the system.

If you want to send a Telex, type the telex # followed by a plus(+). It will then respond with GA which stands for Go Ahead.

Now type in the text. To send the text and stay on Easylink type LLLL; to send it and log off type MMMM. To abort the message, type EEEE. It will then say either "ACCEPTED" followed by a # or "MESSAGE DISCARDED."

If you want to send a mailgram, type:

/ZIP
WHO TO
ADDRESS 1
ADDRESS 2 (optional)
CITY ST ZIP+

Make sure that the zip is followed by a plus (+). At the GA, type in the message and terminate it with LLLL. With mailgrams the return address belongs to whoever owns the account. More on changing this info in part II, or if you penetrate the system before then, write to us c/o TAP.

For info on sending telegrams, editing, etc., type "/HELP" after any PTS prompt and it will give you a rundown.

If you just want to check out the system and practice, log in using: 01 USR999999 TEST.TEST This is their demo password. It no longer allows you to send actual letters, though.

Another WU system that uses the same password format is FYI (For Your Information). It is at (800) 325-NEWS (6397) and it carries UPI news and other "goodies." Once on type CATALOG or UPIINDEX for help. Unfortunately, the demo password no longer works on this system.

4,700 AT&T Credit Cards Mailed to Wrong People

BEDMINSTER, N.J. (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Co. officials said Wednesday that they have mailed an estimated 4,700 telephone credit cards to the wrong customers, and appealed to consumers to "be honest" and not use them fraudulently.

AT&T was in the process of mailing out 47 million credit cards when customers began calling to say that they had received cards with the wrong name and telephone number, said Maureen Dvorak, spokeswoman at AT&T's Communications division headquarters here.

AT&T spokesman Jerry Santos said the firm believes the problem is limited, and that it will not be necessary to stop the mailing of those not yet sent.

He said the company estimated about 0.01%—or 4,700—of the cards had been incorrectly mailed. He said he did not know how that figure was determined.

Dvorak said the firm has set up a hot line for customers to report receiving wrong cards, but that it was too early to tell how many of those calls had come in.

Dvorak said using the toll-free service—1-800-CALL-ATT—to report the credit card problems will not increase company costs because it had set up that system nationwide before the first cards were mailed in order to answer questions about the AT&T breakup.

An operator who answered the toll-free number Wednesday said customers who report receiving the wrong card are told to destroy the card immediately and that they will be issued a new card.

Dvorak said the company will not have a firm grip on the problem until the first round of bills comes due March 1 under the new system put into effect when AT&T was broken up Jan. 1.

The problem arose when some cards were placed in the wrong envelopes for mailing and when some customers moved and cards were sent to their old addresses, she said.

GATHERING WITH FRIENDS - EDDIE's ON A FRIDAY NIGHT

I got some flack from my article a few issues back called "How To Infiltrate TAP", wherein I mentioned how to find our Friday night watering hole in Greenwich Village. Most of it was from the Friday Night Irregulars, the guys that "usually" show up for a brew and some onion rings. In fact, there's been a little less elbow room around the table on Fridays, but folks like Tuc, and Bioc Agent 003 have submitted some good articles, so hopefully we can get those who come down to write for us. That's why I'm mentioning it again.

This doesn't mean that if you can't make it to Eddie's at 14 Waverly Place that you can't write for TAP. Anyone who can set their typewriter margins to 50 characters wide will probably wind up with stuff published in TAP. These days we can use some short filler items too, so please submit anything!

Eddie's is on Waverly Place between Broadway and Washington Square Park, both large landmarks that even Brooklynites can direct you to. If I say any more than that the RR train gets you the closest, the Friday Night Irregulars will probably have my scalp, since it's getting crowded enough on Friday's already. I try to make it most weeks myself, but holiday weekends usually find me visiting friends out of town.

Those people that come by TAP's mailing address are, for some reason, surprised when Room 603 turns out to be simply a telephone answering and mail service (or more formally known as a "mail drop"). Another method of reaching me, however, is MCI Mail, where a "TO:" address of "CHESHIRE" will get a mail message to me.





The Coming "Snowstorm" in Telecommunications

by Cheshire Catalyst

This is the first issue of TAP since the breakup, and I felt an article on the "phreaks eye view" of the divestiture would be in order.

In 1897, there were 7 local telephone companies in New York City. The snowstorm of that year caused great damage to the aerial wires, bringing them all down. The president of the largest of the 7 called in the presidents of the other 6 and suggested that they pool their resources, and become one Telephone Company. This was how the New York Telephone Company (now owned by Nynex) came to be.

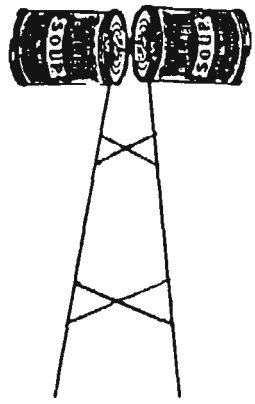
We all know the shitty quality of Sprint, MCI, and the others, as well as the chaos of the split of the Bell System. As a phone phreak, I'm expected to hate The Phone Company. After all TPC has for decades been "The company you love to hate." But the Network, ah, the network!

I doubt if statistics have been kept as to how many phone phreaks were caught because they reported problems to internal repair numbers they shouldn't have known about. In fact, as a "civilian", they shouldn't have even realized what the problem was! But phreaks love The Network (I'm talking REAL phone phreaks here, not just Sprint & MCI crackers). Now that The Network is being broken up into the networks, the phreaks are worried about the real harm that will come to phone service in this country.

Regulatory bodies are realizing that many divestature decisions are ludacrous in light of the amount of expertise required by The Public to keep track of all that is happening. Here in New York City communittiees, Congresspeople are using their legislative bulletins to inform citizens of the meaning of divestiture. They realize that this "consumer awareness" type of information is not in the financial interest of the consuming public, and that the Public Service Commission doesn't have the reasources to get this information out. While The Public has hated The Phone Company for years, it was at least "the devil they knew". Now there is so much they are expected to know, that they are finding out they can't handle it.

For example, if there is a problem with your line, the local Telco says it will fix it for free, but if the problem turns out to be your premisis station equipment, then they will charge you for the service call. Likewise, ATT Information Systems (owners of the telco's former leased equipment, and present lessors) will fix your phone for free, but if the problem turns out to be the line, and they've wasted a service call, you will also be billed. What little old lady in Murray Hill living with her two cats will be able to figure out whether it's the phone or the line, and stand to be socked with a $40 charge if she's wrong. Little old ladies make up a big constituancy, and I think that Congress will step in 5 to 10 years down the line when the "snowstorm" of mail gets to be too much to ignore. I'd almost dare say to look for it to be an election issue in the 1988 presidential election.

I don't pretend to know the answers, but the public will demand it's telephone service be brought into line in a few years. Heaven help the Congress when that mob gets ugly.



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SPRING 1984 No. 91

Produced by TUC & BIOC Agent 003

Dunn and Bradstreet: Do they know something that we don't

by BIOC Agent 003 & Tuc

In issue #90, we explained how to use the Dunn and Bradstreet system (which is now known as Dunsprint). A week after the issue was mailed a phellow phreak found out that a copy of the issue had fallen into the hands of our "friends" at D&B. To say the least, they weren't exactly thrilled about it. In fact, they did not even believe that they had a security problem! Well, that just goes to prove that if you are good (or they are incredibily stupid, whichever the case may be) no one will know that you are there!

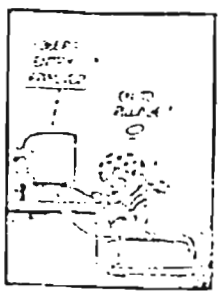
In a big effort to defeat hackers, they called in an outside service to spruce up their "security." Fortunately for us, we were able to find out about the new system! This was not really a problem, though. First, they had the new dial-ups posted when you logged on. Secondly, they have a nice little place on Telenet! (Where we do most of our "work" -- C 20188).

Recently they have set up a new system they like to call DunsNet. They are trying to pass it off as a big savings of time since the hassle of using a time shared public network does not exist. We are sure that Mr. J.W.P. of DUNSPRINT had more on his mind when he wrote the letter (on the system)! DunsNet is accessible from a regular dial-up. We have not been able to get a number yet for this system; once on it allegedly works just like Telenet! Two carriage returns and you will see "DunsNet" followed by the familiar "?" symbol. To use the system like we showed you, type "RPTS" at the prompt. To see Duns Financial profiles type "DFP". Finally, to use the Official Airlines Guide, type "OAG". One nice thing about the system, though, is when you type help from the "?", it gives you a variety of options to try.

Sorry D & B.... Good news travels fast!

This is not a mirage. Details in issue #92!







YET MORE PHUN WITH UNIX

by BIOC Agent 003

In previous issues of TAP, Fred Steinbeck (issues 78 & 79) & Simon Jester (issues 75 & 77) wrote about some interesting features of UNIX. In this article, I will hopefully expand on that theme.

Most UNIX systems are capable of communicating with other UNIX systems through a series of programs called uucp. Once on a UNIX system, type ls /usr/lib/uucp to list the support files stored in conjunction with the uucp programs.

The two most important files in this area (from a hackers poini-of-view) are L.sys & L-dialcodes. It is in these files that the UNIX system stores the numbers AND passwords to other UNIX systems!

The first file (L.sys) contains: 1) the name of the remote system, 2) the time that the first UNIX system should call, 3) the hardwired device that should be used for the call (ie, modem port #), 4) the baud rate, 5) the phone #, & 6) the logon information. For example, the file might look like:

MaBell Mo,Tu tty99 300 dc2638 login: uucp ssword: it

In the example, the system called MaBell can be called on Mondays or Tuesday. You can probably call any time you want, though. The UNIX system is to dial it through device tty99 (not important to us). The number is dc2638. It will then wait for the string "login" and send uucp (the username), it will then wait for the string "ssword:" and send the password (it).

As you may have noticed, the phone # (dc2638) is non-standard. This is because the system can use abbreviations from the "L-dialcodes" file. A typical file might look like:

tc 9w1800521540Ow122-5e73c
dc 311555-

In this case dc2638 is really 311-555-2638. Also, some extenders may be thrown in the file! The "w" means to wait for dialtone.

To list these file you would type:
cat /usr/lib/uucp/L.sys
cat /usr/lib/uucp/L-dialcodes

(cont.)

In most cases, these files are protected but intelligence is not a prerequisite for UNIX administrators! Although, this should be no problem if you logon as (gasp!) the super-user (alias "root").

Unfortunately, the uucp password does not run under the normal UNIX shell. It uses a separate protocol.

If you are successful in obtaining these files you will have expanded your directory of UNIX systems, passwords, and possibly even SCC's & WATS extenders! If you master the uucp protocol you can copy ANY file! Once on other systems, this could work in a vicious cycle [vicious for THEM (that is)].

Hacking Western Union Revisited (Part II)

By Tuc

I've had a few questions from the people who have read my first article which I co-wrote with BIOC Agent 003 (TAP #90). They were asking what other things are possible with Easylink (1-800-325-4112). Well, to save time and space, the best command on the system is "/HELP". What I am going to explain, however, are two other services that Western Union provides with their Easylink.

The first of these is for whats known as "For Your Information" (FYI). This service is available to present Easylink subscribers for a "nominal" connect charge. FYI is very informative in what it contains. News that goes over the UPI wire is on-line with several other "neat" options. You are able to get up to the minute information on current events in the world.You can also access stocks, ski reports, entertainment news, and much more!

To connect to the service, you must dial 1-800-325-NEWS (1-800-325-6397). The familiar "ID?" prompt will once again appear. The logon format is in the same format as mentioned in part I (Eg : 01 USR999999 TEST.TEST). Once on, type CATALOG to see what reports are available.

Did you ever want to send a telex to a company you were almost sure had either Easylink or a Telex/TWX and didn't have the number? Or, have you had the telex number or answerback , but forgot who the heck it was for? Well, now Western Union makes it easy on you with thier version of Directory Assistance. To call, dial 1-800-325-1461 (300 baud only). When it answers, it is the same logon format as its associated services. Type DIRECTORY. Then, type NBR NNNNNNNNN if you need a telex number. (Eg: 62099999 (Easylink), 7105812236 (TWX), or 823410 (Telex I)). To find out by the answerback, type : ANS (answerback).

To find the number and information on a company when you know the company name and state, the sequence is: NAM SS CCCCCCCCCCC. SS is the two letter state abbreviation and the C's represent the company name.

There are two other commands for the system (besides DIRECTORY). They are FORMAT (a brief & useless help file) and WORLDWIDE FACTS (telex country code info, time zones, capitols, etc.).

Well, have fun, and if you find anything interesting, please tell me. Remember, you heard it first from Tuc at TAP.

A LESSON IN PHREAKING AND HACKING MORALITY:

By Big Brother

I find it truly discouraging when people, intelligent people seeking intellectual challenges, must revert to becoming common criminals. The fine arts of hacking and boxing have all but died out. Though you newcomers, you who have appeared on the scene in the last year or two, may not realize it, we had it much better. People didn't recognize our potential for destruction and damage because we never flaunted it, nor did we exercise it.

For hacking, it was the intellectual challenge which drove us to do it. The thrill of bypassing or breaking through someone's computer security was tremendous. It wasn't a case of getting a password from a friend, logging on, and destroying an entire database. We broke in for the challenge of getting in and snooping around WITHOUT detection. We loved the potential for destruction that we gave ourselves, but never used.

Today, after so much publicity, the fun has turned to true criminality. Publicity we have received is abhorring. From WarGames to the headlined October Raids, to the 414's, the Inner Circle, Fargo 4A, and the recent NASA breakins--not to mention all the local incidents that never made the big newspapers, like breakins at school computers or newspaper computers. TRW credit information services claims hackers used the three stolen accounts to aid them in abusing stolen credit cards. The thrill of entering and looking around has shifted to criminal practicality--how can I make my bank account fatter--how may I use this stolen credit card to its fullest--how could I take revenge upon my enemies.

And then there is the world of Phone Phreaking. The number of phreaks has grown from an elite few, perhaps ten or twenty, to well over a thousand. Still, there remain only about 10 or 20 good, longlasting phreaks. The rest receive information and abuse its uses until the information is no longer valid. Even worse, they seek publicity! They WANT to be caught! Many even use their real names on bulletin board systems to promote publicity. Meanwhile, the REAL phone phreaks have been resting in the shadow of the rest, waiting for phreaking to become so dangerous as to become a challenge once again. Once security tightens and only the strong survive (phreak Darwinism?), phreaking will be restored as a way to 'beat the system' without costing anyone anything.

Hacking may soon be dead, but may phone phreaking live on!





The charge: undefined
California, 1975
The take: Datsun 710 station wagon, a year's free supply of groceries, innumerable $5 gift certificates



Twenty-six students, used their university's IBM 370/158 computer to print out 1.2 million 3-by-5 forms with their names and addresses — enough paper to cover two and a half football fields. They used these forms to enter a contest held by McDonald's restaurants that offered $40 000 in prizes. Their entries made up over one third of the 3.4 million total entries. Though McDonald's protested the lack of ethics, the students met the contest qualifications and were allowed to keep their prizes. Since they had paid for their computer time, the school took no action against the students for using school computing resources. Burger King awarded $3000 to the school to set up a scholarship honoring the students.

PASSPORT CHECKSUMS

New passports are being issued throughout the world with a special laminated page that can be read by computers. These computers are linked to crime data banks such as INTERPOL. Of course they're nothing but a benefit to us, since they "speed up immigration queues."

When you pass through immigration, this page is inserted in a scanner. The scanner reads the last two lines on the page. In about two seconds, the computer returns all sorts of useful information about you (to speed up immigration queues, I'm sure). In a section of miscellaneous data (which the defendant is not allowed to see), appear any restrictions you have. Usually, the computer returns "NO TRACE". It can return other things, too, followed by the action the immigration officer should take. ACTIONS Q, A, AA, and J mean you're of interest to the police (in the UK). ACTION X means you'll be detained for inquisitioning.

This page is coated with a dye that will darken if exposed to oxygen (if the lamination seal is broken). Nitrogen or helium will not affect it, although it would be necessary to work in a fairly airtight environment, such as a clear plastic bag for microbe innoculations.

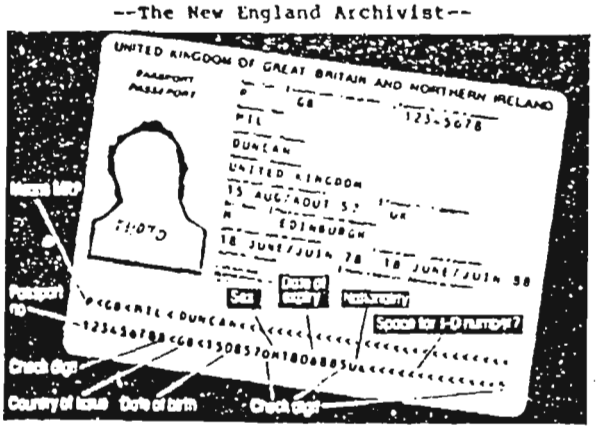
The first line contains a P (meaning the page is machine-readable), issuing country, and name. The second line contains an 8-digit passport number, a check digit right after this, issuing country, date of birth, a check digit right after this, sex (M/F), expiration date, nationality followed by several spaces (<'s), and a check digit in the last column. The check digits are calculated as follows:

1. Multiply each digit of a number (such as date of birth) by a number. For the first, fourth, and seventh digits, multiply the digit by 7. For the second, fifth, and eighth digits, multiply by 3. For the third, sixth, and ninth, multiply by 1.
2. Add the products.
3. Divide the sum by 10.
4. The remainder is the check digit.

A check digit is also calculated from passport number, expiration date, and possibly a national identification number. The final check digit is calculated from all other check digits.

More on this can be found in proceedings of the International Civil Aviation Organisation, and in the 5 January 1984 (vol. 101, no. 1391) of New Scientist. Since I'm not about to spend $42.00 on a new passport unless I have to, I don't know that the American format is the very same as this, but it should be.

--The New England Archivist--



The new passport page and its machine-readable numbers. The West Germans will use the page as an internal ID card. Space has been allowed for an ID number to be added.

Risen from the ashes...

Europe - Not Half Bad.

by Cheshire Catalyst, Managing Editor

In issue 89, I put out the word. I was going to Europe. I was speaking to a seminar on Computer Crime. A few of the questins from the "Pack of Wolves" I found waiting for me (the press conference the seminar organizers set up for the first day of the seminar) asked things like "Why are you giving up your secrets to these Corporate types for?"

I mentioned that the people who had spent their money to be with us were here to learn how not to be stupid, but there were enough stupid companies out there for the crackers to have fun with. Besides, my newsletter is published for the kids who have fun with the systems they get into. The people attending our seminar should be grateful that the Electronic Graffitti artists awakened them to the fact that they have a data security problem. Just because IBM says you must be a member of the IBM priesthood to understand computers, doesn't mean that the statement is true. It's only how they want the public to relate to IBM mainframes.

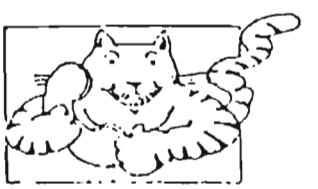
The corporate types should realize that if a teen-aged hacker is getting into their system, an industrial spy could have been logging in regularly for the past 3 years. While I may not particulary care for a TRW or Shitibank having "Confidential Information" about me, I especially don't like the idea of unauthorized people spreading the data around.

I got to Frankfurt for the Euro-Party, and no one showed up. Well, very few showed up. About 20 all together. Half of those people were journalists. I met Wau of the Chaos Computer Club of Hamburg, who I first met at Telecom '83 last September. He and his buddies are my hope for European computing. The type of 9-to-5 programmers that are of the "European Mentality" can't even program a videotex system made up of only menu trees. It takes "Hacker Mentality" to provide creative programs that do inspiring things.

In Munich, I spoke before an audience who didn't know, or care what the security problems were, they wanted quick answers. I was there to represent the threat that "hackers" supposedly posed. I explained that are no quick answers, because computer security is not just a matter of hardware, software, locks, and walls. Security is a people problem. When you put in locks, you watch the people you give the keys to (notice an analogy to encription here). If these people FEEL they're being watched, they may get "disgruntled". Needles to say, a disgruntled employee is worse than almost anything else you could be combating.

The beer was good (my favorite is Hacker-Pshorr) and I wish they'd import one or two of the beer halls. The beer halls sold bumper stickers, funny hats, and other party things, but I was appalled at how many women were blithly allowing their mates put cow bells around their necks. This is probebly some local custom, but I couldn't understand it. If those bells had the connotations I was thinking of, well, none of my girl friends would have appreciated it had I been crass enough to bring home a necklace like that.

Any of our corporate subscribers who would like to wake up their management to the vulnerabilities of computer systems should be made aware that I am available for lectures and consulting. Just drop me a line at the TAP maildrop, or via MCI Mail (Username: TAP), or telex number 650-119-5732.



BELL PIE
(To the tune of: "America Pie")

Long, long, time ago,
I can still remember,
When the local calls were "free."
And I knew if I paid my bill,
And never wished them any ill,
That the phone company would let me be...

But Uncle Sam said he knew better,
Split 'em up, for all and ever!
We'll foster competition:
It's good capitalism!

I can't remember if I cried,
When my phone bill first tripled in size,
But something touched me deep inside,
The day... Bell System... died.

And we were singing...
Bye, bye, Ma Bell, why did you die?
We get static from Sprint and echo from MCI,
"Our local calls have us in hock!" We all cry.
Ma Bell why did you have to die?

Is your office step by step,
Or have you gotten some Crossbar yet?
Everyone used to ask...
Oh, is TSPS coming soon?
IDDD will be a boon!
And, I hope to get a touch-tone fone, real soon...
The color phones are really neat,
And direct dialing can't be beat,
My area code is "low:"
The prestige way to go!

Oh, they just raised phone booths to a dime!
Well, I suppose it's about time.
I remember how the payphones chimed,
The day... Bell System... died.
And we were singing...
Bye, bye, Ma Bell, why did you die?
We get static from Sprint and echo from MCI,
"Our local calls have us in hock!" We all cry.
Oh, Ma Bell, why did you have to die?
Ma Bell why did you have to die?

Back when we were all at one rate,
Phone installs didn't cause debate,
About who'd put which wire where...
Installers came right out to you,
No "phone stores" with ballyhoo,
And 411 was free--seemed very fair!
But FCC wanted it seems,
To let others skim long-distance creams;
No matter 'bout the locals,
They're mostly all just yokels!

And so one day it came to pass,
That the great Bell System did colla'se,
In rubble now, we all do mass,
The day... Bell System... died.

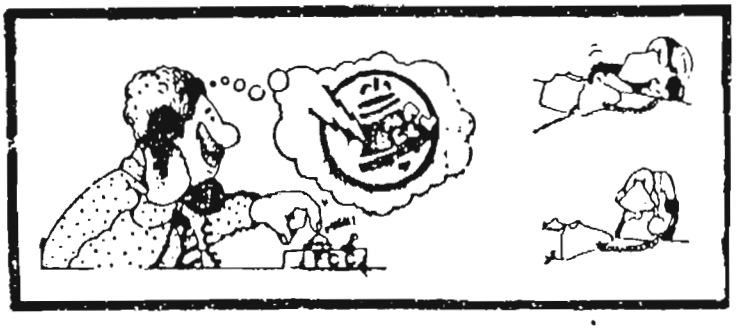
So bye, bye, Ma Bell, why did you die?
We get static from Sprint and echo from MCI,
"Our local calls have us in hock!" We all cry.
Oh Ma Bell why did you have to die?
Ma Bell why did you have to die?

I drove on out to Murray Hill,
To see Bell Labs, some time to kill,
But the sign there said the labs were gone.
I went back to my old CO,
Where I'd had my phone lines, years ago,
But it was empty, dark, and ever so forlorn...

No relays pulsed,
No data crooned,
No MF tones did play their tunes,
There wasn't a word spoken,
All carrier paths were broken...

And so that's how it all occured,
Microwave horns just nests for birds,
Everything became so absurd,
The day... Bell System... died.

So bye, bye, Ma Bell, why did you die,
We get static from Sprint and echo from MCI,
"Our local calls have us in hock!" We all cry.
Oh Ma Bell why did you have to die?
Why did you have to die?



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